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Middle Island
RESOURCES LIMITED

MIDDLE ISLAND
RESOURCES LIMITED
ABN 70 142 361 608

Annual Report
for the period ended
30 June 2014

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Dear Fellow Shareholders,

I present Middle Island Resources' 2014 Annual Report, providing a summary of the past year's activities and challenges.

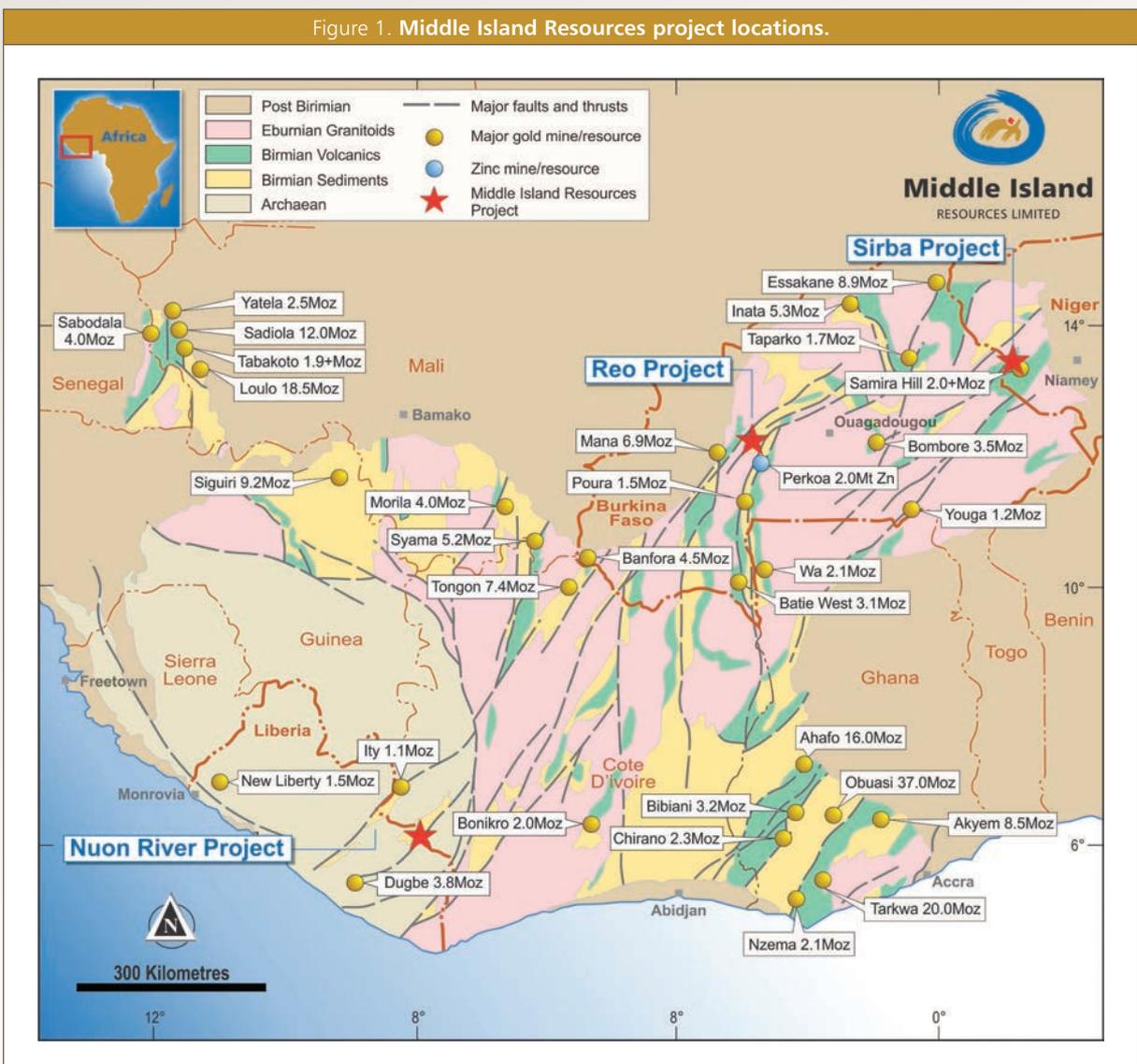
Despite an extended period of negative market sentiment in the junior exploration sector, the fundamentals of your Company remain positive. Middle Island holds more cash than the majority of its peers, the capital structure remains intact, the share register is extremely tight and strong, the core of an excellent technical and administrative team has been preserved, and the Company's projects and opportunities remain extremely prospective.



Nonetheless, the 2013-14 financial year was extremely challenging for gold explorers in the West African space.

The situation has been exacerbated by decisions at the hands of the Niger Mines Ministry, firstly in frustrating your Company's efforts to complete the Samira Hill gold mine acquisition from SEMAFO Inc. and more recently refusal to extend the Deba and Tialkam permits, which host the Sefa Nangue and Tialkam South deposits, proximal to the Samira Hill processing plant.

Figure 1. Middle Island Resources project locations.



There were considerable costs associated with completing the technical, legal and financial due diligence reviews, mine planning, scheduling, cash flow modelling and implementation planning for the Samira Hill transaction, and I sincerely thank all those who contributed to what your management believes was a very rigorous and well executed process.

While naturally disappointed with the outcome of the Samira Hill transaction and the Niger Mines Ministry's subsequent refusal to grant permit extensions, your Board firmly believes that the Company's decision to rule a line under Niger, manage the Sirba gold project assets in isolation and recover what value we can, is in the best interests of shareholders. We pursued the government for decisions patiently but persistently for more than 12 months, and preserved our capital to apply to these projects, but the Company entered 2015 refocussing attention on its excellent existing assets in Burkina Faso as well as potential new project opportunities.

Middle Island took prudent steps during the year to minimise expenditure. These actions included closing the office in Monrovia, selling or redeploying exploration equipment, reducing our workforce by some 28, significantly cutting executive salaries twice, sharing administrative functions and offices with other companies, and completing multiple reviews of all discretionary expenditure. Although the cost of redundancies (along with one-off legal fees) negatively impacted our 2013-14 financial result, the overall outcome is a leaner organisation with a considerably lower fixed cost profile.

I acknowledge the stoicism and understanding of colleagues who have accepted redundancies and salary reductions to assist the Company's cost objectives. They have individually and collectively made a significant contribution to Middle Island and their loyalty is unquestioned, making the decision all the harder. I particularly acknowledge Middle Island founding Director, Mr Beau Nicholls, who in the best interests of the Company, volunteered to forego his role as Technical Director for a Non-Executive Board position. Mr Nicholls has been an integral member of the executive team since the Company's inception in 2010 and I personally thank him for his contribution.

The strategy planned for the 2014-15 field season (commencing in October 2014) is focussed, in the first instance, on the Reo gold project in Burkina Faso. The potential of the Reo gold project is centred on the Madi Shear Zone at the K4/K5 Prospect as a significant resource target. K4/5 has the potential to represent a gold target of some 1-2Moz, and the indicative metallurgical recoveries of 93%, 97% and 95%, in oxide transitional and primary zones respectively, are exceptionally good. We have also identified a further four smaller, higher grade, potential satellite targets at the K4/K5 Prospect. These lie within 4km of the main Madi Zone and are supplemented by the high grade Morley Prospect some 20km to the north.

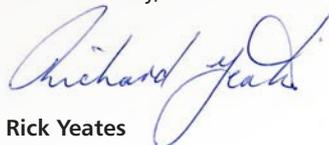
The Company's preferred position is a partial divestment of the Reo Project to fund the resource definition drilling and feasibility stages of the project, and this divestment process is now well advanced. Should terms that deliver a reasonable outcome for MDI shareholders not be secured, however, Middle Island will undertake a more measured and staged program in its own right. This campaign would involve defining sufficient gold resources prior to assessing a possible lower cost, staged, heap leach development. The alternatives of a partial divestment or staged MDI exploration are equally valid, although the Company will need to raise additional capital to achieve the latter option.

Your Company is also evaluating and negotiating possible investments in new, highly prospective and strategic gold and copper-gold projects in Burkina Faso and elsewhere, providing further opportunities for shareholders.

I sincerely thank the Board and continuing technical and administration teams at Middle Island Resources for their dedication over the year.

Most importantly, on behalf of the Board, I once again thank and respect all fellow Middle Island shareholders for your continued support, loyalty and, above all, boundless patience and understanding in what continues to prove an extremely challenging market. Your Board will continue to seek a balance between preserving the integrity and value of your Company whilst also meeting its primary objectives.

Yours faithfully,



Rick Yeates
Managing Director



OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

CORPORATE

Cash Position

Middle Island held cash of A\$1.6 million and no debt as at 30 June 2014, and the integrity of the capital structure remains intact with only 125 million ordinary shares on issue.

Capital Raising

In September 2013, Middle Island successfully raised A\$5 million at A\$0.10 per share in a Conditional Placement to professional and sophisticated investors (the vast majority being existing shareholders) with funds held in trust subject to the successful acquisition of a majority interest in the Samira Hill Project in Niger. Pending a successful transaction, a share purchase plan (SPP) to raise a further A\$3 million was also intended to provide an opportunity for all other shareholders to participate. However, with no likelihood of a transaction closing by the end of October 2013, the conditional placement funds were returned to investors and the SPP was abandoned.

General Meeting

To facilitate the proposed Samira Hill acquisition a General Meeting of shareholders, held on 4 October 2013, unanimously approved a change in the scale of the Company's activities, the Conditional Placement, and the Directors' participation in that placement.

Expenditure

Following the collapse of the Samira Hill transaction and in response to general market sentiment, various strategies have been progressively implemented in order to conserve the Company's remaining cash.

Mr Beau Nicholls unselfishly offered to resign as an Executive (Technical) Director of the Company, becoming a Non-Executive Director in February 2014. Some 28 employees, predominantly in West Africa, have regrettably been made redundant or had their status reassigned, executive and senior management salaries have been significantly reduced on two occasions, administrative functions are being shared with other companies, surplus field equipment has been sold and fixed costs have been reduced by some 43%. Discretionary expenditure has likewise been significantly reduced, and further incremental cost reduction initiatives are being progressively implemented, where possible. This has, of course, resulted in a diminution of exploration activity.

Notwithstanding a decline in exploration in the 2013-14 field season, expenditure during the year was higher than anticipated due to legal costs associated with the successful arbitration in British Columbia on the Nassilé permit and costs required to complete the Samira Hill due diligence reviews

Strategy

Your Company has diligently pursued preserving capital. While this approach has substantially restricted exploration and news flow during the second half of the financial year, the preservation of capital for the potential acquisition of an interest in the Samira Hill gold project and/or feasibility programs and studies on the Tialkam South and Sefa Nangue deposits was imperative, offering the best chance for the generation of an early, self-sustaining cash flow.

In the absence of Niger Mines Ministry decisions on the sale of a majority interest in Samira Hill and the applications for extension of the Deba and Tialkam permits, in the June quarter the Company elected to draw a line under the Sirba Project in Niger and focus on continuing to progress its other assets and opportunities in Burkina Faso.

This decision was well justified as, post 30 June, extension applications for the Deba and Tialkam permits were denied by the Niger Mines Ministry, in what Middle Island considers is an incorrect ruling. The Company has appealed the decision and lodged new applications for the permits in question and will realise what value it can for shareholders via the sale of its Niger interests to the successful Samira Hill bidder.

Your Company has been busy behind the scenes preparing strategies, programs and budgets for the 2014-15 field season commencing in October 2014.



OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

These strategies include a possible partial divestment of the 100%-owned Reo gold project in Burkina Faso in order for a partner to fund that project through to feasibility. To date some twelve companies have reviewed or are reviewing the data and discussions are on-going. In the event divestment terms that represent reasonable value for shareholders cannot be secured, Middle Island has planned and budgeted a more modest exploration program in its own right to progress resource definition drilling and metallurgical testwork on the Reo gold project's K4/K5 and Morley prospects, as well as assessing the significant induced polarisation geophysical target lying parallel to and immediately southeast of the principal Madi Zone at the K4/5 Prospect, with a view to defining sufficient resources to evaluate a staged, lower cost, heap leach development option.

