MALABAR COAL LIMITED
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ABN 29 151 691 468

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2016

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Dear Fellow Shareholder

It is my pleasure to present Malabar Coal's 2016 Annual Report on behalf of Malabar Coal's Board and management team. The coal market commenced poorly at the start of the year, however in 2016 we have seen a strong recovery in coal prices.

Our focus remains gaining approval and developing the Spur Hill Underground Coking Coal Project ('Project').

It is our view that high quality coal, such as that from our Project, will be in strong demand as indicated by the recent market improvement. The Project feasibility indicates that it will produce high quality coal at competitive operating costs.

Key Project activities during the 2016 financial year included:

- exploration activities;
- continuing environmental studies;
- ongoing community consultation; and;
- engineering studies,

Key Corporate actions during the 2016 financial year included:

- In September 2015 we announced the acquisition of the balance of the Project from our joint venture partners increasing our stake in the project from c. 38% to 100%.(see ASX Release dated 15 September 2015)
- Also in September 2015 the company announced a $6 million fully underwritten capital raise via a 15 for 17 non-renounceable entitlement offer to fund the acquisition of the balance of the project and provide additional working capital (see ASX Release dated 15 September 2016).
- During August 2016 the company announced a $2 million fully underwritten capital raise via a 1 for 8 non-renounceable entitlement offer (see ASX Release dated 31 August 2016).
- The Company also announced it will seek approval of Shareholders to de-list the Company from the Official List. Shareholders should note that the proposed de-listing will only proceed if Shareholder approval is obtained at the Annual General Meeting. The Directors resolved that the continued listing of the Company on the Official List is no longer in the best interests of the Company and its Shareholders. Factors that the Directors have considered in coming to this conclusion include the following:
    - i. Reduced number of shareholders
    - ii. Low level of trading on ASX
    - iii. Lack of interest
    - iv. Listing and associated costs

Malabar remains fully committed to progressing the development of the Spur Hill Underground Coking Coal Project.

Malabar maintains strong ties with its local community through ongoing engagement with residents, employment of local staff and contractors, and regular meetings with key community stakeholders. Five Spur Hill Community Consultative Committee ('CCC') meetings were held during the year.

Malabar also plays an active community role through financial contributions to local initiatives including; aged care, primary and tertiary education, emergency services, tourism developments, and local sporting and community organisations.

Outlook

During the 2017 financial year we look forward to advancing the Project through:

- finalising and submitting the EIS and DA
- ongoing exploration
- ongoing engineering
- advancing longer term Project funding

The Company will continue to assess growth opportunities.

We thank Shareholders for their continued support and look forward to reporting further progress during the year ahead.

Wayne Seabrook

Chairman

25 October 2016

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report, together with the consolidated financial statements of Malabar Coal Limited ('the Company' or 'Malabar') and its controlled entities ('the Group') for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Directors

The directors of the Company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Wayne Seabrook	Non-Executive Chairman	
Hans Mende	Non-Executive Director	
Andrew (Andy) Plummer	Non-Executive Director	
Simon Keyser	Non-Executive Director	
Anthony (Tony) Galligan	Non-Executive Director	
Ian Morgan	Non-Executive Director	(Appointed 18 April 2016)
Graeme Booth	Managing Director	(Resigned 8 April 2016)
Brian Clifford	Alternate to Hans Mende	(Appointed 20 April 2016)
Nicole Hollows	Alternate to Hans Mende	(Resigned 20 April 2016)

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Group during the financial year was the development of the Spur Hill Underground Coking Coal Project (the 'Project') on Exploration Licence 7429 ('EL 7429') in the Upper Hunter Valley region of New South Wales. Once operational the Project is expected to produce predominantly high quality low ash semi-soft coking and low ash export thermal coal products from its underground mining operations.

Key Project activities during the year included advancing development activities through the environmental permitting process, further resource definition, ongoing community consultation, continuing environmental and engineering studies.