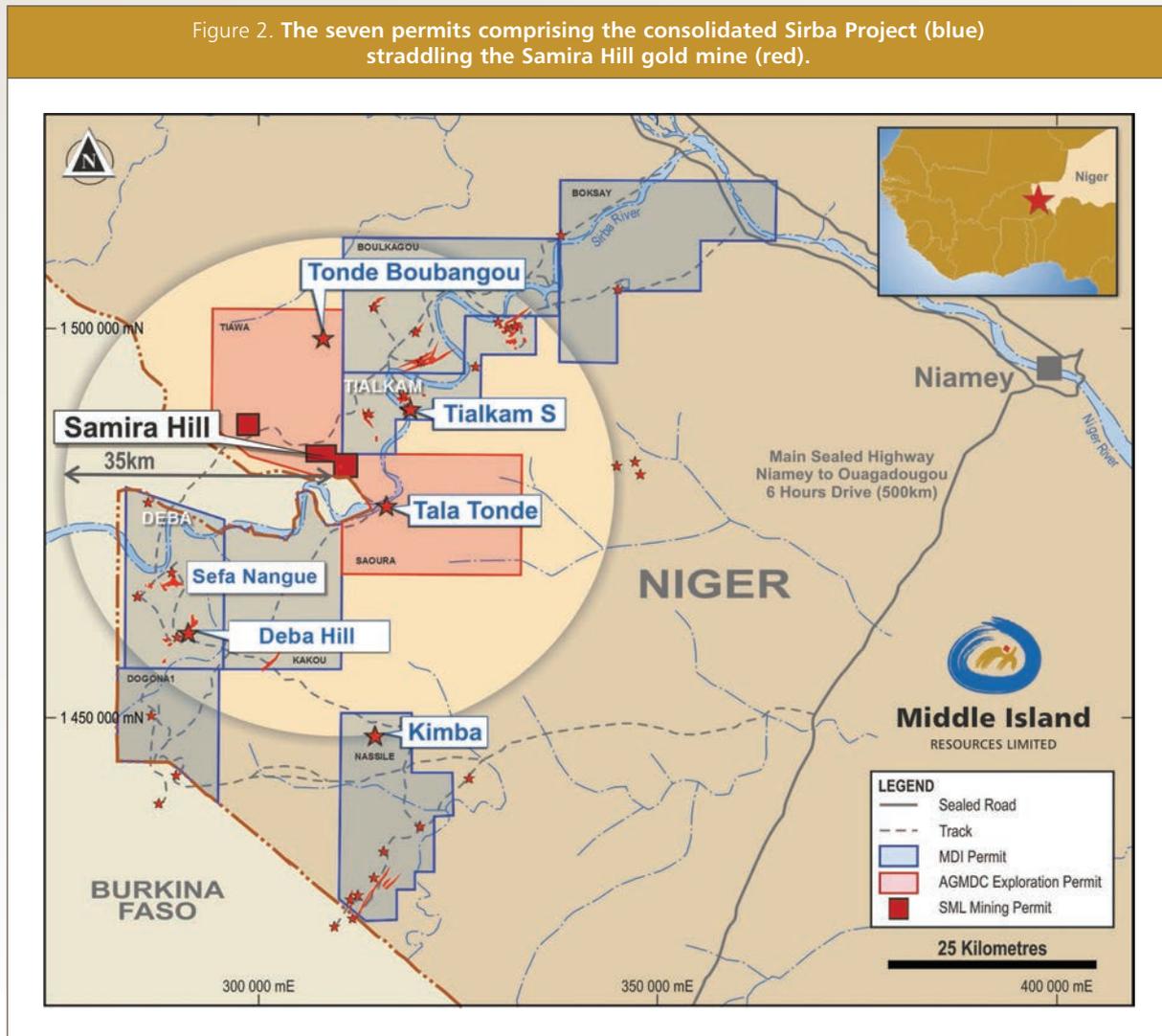
New Opportunities

Your Company has also been actively reviewing other highly prospective and strategic gold and copper-gold project acquisition opportunities in West Africa and elsewhere during the course of 2014, with two possible transactions at an advanced stage of negotiation.

SIRBA GOLD PROJECT – NIGER

The Sirba gold project in Niger comprises a 70-100% interest in seven semi-contiguous permits, extending over a 100km strike length from the Burkina Faso border in the southwest to the Niger River in the northeast (Figure 2). The project area of 1,916km² straddles the centrally located Samira Hill gold mine and processing plant, located approximately 100km west of the capital city of Niamey.

Figure 2. The seven permits comprising the consolidated Sirba Project (blue) straddling the Samira Hill gold mine (red).





Samira Hill Project Acquisition

The Samira Hill acquisition agreement with SEMAFO Inc. formally expired on 30 September 2013, however discussions continued with the Niger Government and its agencies during the December Quarter, seeking to secure approvals and consents required for the transaction to proceed.

SOPAMIN (the Niger Government-owned mining agency) ultimately acquired SEMAFO's interest in the Samira Hill Project on 2 December 2013. Middle Island continued discussions with SOPAMIN through the March quarter with a view to acquiring an interest in the project on reasonable commercial terms, however these efforts were unsuccessful. SOPAMIN has operated the project intermittently during 2014, relying heavily on existing ore stockpiles, supplemented by limited mining activity. It is understood that operations at Samira Hill have now ceased and the project's value proposition has been seriously eroded.

Given SOPAMIN's purchase price expectations, sovereign risk, increased working capital requirements and the Company's balance sheet, Middle Island is no longer in a position to acquire a majority interest in the Samira Hill Project and has withdrawn its interest. The Company is now endeavouring to realise what value it can for shareholders via the sale of its Niger interests to any purchaser of an interest in Samira Hill.

Exploration

Tialkam South Prospect

The Tialkam South gold prospect lies within the southern portion of the Tialkam permit, comprising part of the Sirba Project. The Tialkam South Prospect is located 12km northwest of the Samira Hill gold processing plant.

In the September quarter 2013, Middle Island collected a suite of composite RC samples, representative of all Tialkam South host rocks, alteration styles, oxidation states and grades, and submitted these to ALS Laboratories in Burkina Faso for preliminary cyanidation bottle roll tests to establish the material's indicative amenability to conventional CIL processing, consistent with the Samira Hill gold plant.

Indicative average recoveries of **95% and 78%** were respectively returned from the oxide and transitional mineralisation, with more comprehensive metallurgical testing required to optimise these recoveries as part of further feasibility studies.

Post record date, the Niger Mines Ministry advised it would not extend the Deba & Tialkam permits, which respectively host the Sefa Nangue and Tialkam South deposits. Middle Island considers that this decision is incorrect and commenced an appeal process on the one hand and applied for the Deba and Tialkam permits in its own right on the other.

Kimba Prospect

The 10km long, high tenor Kimba Prospect lies within the northern portion of the Nassilé permit as shown in Figure 2.

The Kimba target (Figure 3 on the following page) occupies an expansive area, veneered by 7-9m of transported cover, lying between an intrusive contact to the west and a major, first-order structure to the east.

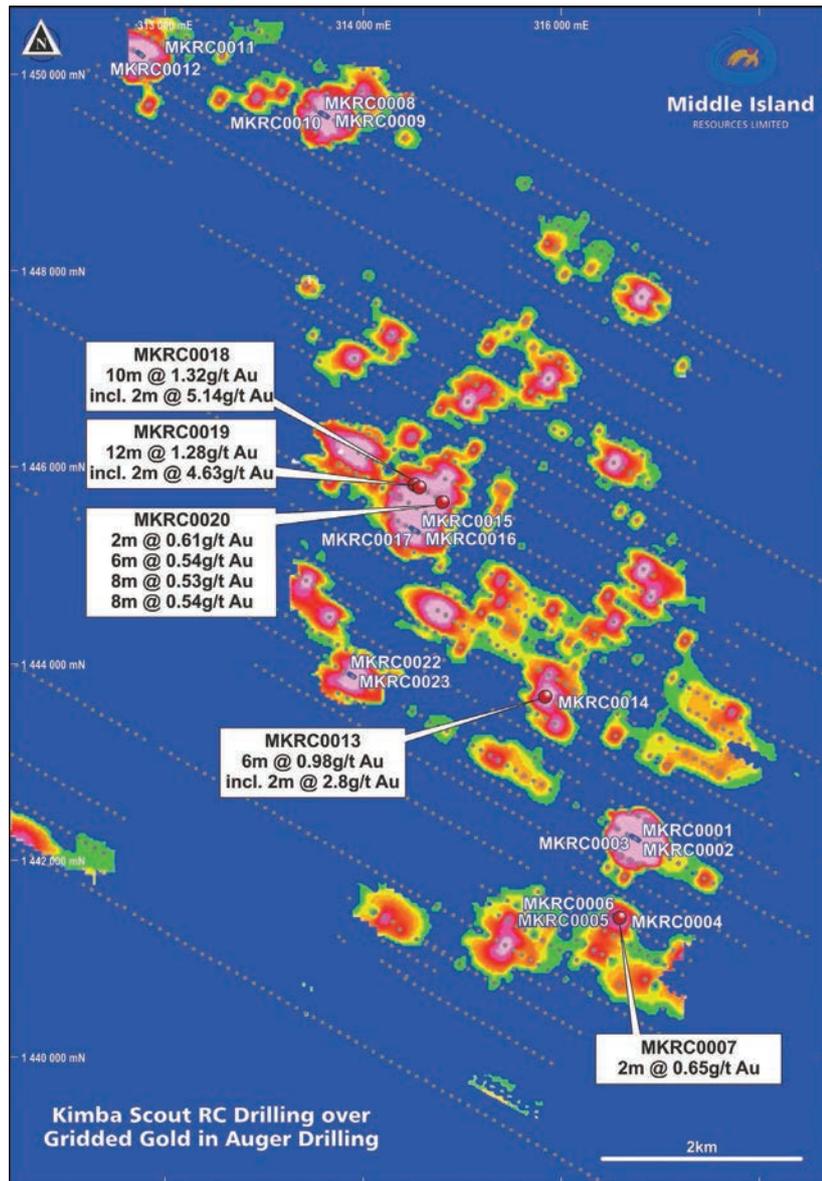
Progressive infill auger drilling has resulted in some discontinuity in the original broad scale anomaly, although individual targets are still evident on a kilometre scale. The gold tenor of the auger results is up to 3.2g/t Au, with numerous values exceeding 0.5g/t Au.

Twenty three, 60m deep, reconnaissance RC holes were drilled over the best auger anomalies late in the June quarter of 2013. Despite the shallow nature of drilling and limited number of holes, the results received during the September quarter of 2013 demonstrate widespread mineralisation of reasonable width and tenor, with better results including **10m at 1.32g/t (including 2m at 5.14g/t) and 12m at 1.28g/t (including 2m at 4.63g/t Au)**. These results indicate that further drilling of this greenfields discovery is readily justified.

No meaningful exploration has been undertaken elsewhere within the Sirba Project permits in order to preserve funds for a possible Samira Hill acquisition, and/or feasibility programs and studies on the Tialkam South and Sefa Nangue deposits once the relevant permits were extended.



Figure 3. Imaged 200m spaced auger gold geochemistry and location of initial RC traverses completed at the Kimba Prospect within the Nassilé permit.



Tenure

Extension applications for the Deba and Tialkam permits were lodged with the Niger Mines Ministry under Article 21 of the Mining Code in August 2013. Article 21 automatically entitles the holder to an extension if a deposit of sufficient economic potential has been identified to justify the completion or commencement of feasibility studies. Article 21 clearly applies to the Deba and Tialkam permits, which host the Sefa Nangue and Tialkam South deposits respectively. Despite regular enquiry, it was not until August 2014 (post 30 June 2014) that Middle Island received written advice that the extension applications had been refused. Middle Island is confident that the Ministry's decision is incorrect and not consistent with the law, has appealed the decision and lodged applications for the Deba and Tialkam permits in its own right.



OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

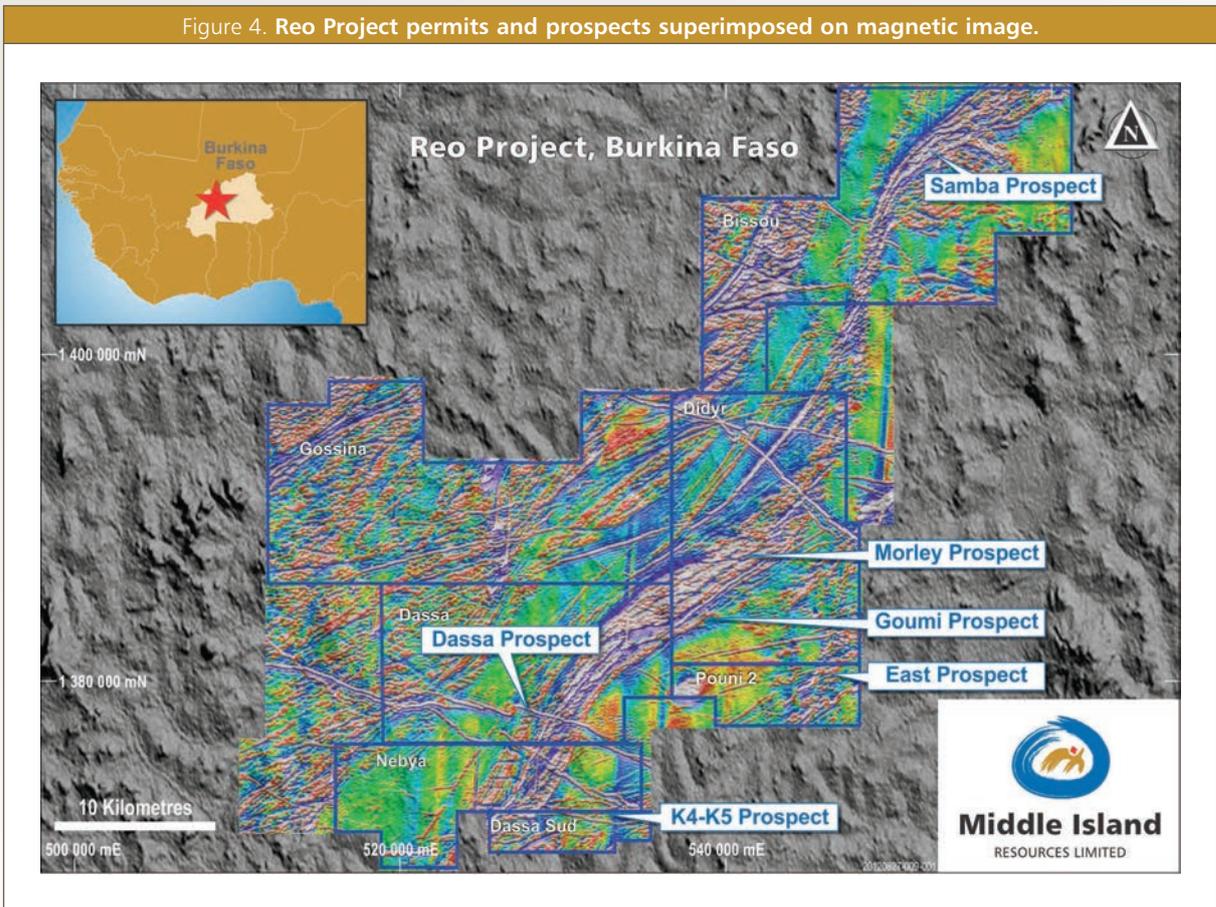
The Nassilé exploration permit was renewed for a further three year term on 10 December 2013. The outcome of arbitration with Desert Star Resources Limited (formerly Island Arc Exploration Corp) on its indecision to either contribute to further exploration or dilute its interest in the Nassilé permit was awarded in Middle Island's favour during the December quarter. Desert Star was therefore required to dilute its interest in the permit direct to a royalty, leaving Middle Island with a 100% interest subject to net production royalties payable to each of Cassidy Gold and Desert Star. Settlement involved a A\$50,000 cash payment to Middle Island and agreement to reduce the 1% NSR royalty buyout price from US\$1M to US\$50,000.

Post record date, Middle Island elected to withdraw from its farm-in agreement with AMI Resources Inc. on the Boksay permit. While still prospective, much of the Boksay permit lies under sand dunes and thick, saturated alluvial deposits associated with the palaeo valleys of the Niger and Sirba rivers, making exploration challenging and expensive. Given this, along with sovereign risk concerns and the permit's greater distance from the Samira Hill processing plant, Middle Island provided formal notification to AMI of its intention to withdraw from the Boksay farm-in agreement in August 2014.

REO GOLD PROJECT – BURKINA FASO

The Reo gold project in Burkina Faso comprises a 100% interest in seven contiguous permits covering an aggregate area of 1,166km² lying approximately 150km west of the capital city of Ouagadougou. The project straddles a sinuous, northeast trending shear zone which runs for 50km strike kilometres down the southeast margin of the project area, providing a clear focus for exploration (Figure 4 below).

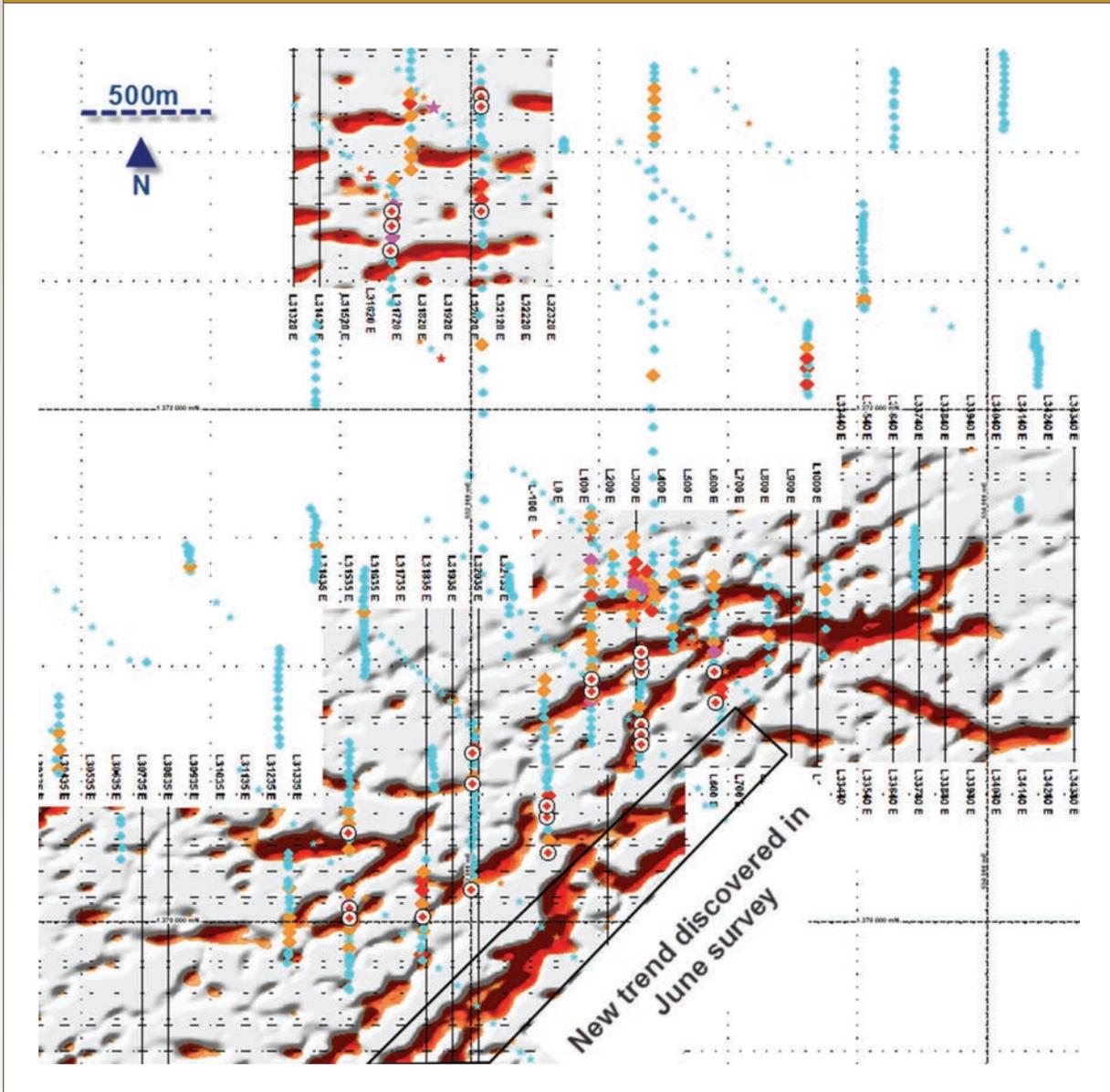
Figure 4. Reo Project permits and prospects superimposed on magnetic image.





OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

Figure 6. Induced polarisation interference anomalies (red), reflecting zones of high conductivity (pyrite alteration) and high resistivity (silicification) demonstrate strong coincidence with known gold mineralisation. The anomaly lying parallel to and immediately southeast of the main Madi Zone remains untested by drilling and represents a priority target.



SAMBA PROSPECT

Limited RC drilling (4 holes) completed at the Samba Prospect at the northern extremity of the Reo Project failed to replicate the 2012 discovery intercept of **4m at 21.7g/t Au (ending in mineralisation)** encountered in 800m spaced reconnaissance RAB traverses. Better intercepts recorded in 2013 RC drilling included **3m at 2.98g/t and 1m at 2.17g/t Au**. Mineralisation at Samba appears to be associated with quartz veining and epidote/chlorite alteration within basaltic and dioritic host rocks. While considerably more drilling is required at Samba to fully quantify the potential of the prospect, the target has been assigned a lower priority for the moment..



OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

Other than hosting visits and facilitating data access for companies interested in partnering on the Reo Project, exploration during the year was limited in order to preserve funds for the possible acquisition of Samira Hill and, pending permit extensions, progressing the Tialkam South and Sefa Nangue feasibility programs in Niger.

In the event meaningful partial divestment farm-out terms cannot be secured with an appropriate partner, a more modest program of infill auger drilling, aircore/RC resource definition drilling and preliminary metallurgical testwork is being finalised for the K4/K5 and Morley prospects for the 2014-15 field season (commencing October 2014) as an alternative strategy for the Reo Project.

Tenure

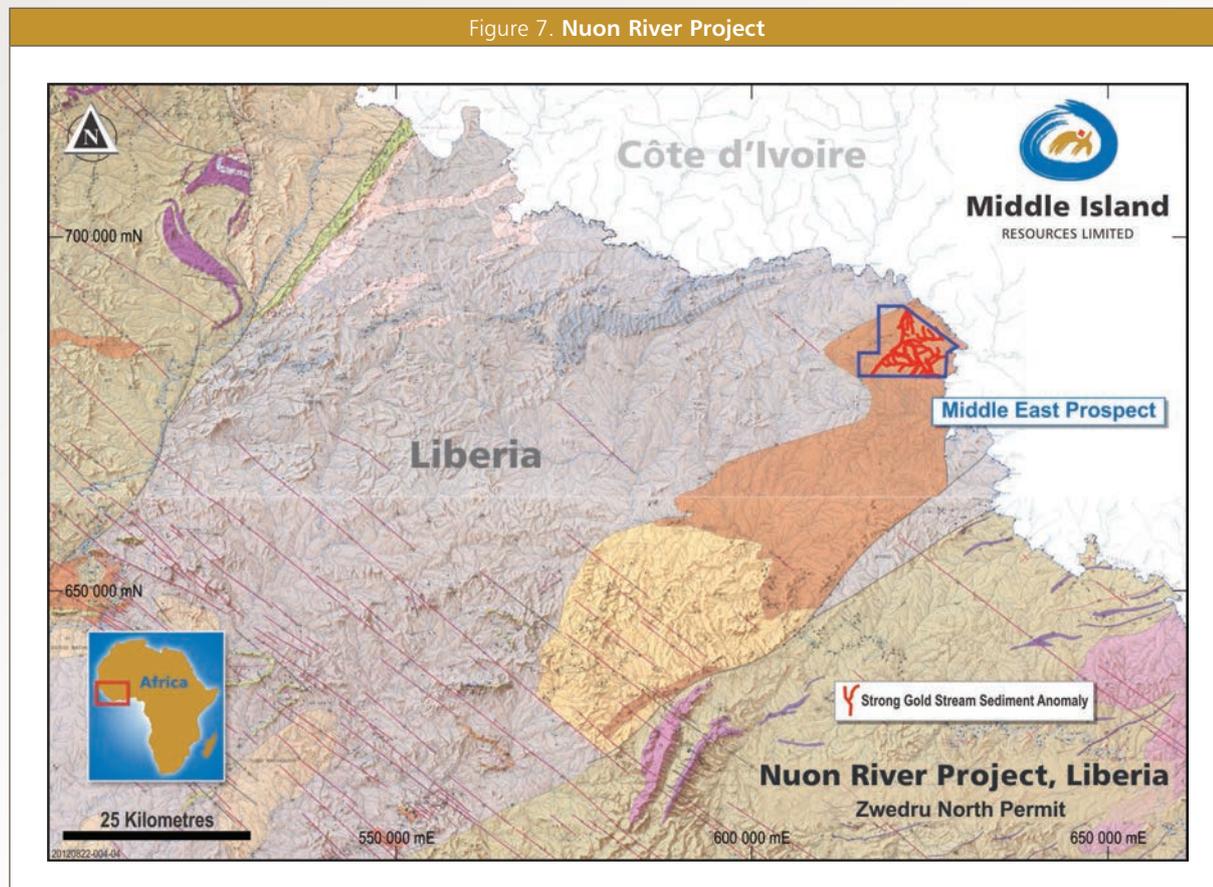
Renewals for all Reo Project permits have been received during the year and the Nebya permit is in the process of being transferred into Middle Island's name.

Some 12 companies interested in farming into the Reo gold project are, or have been, reviewing the exploration data. A partial divestment of the Reo Project is being seriously considered, with a view to funding the extensive drilling required to quantify resources at the K4/5 and Morley prospects, and progress the project to feasibility stage. Several of these parties have also expressed an interest in Middle Island managing the on-going exploration, thereby potentially preserving the integrity of the Company's technical and administrative team in Burkina Faso. The level of interest received in a possible partial divestment represents a strong endorsement of both the technical merits of the project and of the Middle Island team.

NUON RIVER GOLD PROJECT – LIBERIA

The Nuon River Project comprises a 100% interest in a single permit (Zwedru North), covering 80km² and incorporating the highest priority gold stream sediment anomaly, the Middle East target (Figure 7). The permit is located immediately adjacent to the Côte d'Ivoire border in north-eastern Liberia.

Figure 7. Nuon River Project





OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

Exploration

No exploration was undertaken on the Nuon River Project during the year, with the focus being on its potential divestment and rationalising the tenure to minimise costs on what represents the Company's least advanced targets in its most expensive jurisdiction.

Tenure

Being unable to divest the Nuon River Project to date, the tenure has been further reduced from 1,135km² to 80km², to minimise costs. All permits have been surrendered with the exception of a small area of the Zwedru North permit covering the highest priority, Middle East, stream sediment gold anomaly. Given on-going uncertainties surrounding the status of the Grand Gedeh permit, and having tested all key targets within the joint venture area, Middle Island also elected to withdraw from the Grand Gedeh JV in the September quarter of 2013.

Divestment discussions continue with interested parties.

SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Safety

No injuries or safety incidents were recorded at the Company's projects during the year.

Environmental

No environmental incidents were recorded on the Company's projects during the year.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Despite the hiatus in exploration activity, Middle Island continues to maintain crucial community relations at all its projects, consistent with the Company's policy and objectives, the majority of work reflecting run-off work on existing programs.

In Niger, partner NGOs Eau Vive and RAIN have successfully completed the Sustainable Education project. School classrooms and latrine blocks have been built in three separate villages, furnished and equipped with a set of stationery supplies. In parallel to the construction activities, the mentor programme focused on training local women to encourage schooling, particularly of girls, and the project instigated the creation of two school gardens with drip irrigation systems to provide revenues for the school management structures which also received training and support through the project. In line with our partnership approach, this project also benefited from the support of DAP funding from the Australian High Commission in Abuja, and Eau Vive partners, Eau Sans Frontières and RAIN

Figure 8a. Drip irrigation system at Nassilé.



Figure 8b. Classroom at Kakou.





OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

In Burkina Faso, a visit from a representative of the Australian High Commission in Accra provided the opportunity to visit the Pouni Nord site and witness the ongoing positive impact of the Company's projects. Despite the completion of these projects, the partnership we helped to instigate between the High Commission and the local community is on-going and it has launched a similar market garden project to the one in Dassa. The visit was an opportunity to keep the community informed of Middle Island's current status and to see that the Pouni water management committee is able to put its training to use in the management of the water supply system.

Funding of the Company's community development initiatives is proportional to exploration expenditure. Now that these runoff programs have been completed, and given the hiatus in exploration, no further expenditure is budgeted until exploration recommences in the 2014-15 field season. Irrespective of this, close contact with our host communities is maintained to ensure they are kept appropriately informed of our situation and plans.

Competent Persons Statement

Information in this report relates to exploration results or mineral resources that are based on information compiled by Mr Rick Yeates who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Yeates is a fulltime employee of Middle Island and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Yeates consents to the inclusion of the statements based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

Please note with regard to exploration targets, the potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements made during or in connection with this communication, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the mining industry, expectations regarding gold prices, exploration costs and other operating results, growth prospects and the outlook of Middle Island's operations contain or comprise certain forward looking statements regarding Middle Island's exploration operations, economic performance and financial condition. Although Middle Island believes that the expectations reflected in such forward looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct.

Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes that could result from future acquisitions of new exploration properties, the risks and hazards inherent in the mining business (including industrial accidents, environmental hazards or geologically related conditions), changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, risks inherent in the ownership, exploration and operation of or investment in mining properties in foreign countries, fluctuations in gold prices and exchange rates and business and operations risks management, as well as generally those additional factors set forth in our periodic filings with ASX. Middle Island undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.



From left to right: Dennis Wilkins, Richard Yeates, Beau Nicholls, Linton Kirk, Peter Thomas

Your directors submit their report on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the Group) which consists of Middle Island Resources Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2014.

DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the year and until the date of this report follow. Each Director was in the office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Names, qualifications, experience and special responsibilities

Peter Thomas, (Non-Executive Chairman)

Mr Thomas was a practising solicitor from 1980 until June 2012 specialising in the provision of corporate and commercial advice to explorers and miners. Since the mid-1980s, he has served on the boards of various listed companies. He was the founding chairman of Sandfire Resources NL. He is non-executive director of ASX-listed Image Resources NL, Meteoric Resources NL, Emu NL and Middle Island Resources Limited. Within the last 2 years he served as a non-executive director of ASX listed Magnetic Resources NL – he resigned that position 16 July 2013.

Richard Yeates, (Managing Director)

Mr Yeates is a geologist whose professional career has spanned more than 30 years, initially working for major companies such as BHP, Newmont and Amax, prior to co-founding the consulting firm of Resource Service Group (subsequently RSG Global) in 1987, which was ultimately sold to ASX listed consulting firm, Coffey International, in 2006 to become Coffey Mining.

Mr Yeates has considerable international experience, having worked in some 30 countries, particularly within Africa and South America, variously undertaking project management assignments, feasibility studies and independent reviews for company listings, project finance audits and technical valuations. Mr Yeates was also responsible for developing and overseeing all marketing and promotional activities undertaken by RSG, RSG Global and Coffey Mining over a 23 year period.

Mr Yeates is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and is a Graduate Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD). He currently serves as a non-executive director of ASX 200 nickel producer Western Areas Limited, and is a board member of the Australia-Africa Mining Industry Group (AAMIG).

Beau Nicholls, (Technical Director)

(Resigned as Executive (Technical) Director and was appointed as Non-Executive Director on 1st February 2014)

Beau Nicholls has 19 years in mining and exploration geology, ranging from grass roots exploration management through to mine production environments. He is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) with a proven track record on four continents (Australia, Eastern Europe, Africa and the Americas) and in over 20 countries, Beau has been instrumental in the discovery and / or development of a number of world class deposits. Mr Nicholls also has over 10 year's international consulting experience with RSG, RSG Global and Coffey Mining, including 3 years as the resident Regional Manager in West Africa.

Linton Kirk, (Non-Executive Director)

Mr Kirk is a Fellow of the AusIMM whose career variously encompasses mining, earthmoving, contracting, management and consulting activities covering both open pit and underground operations. His operating experience mostly involved him filling the positions of Mining Manager and/or General Manager of gold, iron ore and copper projects in Australia, Zambia, Papua New Guinea, Zimbabwe and Ghana.

He has been a fulltime consultant since 1997, servicing projects in some 20 countries. In this capacity he held the position of Manager – Mining Engineering with Global Mining Services then Manager – Mining Engineering and Partner at RSG Global, then, following the sale of RSG Global to Coffey International Limited in 2006, Chief Mining Engineer with Coffey Mining. Since 1997, Mr Kirk has been involved in and/or managed major feasibility studies, technical audits, owner mining studies and mining contract tenders on projects across the globe.

Dennis Wilkins, B.Bus, AICD, ACIS (Alternate Director for Beau Nicholls)

Mr Dennis Wilkins is an accountant who has been a director, company secretary or acted in a corporate advisory capacity to listed resource companies for over 20 years.

Mr Wilkins previously served as the Finance Director and Company Secretary for a mid-tier gold producer and also spent five years working for a leading merchant bank in the United Kingdom. Resource postings to Indonesia, South Africa and New Zealand in managerial roles have broadened his international experience.

Mr Wilkins has extensive experience in capital raising specifically for the resources industry and is the principal of DW Corporate which provides advisory, funding and administrative management services to the resource sector. Mr Wilkins is a director of Key Petroleum Limited. Within the last 3 years Mr Wilkins has also been but no longer is a director of Enterprise Metals Limited and Minemakers Limited.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Dennis Wilkins

Interests in the shares and options of the Company and related bodies corporate

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares and options of Middle Island Resources Limited were:

	Ordinary Shares	Options over Ordinary Shares
Peter Thomas	3,200,000	2,000,000 ⁽¹⁾
Richard Yeates	20,000,010	10,000,000 ⁽¹⁾
Beau Nicholls	2,900,000	2,500,000 ⁽¹⁾
Linton Kirk	230,000	300,000 ⁽²⁾
Dennis Wilkins	500,000	500,000 ⁽¹⁾

¹ Exercisable at 25 cents, on or before 30 June 2015.

² Exercisable at 56 cents, on or before 15 December 2014.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the year the Group carried out exploration on its tenements, reviewed tenement opportunities and applied for or acquired additional tenements with the primary objective of identifying economic gold deposits. It is not the objective of the Group to explore for or seek to identify other economic mineral deposits albeit the Group reserves the right to follow up leads (thrown up by its gold exploration activities) for other commodities where the Board of the Company considers that doing so may add value.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid or declared during the year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Finance Review

During the year, total exploration expenditure incurred by the Group amounted to \$2,708,598 (2013: \$5,485,825). In line with the Group's accounting policies, all exploration expenditure, other than acquisition costs, were written off as they were incurred. Other expenditure incurred, net of revenue, amounted to \$1,567,283 (2013: \$1,671,341). This resulted in an operating loss after income tax for the year ended 30 June 2014 of \$4,275,881 (2013: \$6,954,156).

At 30 June 2014 cash assets available totalled \$1,588,439.

Operating Results for the Year

Summarised operating results are as follows:

	2014	
	Revenues \$	Results \$
Revenues and losses for the year from ordinary activities before income tax expense	159,205	4,275,881

Shareholder Returns

	2014	2013
Basic loss per share (cents)	(3.4)	(5.6)

Risk Management

The board is responsible for ensuring that risks, and also opportunities, are identified on a timely basis and that activities are aligned with the risks and opportunities identified by the board.

The Group believes that it is crucial for all board members to be a part of this process, and as such the board has not established a separate risk management committee.

The board has a number of mechanisms in place to ensure that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks identified by the board. These include the following:

- Board approval of a strategic plan, which encompasses strategy statements designed to meet stakeholders' needs and manage business risk.
- Implementation of board approved operating plans and budgets and board monitoring of progress against these budgets.
- A risk matrix designed to identify and quantify the various risk factors and implement mitigating strategies accordingly.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Other than as disclosed in this Annual Report, no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group occurred during the financial year.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

In August 2014, the Minister of Mines in Niger refused the applications for the extension of the Deba and Tiakam permits.

Middle Island does not accept that the Minister's decision is correct under the rule of law and has appealed the decision on the one hand and applied for substitute permits on the other.

No matters or circumstances, as from those disclosed above, have arisen since the end of the 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 future financial periods.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The Group's strategy for the coming financial year, in light of market conditions, is to carefully manage exploration expenditure so that the Group has an even more focused approach towards assets that have the potential to deliver early results. There are no expected substantive changes in the entity's operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Group is subject to significant environmental regulation in respect to its exploration activities.

The Group aims to ensure the appropriate standard of environmental care is achieved, and in doing so, that it is aware of and is in compliance with all environmental legislation. The directors of the Company are not aware of any breach of environmental legislation for the year under review.

REMUNERATION REPORT

The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of Middle Island Resources Limited has been designed to align key management personnel objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific short term and long term incentives. The board of Middle Island Resources Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain suitable key management personnel to run and manage the Group.

The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior executives (if any), was developed by the board. All executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as experience), superannuation and a package of options over shares in the Company. The board will review executive packages as and when it considers it appropriate to do so in accordance with its remuneration policy and by reference to the Group's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies in similar industries.

The board may exercise discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses and options. The policy is designed to reward executives for performance that results in long term growth in shareholder wealth.

Executives are also entitled to participate in the employee share and option arrangements.

The executive directors and executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government of Australia, which was 9.25% for the 2014 financial year (9.25% effective 1 July 2013) but are not entitled to receive any other retirement benefits.

All remuneration paid to directors and executives is "valued" at the cost to the Group and expensed. Options are ascribed a "fair value" in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards using the Black Scholes methodology.

The board's policy is to remunerate non executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities, albeit that the non-executive directors are currently remunerated at the lower end of the market rate range. The board determines payments to the non executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought as and when required. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (currently \$300,000). 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 and are able to participate in the employee option plan.

Performance based remuneration

The Group utilises performance based remuneration to attract and motivate employees in the form of options. Where utilised, options are issued but do not vest until certain hurdles have been met. The hurdles are based around future events that will advance the Company towards its objectives within certain prescribed time periods.

Company performance, shareholder wealth and key management personnel remuneration

No relationship exists between shareholder wealth, key management personnel remuneration and Group performance.

Use of remuneration consultants

The Group did not employ the services of any remuneration consultants during the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Voting and comments made at the Company's 2013 Annual General Meeting

The Company received approximately 99% of "yes" votes on its remuneration report for the 2013 financial year. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM or throughout the year on its remuneration practices.

Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the directors and the key management personnel of the Group are set out in the following table.

Key management personnel of the Group

	Short-Term		Post Employment		Share-based Payments	Total
	Salary & Fees	Non-Monetary	Superannuation	Retirement Benefits		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Directors						
Peter Thomas						
2014	56,064	-	5,186	-	-	61,250
2013	58,104	-	5,229	-	-	63,333
Richard Yeates						
2014	258,333	-	23,896	-	-	282,229
2013	300,000	-	27,000	-	-	327,000
Beau Nicholls						
2014	135,492	-	-	-	-	135,492
2013	199,133	-	-	-	-	199,133
Linton Kirk ⁽¹⁾						
2014	43,661	-	4,039	-	-	47,700
2013	40,000	-	3,600	-	-	43,600
Dennis Wilkins ⁽²⁾						
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total key management personnel compensation						
2014	493,550	-	33,121	-	-	526,671
2013	597,237	-	35,829	-	-	633,066

(1) Kirk Mining Consultants Pty Ltd, a business of which Mr Kirk is principal, provided mining consulting services to the Middle Island Group during the year. The amounts paid were on arms' length commercial terms and amounted to \$154,625 (2013: \$30,075) for the year to 30 June 2014.

(2) Mr Wilkins is not remunerated for his role as alternate director, however, a total of \$125,504 (2013: \$223,355) was paid to DW Corporate Pty Ltd, a business of which Mr Wilkins is principal. DW Corporate Pty Ltd provided company secretarial, accounting and bookkeeping services to the Group during the year. The amounts paid were at usual commercial rates with fees charged on an hourly basis.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

In response to market conditions, the Board have instituted changes to key management personnel remuneration, both during the year and subsequent to 30 June 2014. The following table discloses those changing remuneration levels, for reference:

	Salary & Fees		
	Rate at Beginning of the Period	Reduced Rate as from 1 February 2014	Further Reduced Rate as from 1 July 2014
	\$	\$	\$
Managing Director	300,000 (excl. super)	200,000 (excl. super)	180,000 (excl. super)
Chairman	70,000 (incl. super)	49,180 (incl. super)	40,000 (incl. super)
Non-executive directors	54,500 (incl. super)	38,180 (incl. super)	30,000 (incl. super)

Service agreements

Peter Thomas, Non-Executive Chairman:

- Term of agreement – Commenced on 2 March 2010, no notice period of termination is required, and no monies are payable on termination.

Richard Yeates, Managing Director:

- Term of agreement – Commencing 2 March 2010 until terminated.
- Annual salary of \$300,000 excluding superannuation was reduced to \$200,000 from 1 February 2014, and subsequently \$180,000 on 1 July 2014.

The agreement may be terminated by the Company giving 12 months' notice in writing, or by Mr Yeates giving 3 month's written notice, or applicable shorter periods upon breach of contract by either party. No benefits are payable on termination other than entitlements accrued to the date of termination.

Beau Nicholls, Technical Director:

- Term of agreement – Commenced on 1 May 2010 and was terminated on 31 January 2014.
- Annual salary was \$205,000 from the beginning of the financial year to the 31 January 2014.
- Beau Nicholls was appointed as non-executive director on 1 February 2014 and from that date was remunerated at the rate of \$38,100 per annum. His remuneration was further reduced to \$30,000 on 1 July 2014.
- The agreement requires no notice period for termination, and no monies are payable on termination.

Linton Kirk, Non-Executive Director:

- Term of agreement – Commenced on 1 September 2011, no notice period of termination is required, and no monies are payable on termination.

Dennis Wilkins, Alternate Director and Company Secretary:

- Term of agreement – Commencing 17 March 2010 until terminated in writing by either party, no notice period of termination is required.

Mr Wilkins' firm, DWCorporate Pty Ltd, is engaged to provide company secretarial, accounting and bookkeeping services. Fees are charged on an hourly basis, and all amounts are included in Mr Wilkins' remuneration.

Share-based compensation

Options may be issued to key management personnel as part of their remuneration. The Group has a formal policy in relation to the key management personnel limiting their exposure to risk in relation to the securities which actively discourages key management personnel from granting mortgages over securities held in the Group.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Equity instruments held by key management personnel

Option holdings

The numbers of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of Middle Island Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out on the following page:

2014	Balance at Start of the Year	Granted as Compensation	Exercised	Other Changes	Balance at End of the Year	Vested and Exercisable	Unvested
DIRECTORS OF MIDDLE ISLAND RESOURCES LIMITED							
Peter Thomas	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Richard Yeates	10,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-
Beau Nicholls	2,500,000	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
Linton Kirk	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	-
Dennis Wilkins	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	-

Share holdings

The numbers of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of Middle Island Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out below. There were no shares granted during the reporting period as compensation.

2014	Balance at Start of the Period	Received During the Period on the Exercise of Options	Other Changes During the Period	Balance at End of the Period
DIRECTORS OF MIDDLE ISLAND RESOURCES LIMITED				
Ordinary shares				
Peter Thomas	3,200,000	-	-	3,200,000
Richard Yeates	20,000,010	-	-	20,000,010
Beau Nicholls	2,900,000	-	-	2,900,000
Linton Kirk	230,000	-	-	230,000
Dennis Wilkins	500,000	-	-	500,000

Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel during the year.

Other transactions with key management personnel

Services

DWCorporate Pty Ltd, a business of which Mr Wilkins is principal, provided company secretarial, bookkeeping and other corporate services to the Middle Island Group during the year. The amounts paid were on arms' length commercial terms and are disclosed in the remuneration report in conjunction with Mr Wilkins' compensation. At 30 June 2014 there was nil (2013: \$16,761) owing to DWCorporate Pty Ltd.

Mr Nicholls is a director and 35% shareholder of PowerXplor Limited, which owns Sahara Geoservices SARL. Sahara Geoservices provided drilling services to the Middle Island Group during the year. The amounts paid were on arms' length commercial terms and amounted to \$44,112 (2013: \$521,109) for the year to 30 June 2014. At 30 June 2014 there was nil (2013: \$43,510) owing to Sahara Geoservices.

Kirk Mining Consultants Pty Ltd, a business of which Mr Kirk is principal, provided mining consulting services to the Middle Island Group during the year. The amounts paid were on arms' length commercial terms and amounted to \$154,625 (2013: \$30,075) for the year to 30 June 2014. At 30 June 2014 there was nil (2013: nil) owing to Kirk Mining Consultants Pty Ltd.

End of audited section

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

During the year the Company held eight meetings of directors. The attendance of directors at meetings of the board were:

	Directors Meetings		Committee Meetings		Committee Meetings	
	A	B	Audit		Remuneration / Risk / Nomination	
			A	B	A	B
Peter Thomas	8	8	2	2	1	1
Richard Yeates	8	8	2	2	*	*
Beau Nicholls	8	8	*	*	1	1
Linton Kirk	8	8	2	2	1	1
Dennis Wilkins (alternate for Beau Nicholls)	8	8	2	2	1	1

Notes: A – Number of meetings attended. B – Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the period. * – Not a member of the relevant committee.

SHARES UNDER OPTION

Unissued ordinary shares of Middle Island Resources Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Date Options Issued	Expiry Date	Exercise Price (cents)	Number of Options
8 December 2010	31 December 2014	25.0	250,000
24 May 2010	30 June 2015	25.0	15,000,000
8 December 2010	31 December 2014	37.5	250,000
8 December 2010	31 December 2014	50.0	250,000
14 December 2011	1 November 2014	51.0	275,000
5 October 2011	1 December 2014	53.0	200,000
15 December 2011	15 December 2014	56.0	300,000
Total number of options outstanding at the date of this report			16,525,000

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

INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

During or since the financial year, in accordance with each director's Deed of Indemnity, Insurance and Access with Middle Island Resources Limited, the Group has paid premiums insuring all the directors of Middle Island Resources Limited against all liabilities incurred by the director acting directly or indirectly as a director of the Company to the extent permitted by law, including legal costs incurred by the director in defending proceedings, provided that the liabilities for which the director is to be insured do not arise out of conduct involving a wilful breach of the director's duty to the Company or a contravention of sections 182 or 183 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The total amount of insurance contract premiums paid is \$11,193.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The following details any non audit services provided by the entity's auditor, Some Cooke or associated entities. The directors are satisfied that the provision of 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 set out below, 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 standard of independence for auditors.

Some Cooke received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services:

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Taxation compliance services	6,530	9,506

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

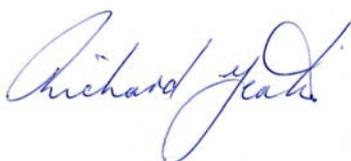
No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those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

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 22.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Richard Yeates
Managing Director

Perth, 30 September 2014



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Chartered Accountants (Aus)
Business Consultants
Financial Advisors

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

To those charged with the governance of Middle Island Resources Limited

As auditor for the audit of Middle Island Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Somes Cooke

Kevin Somes
Partner

Perth

30 September 2014

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Company's constitution provides that the number of directors shall not be less than three and not more than ten.

As and if the Company's activities increase in size, nature and scope the size of the board will be reviewed periodically. Otherwise reviews will be effected periodically and as circumstances demand. The optimum number of directors will be determined within the maximum and minimum limitations imposed by the constitution.

The membership of the board, its activities and composition, is subject to periodic review. The criteria for determining the identification and appointment of a suitable candidate for the board shall include quality of the individual, background of experience and achievement, compatibility with other board members, credibility within the Company's scope of activities, intellectual ability to contribute to board's duties and physical ability to undertake board's duties and responsibilities.

Directors are initially appointed by the full board subject to election by shareholders at the next general meeting. Under the Company's constitution the tenure of a director (other than managing director, and only one managing director where the position is jointly held) is subject to reappointment by shareholders not later than the third anniversary following his or her last appointment. Subject to the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the board does not subscribe to the principle of retirement age and there is no maximum period of service as a director. A managing director may be appointed for any period and on any terms the directors think fit and, subject to the terms of any agreement entered into, may revoke any appointment.

ROLE OF THE BOARD

The board's primary role is the protection and enhancement of long term shareholder value.

To fulfil this role, the board is responsible for oversight of management and the overall corporate governance of the Company including its strategic direction, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals.

APPOINTMENTS TO OTHER BOARDS

Directors are required to take into consideration any potential conflicts of interest when accepting appointments to other boards.

INDEPENDENT PROFESSIONAL ADVICE

The board has determined that individual directors have the right in connection with their duties and responsibilities as directors, to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. The engagement of an outside adviser is subject to prior consultation with the Chairman (or another director if it is unreasonable that the Chairman is consulted).

ASX PRINCIPLES OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The board has reviewed its current practices in light of the revised ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations with a view to making amendments where applicable after considering the Company's size and resources.

As the Company's activities develop in size, nature and scope, the size of the board and the implementation of any additional formal corporate governance committees will be given further consideration.

The board has adopted the revised Recommendations and the following table sets out the Company's present position in relation to each of the revised Principles.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

	ASX Principle	Status	Reference/comment
Principle 1:	Lay solid foundations for management and oversight		
1.1	Companies should establish the functions reserved to the board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions	A	This information is disclosed in the Company's Board Charter, a copy of which can be viewed on the Company website.
1.2	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives	A	In compliance with this recommendation, the Company declares that the senior executives of the Company (other than directors) are reviewed annually by the Managing Director against specified criteria, with the results of those review tabled at the next Remuneration Committee meeting for consideration. The Board will continue to review appropriate ways of compliance as and when further senior executives are engaged.
1.3	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 1	A	A copy of the Company's Board Charter can be viewed on the Company website.
Principle 2:	Structure the board to add value		
2.1	A majority of the board should be independent directors	N/A	There are four directors on the board. Linton Kirk is considered to be an independent director. The Chair, Peter Thomas, considers himself to be an independent director as he is not part of the management team and he regards himself as being free of any relationship that could materially interfere with the independent exercise of his judgement. However he acknowledges that it might well be perceived that his shareholding in the Company and his remuneration as a director compromise or materially interfere with his independent exercise of judgement and ability to act in an entirely disinterested manner in all things.
2.2	The chair should be an independent director	A	The Chair, Peter Thomas, considers himself to be an independent director as he is not part of the management team and he regards himself as being free of any relationship that could materially interfere with the independent exercise of his judgement. However he acknowledges that it might well be perceived that his shareholding in the Company and his remuneration as a director compromise or materially interfere with his independent exercise of judgement and ability to act in an entirely disinterested manner in all things.
2.3	The roles of chair and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual	A	
2.4	The board should establish a nomination committee	A	The full board comprises the Nomination Committee. A copy of the Nomination Committee Charter can be viewed on the Company website. There was no need for the Nomination Committee to meet during the year.
2.5	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors	A	This information is disclosed in the Company's Board Charter, a copy of which can be viewed on the Company website. No formal evaluation was conducted during the year.
2.6	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 2	A	The skills, experience and period of office of Directors are set out in the Company's Annual Report (Directors' Report) and on its website. Statements as to the mix of skills and diversity for which the board of directors is looking to achieve in membership of the board and as to the Company's materiality thresholds are disclosed in the Company's Board Charter, which can be viewed on the Company website.
Principle 3:	Promote ethical and responsible decision-making		
3.1	Companies should establish a code of conduct and disclose the code	A	The Company has established a Code of Conduct which can be viewed on its website.

A = Adopted N/A = Not adopted

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

	ASX Principle	Status	Reference/comment
3.2	Companies should establish a policy concerning diversity and disclose the policy or a summary of that policy. The policy should include requirements for the board to establish measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity and for the board to assess annually both the objectives and progress in achieving them	N/A	The Company has established a Diversity Policy, however, the policy does not include requirements for the board to establish measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity. Given the Company's size and stage of development as an exploration company, the board does not think it is appropriate to include measurable objectives in relation to gender. As the Company grows and requires more employees, the Company will review and amend this policy if it sees fit.
3.3	Companies should disclose in each annual report the measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity set by the board in accordance with the diversity policy and progress towards achieving them	N/A	The Company has established a Diversity Policy, however, the policy does not include requirements for the board to establish measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity. Given the Company's size and stage of development as an exploration company, the board does not think it is appropriate to include measurable objectives in relation to gender. As the Company grows and requires more employees, the Company will review and amend this policy if it sees fit.
3.4	Companies should disclose in each annual report the proportion of women employees in the whole organisation, women in senior executive positions and women on the board	A	The proportion of women employees in the whole organisation is 32.14% (excluding directors). There are currently no women in senior executive positions. There are currently no women on the board.
3.5	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 3	A	
Principle 4:	Safeguard integrity in financial reporting		
4.1	The board should establish an audit committee	A	The Audit Committee consists of Peter Thomas (Chairman), Linton Kirk (Independent Non-Executive Director), Rick Yeates (Managing Director) and Dennis Wilkins (Company Secretary). Mr Wilkins, Company Secretary, is chair of the Audit Committee. The composition of the Committee is considered to be appropriate given the Company's size and stage of development. The Company will review the composition of the audit committee as it develops.
4.2	The audit committee should be structured so that it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consists only of non-executive directors • consists of a majority of independent directors • is chaired by an independent chair, who is not chair of the board • has at least three members 	N/A N/A A A	<p>Peter Thomas and Linton Kirk are both non-executive directors of the Company. Sourcing alternative directors to strictly comply with this Principle is considered expensive with costs out weighing potential benefits. The board believes that this is both appropriate and acceptable at this stage of the Company's development.</p> <p>Mr Thomas and Mr Kirk are the only independent directors of the Company. Sourcing alternative directors to strictly comply with this Principle is considered expensive with costs out weighing potential benefits. The board believes that this is both appropriate and acceptable at this stage of the Company's development.</p> <p>Dennis Wilkins is the chair of the Audit Committee.</p>
4.3	The audit committee should have a formal charter	A	A copy of the Audit Policy can be viewed on the Company website.
4.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 4	A	The committee is to meet at least half yearly, with further meetings on an as required basis. The Audit Committee met on 26 September 2013 and 29 January 2014.

A = Adopted N/A = Not adopted

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

	ASX Principle	Status	Reference/comment
Principle 5:	Make timely and balanced disclosure		
5.1	Companies should establish written policies designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies	A	A copy of the Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy can be viewed on the Company website.
5.2	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 5	A	
Principle 6:	Respect the rights of shareholders		
6.1	Companies should design a communications policy for promoting effective communication with shareholders and encouraging their participation at general meetings and disclose their policy or a summary of that policy	A	A copy of the Company's Shareholder Communication Policy can be viewed on the Company website.
6.2	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 6	A	
Principle 7:	Recognise and manage risk		
7.1	Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies	A	A copy of the Company's Risk Management Policy can be viewed on the Company website.
7.2	The board should require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the company's management of its material business risks	N/A	Management has not reported to the board as to the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks. Whilst the board recognises the benefit of the discipline of documenting such matters, the board has deployed its scarce resources to other endeavours in priority to the preparation of a written report on the matter of risk. Given that the Company has a Risk Management Policy in place and that the board had two executive directors during most of the financial year (Beau Nicholls resigned as Technical Director on 31 January 2014) who were well versed in the day to day affairs of the Company and the internal control measures in place, the Company considers that it has managed its material business risks just as effectively as if a formal independent committee was established for the purpose recommended. The Company will review the need to require management to design and implement risk management and internal control systems as it develops
7.3	The board should disclose whether it has received assurance from the chief executive officer (or equivalent) and the chief financial officer (or equivalent) that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks	A	Assurances received.
7.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 7	A	

A = Adopted N/A = Not adopted

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

	ASX Principle	Status	Reference/comment
Principle 8:	Remunerate fairly and responsibly		
8.1	The board should establish a remuneration committee	A	A Remuneration Committee has been formed with the Charter available on the Company's website. The remuneration committee is comprised of the full board, with the exception of the Managing Director, however the composition of the Remuneration Committee can vary to accommodate the requirement that a director must not sit on the committee to consider that director's remuneration. The composition of the Committee is considered to be appropriate given the Company's size and stage of development. The Company will review the structure of the Remuneration Committee as it develops. The Remuneration Committee met on 29 January 2014..
8.2	The remuneration committee should be structured so that it:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consists of a majority of independent directors 	N/A	Linton Kirk and Peter Thomas are independent directors of the Company. Sourcing alternative directors to strictly comply with this Principle is considered expensive with costs out weighing potential benefits. The board believes that this is both appropriate and acceptable at this stage of the Company's development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is chaired by an independent chair 	N/A	Peter Thomas is the Chair of the Remuneration Committee. Sourcing alternative directors to strictly comply with this Principle is considered expensive with costs out weighing potential benefits. The board believes that this is both appropriate and acceptable at this stage of the Company's development.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has at least three members. 	A	
8.3	Companies should clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives	A	Refer to the Remuneration Report in the Company's Annual Report.
8.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 8	A	The executive directors and executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 9.25%, and do not receive any other retirement benefits.

A = Adopted N/A = Not adopted

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014	Notes	Consolidated 2014	Consolidated 2013
		\$	\$
REVENUE	4	159,205	400,593
EXPENDITURE			
Exploration expenses	25	(2,708,598)	(5,485,825)
Administration expenses	25	(686,486)	(893,650)
Salaries and employee benefits expense		(651,407)	(583,516)
Depreciation expense		(246,440)	(249,126)
Share-based payments expense	23	109,355	(142,632)
Impairment of capitalised tenement acquisition costs	10	(251,510)	-
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(4,275,881)	(6,954,156)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT / (EXPENSE)	6	-	-
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF MIDDLE ISLAND RESOURCES LIMITED		(4,275,881)	(6,954,156)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		39,251	363,568
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		39,251	363,568
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOMES FOR THE PERIOD ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF MIDDLE ISLAND RESOURCES LIMITED		(4,236,630)	(6,590,588)
Basic and diluted loss per share for loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company (cents per share)	22	(3.4)	(5.6)

The above Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements..

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT 30 JUNE 2014	Notes	Consolidated 2014	Consolidated 2013
		\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,588,439	5,631,116
Trade and other receivables	8	52,058	164,397
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,640,497	5,795,513
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	9	261,251	585,517
Mining properties	10	2,838,709	3,046,632
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		3,099,960	3,632,149
TOTAL ASSETS		4,740,457	6,954,156
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	128,619	469,839
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		128,619	469,839
TOTAL LIABILITIES		128,619	469,839
NET ASSETS		4,611,838	8,957,823
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	12	25,733,440	25,733,440
Reserves	13	550,310	620,414
Accumulated losses		(21,671,912)	(17,396,031)
TOTAL EQUITY		4,611,838	8,957,823

The above Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014						
	Notes	Contributed Equity	Share- based Payments Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Accumulated Losses	Total
Consolidated		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2012		25,733,440	216,568	(102,354)	(10,441,875)	15,405,779
Loss for the period		-	-	-	(6,954,156)	(6,954,156)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	363,568	-	363,568
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		-	-	363,568	(6,954,156)	(6,590,588)
TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS IN THEIR CAPACITY AS OWNERS						
Options issued/vesting to employees		-	142,632	-	-	142,632
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2013		25,733,440	359,200	261,214	(17,396,031)	8,957,823
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(4,275,881)	(4,275,881)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME						
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	39,251	-	39,251
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-	39,251	(4,275,881)	(4,236,630)
TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS IN THEIR CAPACITY AS OWNERS						
Options issued/vesting to employees	23	-	(109,355)	-	-	(109,355)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2014		25,733,440	249,845	300,465	(21,671,912)	4,611,838

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014	Notes	Consolidated 2014	Consolidated 2013
		\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,312,980)	(1,653,121)
Expenditure on mining interests		(3,005,307)	(5,735,350)
Interest received		195,778	327,322
Other revenue	4	50,720	390
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	21	(4,071,789)	(7,060,759)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for plant and equipment		(16,615)	(184,089)
Payments for mining properties		-	-
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		57,585	-
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		40,970	(184,089)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issues of ordinary shares		-	-
Payments of share issue costs		-	-
NET CASH INFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-
NET (DECREASE)IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(4,030,819)	(7,244,848)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		5,631,116	12,959,058
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(11,858)	(83,094)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	7	1,588,439	5,631,116

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The financial statements are for the consolidated entity consisting of Middle Island Resources Limited and its subsidiaries. The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency. Middle Island Resources Limited is a company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in Australia. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 30 September 2014. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

(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*. Middle Island 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 Middle Island Resources Limited Group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(ii) New and amended standards adopted by the Group

None of the new standards and amendments to standards that were mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2013 affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

(iii) Early adoption of standards

The Group did not elect to apply any pronouncements before their operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2013.

(iv) Historical cost convention and going concern basis

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

(b) Principles of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Middle Island Resources Limited ("Company" or "parent entity") as at 30 June 2014 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Middle Island Resources Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the Group or the consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

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 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of financial position 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 Middle Island Resources Limited.

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is 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 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.

(c) Segment reporting

An operating segment is defined as a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

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

(d) 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 Australian dollars, which is Middle Island 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.

(iii) Group companies

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

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless that 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.

(e) Revenue recognition

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial assets.

(f) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the year is the tax payable on the current year'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 associated 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, the deferred income tax is 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 reporting date 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 controlled entities where the parent entity 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.

(g) Leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases (note 17). Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(h) 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 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. 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 each reporting date.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For statement of cash flows presentation purposes, 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 insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(j) Investments and other financial assets*Classification*

The Group classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost less impairment. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the statement of financial position.

Collectability of loans and 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) 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 or in an otherwise timely manner. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the estimated future cash flows. None of the Group's loans and receivables has an applicable interest rate hence the cash flows are not discounted.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within impairment expenses. When a loan or receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at "fair value" (as used in this report, "fair value" bears the meaning ascribed by the AASB which can produce a result that does not reflect market or realisable value) plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at "fair value" through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at "fair value" through profit or loss are initially recognised at "fair value" and transaction costs are expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. 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.

Measurement

Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Impairment

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If there is evidence of impairment for any of the Group's financial assets carried at amortised cost, 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. The cash flows are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(k) Plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements and certain leased plant and equipment, the shorter lease term. The rates vary between 25% and 40% per annum.

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

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 1(h)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(l) Exploration and evaluation costs

It is the Group's policy to capitalise the cost of acquiring rights to explore areas of interest. All other exploration expenditure is expensed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The costs of acquisition are carried forward as an asset provided one of the following conditions are met:

- Such costs are expected to be recouped through the successful development and exploitation of the area of interest, or alternatively, by its sale; or
- Exploration activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of otherwise recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in relation to the area are continuing.

When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource have been demonstrated then any capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is reclassified as capitalised mine development. Prior to reclassification, capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is assessed for impairment.

Impairment

The carrying value of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is assessed for impairment at the cash generating unit level whenever facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Any impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(m) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are paid on normal commercial terms.

(n) Employee benefits***Wages and salaries and annual leave***

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(o) Share-based payments

The Group may provide benefits to employees (including directors) of the Group, and to vendors and suppliers, in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services, or where vendors sell assets to the Group, in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions'), refer to note 23.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions in the case of employees is measured by reference to the "fair value" (not market value) at the date at which they are granted. The "fair value" is determined in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards by an internal valuation using a Black-Scholes (or other industry accepted) option pricing model for options and by reference to market price for ordinary shares. The Directors do not consider the resultant value as determined by the Black-Scholes European Option Pricing Model (or any other model) is necessarily representative of the market value of the share options issued, however, in the absence of reliable measure of the goods or services received, AASB 2 *Share Based Payments* prescribes the measurement of the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The Black-Scholes European Option Pricing Model is an industry accepted method of valuing equity instruments.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects:

- (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and
- (ii) the number of options that, in the opinion of the directors of the Group, will ultimately vest.

This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for options that do not ultimately vest, except for options where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Where an option is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the option is recognised immediately. However, if a new option is substituted for the cancelled option, and designated as a replacement option on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new option are treated as a modification of the original option.

(p) 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. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a business are not included in the cost of the acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

(q) 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.

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

(r) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

(s) Comparative figures

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

(t) New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2014 reporting periods. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below. New standards and interpretations not mentioned are considered unlikely to impact on the financial reporting of the Group.

AASB 9: Financial Instruments, AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9, AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010), AASB 2012-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9 and Transition Disclosures and AASB 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments (effective from 1 January 2017)

AASB 9 replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in AASB 139 *Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement* with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortised cost and fair value.

Classification of debt assets will be driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. A 'simple' debt instrument is measured at amortised cost if:

- a) the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows, and
- b) the contractual cash flows under the instrument solely represent payments of principal and interest.

All other financial assets, including investments in complex debt instruments and equity investments, must be recognised at fair value.

All fair value movements on financial assets are taken through the income statement, except for equity investments that are not traded, which may be recorded in the income statement or in reserves.

For financial liabilities that are measured under the fair value option entities will need to recognise the part of the fair value change that is due to changes in their own credit risk in other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss.

The new hedge accounting rules that were released in December 2013 align hedge accounting more closely with common risk management practices. As a general rule, it will be easier to apply hedge accounting going forward. The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation.

Based on the financial assets and liabilities currently held, the Group does not anticipate any impact on the financial statements upon adoption of this standard. The Group does not presently engage in hedge accounting.

None of the other amendments or Interpretations are expected to affect the accounting policies of the Group.

(u) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Exploration and evaluation costs

The costs of acquiring rights to explore areas of interest are capitalised, all other exploration and evaluation costs are expensed as incurred.

These costs of acquisition are carried forward only if they relate to an area of interest for which rights of tenure are current and in respect of which:

- (i) such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation or from sale of area; or
- (ii) exploration and evaluation activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active operations in, or relating to, the area are continuing.

When an area of interest is abandoned or the directors decide that it is not commercial, any capitalised acquisition costs in respect of that area are written off in the financial year the decision is made.

Taxation

Balances disclosed in the financial statements and the notes thereto related to taxation are based on the best estimates of the directors. These estimates take into account both the financial performance and position of the Group as they pertain to current income taxation legislation, and the directors understanding thereof. No adjustment has been made for pending or future taxation legislation. The current income tax position represents that directors' best estimate, pending an assessment by the Australian Taxation Office.

Share-based payments

Share-based payment transactions, in the form of options to acquire ordinary shares, are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This model uses assumptions and estimates as inputs.

The Directors do not consider the resultant value as determined by the Black-Scholes European Option Pricing Model is necessarily representative of the market value of the share options issued, however, in the absence of reliable measure of the goods or services received, AASB 2 *Share Based Payments* prescribes the measurement of the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The Black-Scholes European Option Pricing Model is an industry accepted method of valuing equity instruments, at the date of grant.

Impairments

The Group assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Group that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using the directors' best estimate of the asset's fair value, which can incorporate various key assumptions.

Any amounts in excess of the fair value are impaired, in line with accounting policy disclosures in parts 1.h) and 1.l).

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Risk management is carried out by the full Board of Directors as the Group believes that it is crucial for all board members to be involved in this process.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the A\$, the US dollar and the West African CFA franc.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency and net investments in foreign operations. The Group has not formalised a foreign currency risk management policy however, it monitors its foreign currency expenditure in light of exchange rate movements.

The functional currency of subsidiary companies is either the US dollar or the West African CFA franc. All parent entity balances are in Australian dollars and all Group balances are in either Australian or US dollars, or West African CFA francs, so the Group does not have any exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date (2013: Nil exposure).

(ii) Commodity price risk

Given the current level of operations, the Group's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 are not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to movements in market interest rates on cash and cash equivalents. The Group policy is to monitor the interest rate yield curve out to six months to ensure a balance is maintained between the liquidity of cash assets and the interest rate return. The entire balance of cash and cash equivalents for the Group \$1,588,439 (2013: \$5,631,116) is subject to interest rate risk. The weighted average interest rate received on cash and cash equivalents by the Group was 3.5% (2013: 5.3%).

Sensitivity analysis

At 30 June 2014, if interest rates had changed by +/- 100 basis points from the weighted average rate for the year with all other variables held constant, post-tax loss for the Group would have been \$31,000 lower/higher (2013: \$93,500 lower/higher) as a result of lower/higher interest income from cash and cash equivalents.

(b) Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date is the carrying amount (net of provision for impairment) of those assets as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

As the Group does not presently have any debtors, lending, significant stock levels or any other credit risk, a formal credit risk management policy is not maintained.

All surplus cash holdings within the Group are currently invested with AA- rated financial institutions.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and ensuring sufficient cash and marketable securities are available to meet the current and future commitments of the Group. Due to the nature of the Group's activities, being mineral exploration, the Group does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. The Board of Directors constantly monitor the state of equity markets in conjunction with the Group's current and future funding requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings.

The financial liabilities of the Group are confined to trade and other payables as disclosed in the statement of financial position. All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and due within 12 months of the reporting date.

(d) Fair value estimation

The fair value (not market value) of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. All financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group at the balance date are recorded at amounts approximating their carrying amount due to their short term nature.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group has identified only one reportable segment as exploration activities undertaken in West Africa. This segment includes activities associated with the determination and assessment of the existence of commercial economic reserves, from the Group's mineral assets in this geographic location.

Segment performance is evaluated based on the operating profit and loss and cash flows and is measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies.

EXPLORATION SEGMENT	Consolidated	Consolidated
	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Segment revenue	-	-
Reconciliation of segment revenue to total revenue before tax:		
Interest revenue	108,485	400,203
Other revenue	50,720	390
TOTAL REVENUE	159,205	400,593
Segment results	(3,381,382)	(5,874,919)
Reconciliation of segment result to net loss before tax:		
Other corporate and administration	(894,499)	(1,079,237)
NET LOSS BEFORE TAX	(4,275,881)	(6,954,156)
Segment operating assets	3,133,961	3,726,509
Reconciliation of segment operating assets to total assets:		
Other corporate and administration assets	1,606,496	5,701,153
TOTAL ASSETS	4,740,457	9,427,662
Segment operating liabilities	64,434	314,501
Reconciliation of segment operating liabilities to total liabilities:		
Other corporate and administration liabilities	64,185	155,338
TOTAL LIABILITIES	128,619	469,839

4. REVENUE

FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
Other revenue		
Interest revenue	108,485	400,203
Dispute Settlement	50,000 ⁽¹⁾	-
Other revenue	720	390
	159,205	400,593

(1) A finding was made in favour of the Company in the arbitration with Desert Star Resources Limited (formerly Island Arc Exploration Corp) in British Columbia, Canada, in relation to the Nassile permit in Niger. As a consequence Desert Star was required to dilute 100% of its interest in the permit direct to a 1% net smelter royalty. As part of a settlement agreement entered into with the Company, Desert Star also agreed to pay the Company A\$50,000 as a contribution to the Company's legal costs of the arbitration. Desert Star also agreed to a reduction in the buyout price of the royalty from US\$1 million to US\$50,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. EXPENSES

	Consolidated	Consolidated
	2014	2013
	\$	\$
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC EXPENSES:		
Defined contribution superannuation expense	48,793	43,142
Minimum lease payments relating to operating leases	54,338	47,947

6. INCOME TAX

(A) INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
(B) NUMERICAL RECONCILIATION OF INCOME TAX EXPENSE TO PRIMA FACIE TAX PAYABLE		
Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense	(4,275,881)	(6,954,156)
Prima facie tax benefit at the Australian tax rate of 30%	(1,282,764)	(2,086,247)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Section 40-880	(68,028)	(68,028)
Share-based payments	(32,807)	42,790
Sundry items	266	1,628
	(1,383,333)	(2,109,857)
Movements in unrecognised temporary differences	35,221	(23,748)
Tax effect of current period tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	1,354,005	2,133,605
Income tax expense	-	-
(C) UNRECOGNISED TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES		
Deferred Tax Assets (at 30%)		
<i>On Income Tax Account</i>		
Sundry items	12,226	35,274
Capital raising costs	164,309	164,309
Carry forward tax losses	6,658,450	5,304,445
	6,834,985	5,504,028
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (AT 30%)	-	-

Net deferred tax assets have not been brought to account as it is not probable within the immediate future that tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

The Group's ability to use losses in the future is subject to the Group satisfying the relevant tax authority's criteria for using these losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. CURRENT ASSETS - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated	Consolidated
	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	124,239	91,916
Short-term deposits	1,464,200	5,539,200
Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statement of financial position and the statement of cash flows	1,588,439	5,631,116

Cash at bank and in hand at 30 June 2014 comprises A\$1,550,376 (2013: A\$5,548,179), with the balance held in US dollars and West African CFA francs.

Cash at bank and in hand earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

8. CURRENT ASSETS - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Sundry receivables	52,058	164,397
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9. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Cost	862,161	1,065,887
Accumulated depreciation	(600,910)	(480,370)
Net book amount	261,251	585,517
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Opening net book amount	585,517	576,948
Exchange differences	27,797	73,606
Additions	16,615	184,089
Disposals	(122,238)	-
Depreciation charge	(246,440)	(249,126)
Closing net book amount	261,251	585,517

10. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - MINING PROPERTIES

Tenement acquisition costs carried forward in respect of mining areas of interest		
Opening net book amount	3,046,632	2,674,089
Exchange variances	43,587	372,543
Impairment of capitalised tenement acquisition costs	(251,510) ⁽¹⁾	-
Closing net book amount	2,838,709	3,046,632

(1) The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward for tenement acquisition is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective mining areas. The impairment recognised of A\$251,510 which relates to acquisition costs of tenements located in Liberia, is due to the decision to discontinue exploration in those particular mining areas.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. CURRENT LIABILITIES - TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated	Consolidated
	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Trade payables	2,278	196,656
Other payables and accruals	126,341	273,183
	128,619	469,839

12. ISSUED CAPITAL

(A) SHARE CAPITAL

		2014		2013	
	Notes	Number of Shares	\$	Number of Shares	\$
Ordinary shares fully paid	12(b), 12(d)	124,987,349	25,733,440	124,987,349	25,733,440
Total issued capital		124,987,349	25,733,440	124,987,349	25,733,440

(B) MOVEMENTS IN ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL

Beginning of the financial year	124,987,349	25,733,440	124,987,349	25,733,440
End of the financial year	124,987,349	25,733,440	124,987,349	25,733,440

(C) MOVEMENTS IN OPTIONS ON ISSUE

	Number of Options	
	2014	2013
Beginning of the financial year	18,475,000	18,475,000
Expired on 1 November 2013, exercisable at 37.5 cents	(450,000)	-
Cancelled, exercisable at 50 cents, on or before 16 December 2014	(1,500,000)	-
End of the financial year	16,525,000	18,475,000

(D) ORDINARY SHARES

Ordinary fully paid shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of the shares held.

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

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

(E) CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it may strive to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

Due to the nature of the Group's activities, being mineral exploration, the Group does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. Therefore, the focus of the Group's capital risk management is the current working capital position against the requirements of the Group to meet exploration

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

programmes and corporate overheads. The Group's strategy is to ensure appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet anticipated operating requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required. The working capital position of the Group at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2013 are as follows:

	Consolidated	Consolidated
	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	1,588,439	5,631,116
Trade and other receivables	52,058	164,397
Trade and other payables	(128,619)	(469,839)
Working capital position	1,511,878	5,325,674

13. RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED LOSSES

(A) RESERVES		
Foreign currency translation reserve	300,465	261,214
Share-based payments reserve (see note 23)	249,845	359,200
	550,310	620,414

(B) NATURE AND PURPOSE OF RESERVES

(i) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entity are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in note 1(d) and accumulated within a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed of.

(ii) Share-based payments reserve

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the fair value of options issued.

14. DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid during the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

15. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

(A) AUDIT SERVICES		
Somes Cooke – audit and review of financial reports	27,500	27,500
Total remuneration for audit services	27,500	27,500
(B) NON-AUDIT SERVICES		
Somes Cooke – taxation compliance services	6,530	9,506
Total remuneration for other services	6,530	9,506

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. CONTINGENCIES

There are no material contingent liabilities or contingent assets of the Group at the reporting date.

17. COMMITMENTS

(A) EXPLORATION COMMITMENTS

The Group has certain (contingent) commitments to meet minimum expenditure requirements on the mining exploration assets it has an interest in. Outstanding exploration commitments are as follows:

	Consolidated	Consolidated
	2014	2013
	\$	\$
within one year	700,000	1,135,000
later than one year but not later than five years	2,800,000	4,500,000
	3,500,000	5,635,000
(B) LEASE COMMITMENTS: GROUP AS LESSEE		
<i>Operating leases (non-cancellable):</i>		
Minimum lease payments		
within one year	59,810	32,997
later than one year but not later than five years	23,835	-
Aggregate lease expenditure contracted for at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities	83,645	32,997

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a three-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreement require the minimum lease payments to increase in accordance with CPI movements on each annual anniversary of the commencement date. An option exists to renew the lease at the end of the three-year term for an additional term of two years. The lease allows for subletting of all lease areas.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(A) PARENT ENTITY

The ultimate parent entity within the Group is Middle Island Resources Limited.

(B) SUBSIDIARIES

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 19.

(C) KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Short-term benefits	493,550	597,237
Post-employment benefits	33,121	35,829
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
	526,671	633,066

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the remuneration report on pages 16 to 19.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(D) TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH OTHER RELATED PARTIES

Services

DWCorporate Pty Ltd, a business of which Mr Wilkins is principal, provided company secretarial, bookkeeping and other corporate services to the Middle Island Group during the year, to the value of \$125,504 (2013: \$223,355). The amounts paid were on arms' length commercial terms and are disclosed in the remuneration report in conjunction with Mr Wilkins' compensation. At 30 June 2014 there was nil (2013: \$16,761) owing to DWCorporate Pty Ltd.

Mr Nicholls is a director and 35% shareholder of PowerXplor Limited, which owns Sahara Geoservices SARL. Sahara Geoservices provided drilling services to the Middle Island Group during the year. The amounts paid were on arms' length commercial terms and amounted to \$44,112 (2013: \$521,109) for the year to 30 June 2014. At 30 June 2014 there was nil (2013: \$43,510) owing to Sahara Geoservices.

Kirk Mining Consultants Pty Ltd, a business of which Mr Kirk is principal, provided mining consulting services to the Middle Island Group during the year. The amounts paid were on arms' length commercial terms and amounted to \$154,625 (2013: \$30,075) for the year to 30 June 2014. At 30 June 2014 there was nil (2013: nil) owing to Kirk Mining Consultants Pty Ltd.

(E) LOANS TO RELATED PARTIES

Middle Island Resources Limited has provided unsecured, interest free loans to each of its wholly owned subsidiaries totalling \$19,332,454 at 30 June 2014 (2013: \$17,942,213). An impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the subsidiary and the market in which the subsidiary operates to determine whether there is objective evidence that the subsidiary is impaired. When such objective evidence exists, the Company recognises an allowance for the impairment loss.

19. SUBSIDIARIES

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1(b):

Name	Country of Incorporation	Class of Shares	Equity Holding ⁽¹⁾	
			2014	2013
			%	%
Middle Island Resources – Burkina Faso SARL	Burkina Faso	Ordinary	100	100
Middle Island Resources – Liberia Limited	Liberia	Ordinary	100	100
Middle Island Resources – Niger SARL ⁽²⁾	Niger	Ordinary	100	100

(1) The proportion of ownership interest is equal to the proportion of voting power held. (2) Middle Island Resources – Niger SARL was established 23 April 2013.

20. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

In August 2014, the Minister of Mines in Niger refused the applications for the extension of the Deba and Tialkam permits.

Middle Island does not accept that the Minister's decision is correct under the rule of law and has appealed the decision on the one hand and applied for substitute permits on the other.

No matters or circumstances, as from those disclosed above, have arisen since the end of the 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 future financial periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Consolidated	Consolidated
	2014	2013
	\$	\$
RECONCILIATION OF NET LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	(4,275,881)	(6,954,156)
NON-CASH ITEMS		
Depreciation of non current assets	246,440	249,126
Share-based payments	(109,355)	142,632
Net exchange differences	-	513
CHANGE IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	112,339	(65,903)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(341,220)	(432,971)
Accounting loss on sale of asset	44,378	-
Impairment of capitalised tenement acquisition costs	251,510	-
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(4,071,789)	(7,060,759)

22. LOSS PER SHARE

	Number of shares	Number of shares
	2014	2013
(A) RECONCILIATION OF EARNINGS USED IN CALCULATING LOSS PER SHARE		
Loss attributable to the owners of the Company used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	(4,275,881)	(6,954,156)
(B) WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES USED AS THE DENOMINATOR		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	124,987,349	124,987,349

(C) INFORMATION ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF OPTIONS

As the Group has made a loss for the year ended 30 June 2014, all options on issue are considered antidilutive and have not been included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. These options could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future.

23. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

(A) OPTIONS ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES

The Group may provide benefits to employees (including directors) and contractors of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby options to acquire ordinary shares are issued as an incentive to improve employee and shareholder goal congruence. The exercise prices of the options granted as at 30 June 2014 range from 10 cents to 56 cents per option and have expiry dates ranging from 1 November 2014 to 28 February 2017.

Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights. When exercisable, each option is convertible into one ordinary share of the Company with full dividend and voting rights.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Set out below are summaries of the options granted:

	Consolidated 2014	Consolidated 2014	Consolidated 2013	Consolidated 2013
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price cents	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price cents
Outstanding at the beginning of the financial year	3,475,000	46.5	3,475,000	46.5
Granted	1,800,000 ⁽¹⁾	15.0	-	-
Forfeited/cancelled	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired/lapsed	(1,950,000)	47.1	-	-
Outstanding at year-end	3,325,000	29.0	3,475,000	46.5
Exercisable at year-end	2,125,000	35.6	1,550,000	41.5

(1) These options were granted on 1 March 2014, but as at 30 June 2014 these options had not been issued.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 1.6 years (2013: 1.3 years), and the exercise prices range from 10 to 56 cents.

The weighted average "fair value" (not market value) of the options granted during the 2014 financial year was 0.7 cents (2013: N/A). The price was calculated in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards by using the Black-Scholes European Option Pricing Model applying the following inputs. The Directors do not consider the resultant value as determined by the Black-Scholes European Option Pricing Model is necessarily representative of the market value of the share options issued:

	2014	2013
Weighted average exercise price (cents)	15.0	-
Weighted average life of the option (years)	3.0	-
Weighted average underlying share price (cents)	2.7	-
Expected share price volatility	93.8%	-
Weighted average risk free interest rate	2.8%	-

Historical volatility has been used as the basis for determining expected share price volatility as it assumed that this is indicative of future trends, which may not eventuate.

The life of the options is based on historical exercise patterns, which may not eventuate in the future.

(B) EXPENSES ARISING FROM SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the year were as follows:

	Consolidated 2014	Consolidated 2013
	\$	\$
Options granted to/vesting with employees (including directors) as part of share-based payments	(109,355) ⁽¹⁾	142,632

(1) Included in this amount for 2014 is share-based payments income of \$116,460 in relation to options that lapsed during the year due to the failure to satisfy non-market related performance vesting conditions. A share-based payments expense amount of \$7,105 has been recognised for the options granted during the year

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

The following information relates to the parent entity, Middle Island Resources Limited, at 30 June 2014. The information presented here has been prepared using accounting policies consistent with those presented in Note 1.

	Consolidated 2014	Consolidated 2013
	\$	\$
Current assets	1,598,168	5,688,719
Non-current assets	8,328	12,433
TOTAL ASSETS	1,606,496	5,701,152
Current liabilities	124,581	155,339
TOTAL LIABILITIES	124,581	155,339
Contributed equity	25,733,440	25,733,440
Share-based payments reserve	249,845	359,200
Accumulated losses	(24,501,370)	(20,546,827)
TOTAL EQUITY	1,481,915	5,545,813
Loss for the year	(3,954,543)	(19,021,453)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	(3,954,543)	(19,021,453)

25. RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain 2013 expenses have been reclassified to conform to the 2014 financial statement. They consist of costs incurred in West Africa which were previously considered as Administration expenses and now are classified as Exploration expenses.

	Year Ended 30 June 2013		
	Balance as Previously Reported	Reclassification	Balance as Reclassified
EXPENDITURE			
Exploration expenses	(5,282,815)	(203,010)	(5,485,825)
Administration expenses	(1,096,660)	203,010	(893,650)
Salaries and employee benefits expense	(583,516)		(583,516)
Depreciation expense	(249,126)		(249,126)
Share-based payments expense	(142,632)		(142,632)

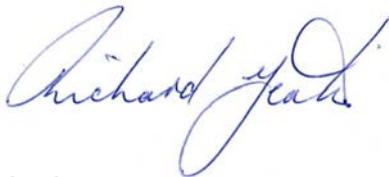
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the directors' opinion:

1. the financial statements comprising the statements of comprehensive income, statements of financial position, statements of changes in equity, statements of cash flows and accompanying notes set out on pages 16 to 38 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (a) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (b) giving a true and fair view of the Company's and the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of their performance for the financial year ended on that date;
2. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
3. the remuneration disclosures included in the Directors' Report (as part of the audited Remuneration Report), for the year ended 30 June 2014, comply with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
4. a statement that the attached financial statements are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards has been included in the notes to the financial statements.

The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*

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



Richard Yeates

Managing Director

Perth, 30 September 2014



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Chartered Accountants (Aus)
Business Consultants
Financial Advisors

Independent Auditor's Report To the members of Middle Island Resources Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Middle Island Resources 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, consolidated statement of changes in equity, and 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.

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 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply *International Financial Reporting Standards*.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 audit opinion.

Independence

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

Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Middle Island Resources Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the 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 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 16 to 19 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2014. 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 in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Middle Island Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



Somes Cooke



Kevin Somes

30 September 2014

Perth

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information required by Australian Stock Exchange Ltd and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. The information is current as at 15 September 2014.

(a) Distribution of equity securities

Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding:

			Ordinary Shares	
			Number of Holders	Number of Shares
1	-	1,000	24	8,010
1,001	-	5,000	55	179,069
5,001	-	10,000	70	566,624
10,001	-	100,000	298	12,522,078
100,001		and above	122	111,711,568
			569	124,987,349
The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of shares are:			265	2,850,757

(b) Twenty largest shareholders

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted ordinary shares are:

		Listed Ordinary shares	
		Number of Shares	Percentage of Ordinary Shares
1	Quenda Inv Pty Ltd <Quenda S/F A/C>	16,000,000	12.80
2	Newmont Cap Pty Ltd	10,147,339	8.12
3	Citicorp Nom Pty Ltd	6,623,000	5.30
4	ABN Amro Clearing Sydney Nominees Pty Ltd (Custodian A/C)	6,608,891	5.29
5	Diamantina Resources Pty Ltd <Yeates Fam A/C>	4,000,000	3.20
6	Lomacott Pty Ltd <Keogh S/F A/C>	4,000,000	3.20
7	JP Morgan Nom Aust Ltd <Cash Income A/C>	3,058,017	2.45
8	P S Thomas & S A Goodwin <Waterford Retirement Plan>	3,000,000	2.40
9	Amazon Consultoria Em Mineracao E Servicos	2,900,000	2.32
10	National Nominees Ltd	2,600,000	2.08
11	Newmont Cap Pty Ltd	2,537,156	2.03
12	Jetosea Pty Ltd	2,430,166	1.94
13	Montana Realty Pty Ltd	2,367,000	1.89
14	Rollason Pty Ltd <Giorgetta Super Plan>	1,810,000	1.45
15	Ross Francis Stanley	1,750,000	1.40
16	Macquarie Bank Ltd	1,500,000	1.20
17	Mr Gnanasundaram Gnananatham	1,362,800	1.09
18	Gecko Resources Pty Ltd	1,273,200	1.02
19	HSBC Custody Nominees Pty Ltd	1,224,000	0.98
20	GP Securities Pty Ltd	1,200,000	0.96
		76,391,569	61.12

(c) Substantial shareholders

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

	Number of Shares
Quenda Investments Pty Ltd <Quenda S/F A/C>	16,000,000
Newmont Capital Pty Ltd	10,147,339
Citicorp Nominees PL	6,623,000
ABN Amro Clearing Sydney Nominees Pty Ltd (Custodian A/C)	6,608,891

(d) Voting rights

All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction.

(e) Schedule of interests in mining tenements

Location	Tenement	Percentage Held / Earning
Burkina Faso	Pouni II	100%
Burkina Faso	Dassa	100%
Burkina Faso	Didyr	100%
Burkina Faso	Dassa Sud	100%
Burkina Faso	Nebya	100%
Burkina Faso	Bissou	100%
Burkina Faso	Gossina	100%
Niger	Dogona	earning 90%
Niger	Boulkagou	earning 90%
Niger	Nassile	100%
Niger	Kakou	100%
Niger	Tialkam	on reapplication
Niger	Deba	on reapplication
Niger	Boksay	earning 51% to 70%
Liberia	Cestos South	relinquished
Liberia	Cestos North	relinquished
Liberia	Zwedru North	100%
Liberia	Zwedru	relinquished
Liberia	Putu	relinquished

(f) Unquoted Securities

Class	Number of Securities	Number of Holders	Holders of 20% or more of the class	
			Holder Name	Number of Securities
Unlisted 25 cent Options, expiry 30 Jun 2015	15,000,000	5	Quenda Inv. Pty Ltd	8,000,000
Unlisted 25 cent Options, expiry 31 Dec 2014	250,000	1	Mr A Chubb	250,000
Unlisted 37.5 cent Options, expiry 31 Dec 2014	250,000	1	Mr A Chubb	250,000
Unlisted 50 cent Options, expiry 31 Dec 2014	250,000	1	Mr A Chubb	250,000
Unlisted 53 cent Options, expiry 1 Nov 2014	200,000	1	Mr E Sarbah	200,000
Unlisted 51 cent Options, expiry 1 Nov 2014	275,000	2	Mr A Razak	250,000
Unlisted 56 cent Options, expiry 15 Dec 2014	300,000	1	Mr L Kirk	300,000

(g) Use of Funds

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

C O R P O R A T E I N F O R M A T I O N

DIRECTORS

Peter Thomas	(Non-Executive Chairman)
Richard Yeates	(Managing Director)
Beau Nicholls	(Non-Executive Director)
Linton Kirk	(Non-Executive Director)
Dennis Wilkins	Alternate for Beau Nicholls

COMPANY SECRETARY

Dennis Wilkins

REGISTERED OFFICE

Ground Floor, 20 Kings Park Road, West Perth WA 6005

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Unit 2, 2 Richardson Street, West Perth WA 6005

POSTAL ADDRESS

PO Box 1017, West Perth WA 6872

SOLICITORS

Williams and Hughes

28 Richardson Street, West Perth WA 6005

SHARE REGISTER

Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd

70 Canning Highway, Applecross WA 6153

AUDITORS

Somes and Cooke

Level 2, 35 Outram Street, West Perth WA 6005

EMAIL

info@middleisland.com.au

INTERNET ADDRESS

www.middleisland.com.au

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Middle Island Resources Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX code: MDI).



Middle Island
RESOURCES LIMITED

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