On 31 August 2016 the Company announced a $2 million fully underwritten capital raise via a 1 for 8 non-renounceable entitlement offer (see ASX Releases dated 31 August 2016).

In addition, the company announced on the same date an intention to apply to ASX for the removal of Malabar from the official list of ASX, subject to shareholder approval. The decision to de-list has been made by the directors of the Company having regard to the limited liquidity of Malabar (with approximately 234 shareholders), the lack of interest in Malabar from brokers (largely due to conditions in the coal industry) and the costs of maintaining Malabar's listing.

Malabar remains fully committed to progressing the development of the Spur Hill Underground Coking Coal Project.

Shareholders are not compelled to sell their shares, they can remain shareholders of un-listed Malabar Coal. Subject to regulatory requirements, Malabar intends to provide a sale facility as part of the de-listing process to give shareholders the ability to sell without brokerage.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's principal activities during the year, other than the $2 million underwritten entitlement offer and intention to apply to ASX for the removal from the official list of ASX announced after the year end as noted above.

Operating and Financial Review

The consolidated loss after tax for the year ended 30 June 2016 of the Group amounted to $1,583,338 (30 June 2015: $32,020,484).

Review of Operations

Malabar's primary focus is on the development of the Project.

Project Approvals
The Project has successfully achieved a number of project approval milestones including:

- ***Gateway Certificate***
  The Project was the first new coal project in NSW to receive a Gateway Certificate.

- ***EPBC Referral***
  The Project submitted its EPBC referral to the federal Department of the Environment at the end of the 2014 financial year. The referral was subsequently determined on 7 July 2014 as a 'controlled action' with water being the relevant controlling provision.

- ***Preliminary Environmental Assessment and receipt of Environmental Assessment Requirements***
  The Project lodged its Preliminary Environmental Assessment ('PEA') towards the end of the 2014 financial year. The NSW Department of Planning & Environment subsequently issued its Environmental Assessment Requirements ('EARs') on 23 July 2014. The EARs determine the scope for the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and take into account the conditions attached to the Gateway Certificate, the EPBC referral determination and input from federal and state agencies, and the local shire council. Malabar is comfortable with the EARs which are consistent with our expectations.

- ***Mining Lease Applications submitted***
  Mining Lease Applications ('MLAs') were submitted during the previous financial year for the Project covering the proposed underground mining area. The approval process for the MLAs runs in parallel with the assessment of the EIS and Development Application ('DA'). A mining lease will only be granted once development consent is obtained.

Mine Design and Infrastructure

During the financial year, Malabar advanced studies to support the EIS including:
- Transport options and design;
- Underground mine layout and scheduling;
- Coal handling and preparation facilities; and
- Mine surface infrastructure.

Malabar has progressed a review of the Project design focussing on capital cost and operating costs for optimisation and improvement. This review is ongoing.

Environmental

Environmental studies were undertaken during the year to support the preparation of the EIS and DA include:
- Surface and groundwater assessment;
- Noise assessment;
- Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment; and
- Transport assessment.

Review of Operations (continued)

Resource Definition

Total Resources for the Spur Hill Project are approximately 625.9 million tonnes including 394.4 million tonnes of Indicated Resources. Please see the ASX Release dated 11 November 2013[1] and Table 1 below.

The Probable Reserves Estimate of 91 million tonnes was calculated solely for the Whynot and Bowfield seams, which are two of the seams targeted for initial mining. Further exploration and technical studies are expected to progressively convert an increasing proportion of the remaining Resources to Reserves**.**

Table 1: Reserves and Resources as at November 2013

100% BASIS	**RESERVES**		**RESOURCES**				
	Western (Underground) Zone		Western (Underground) Zone			Eastern Zone	**Total**
Seam	**Probable Coal Reserve (Mt)**	Probable Marketable Coal Reserve (Mt)	Indicated (Mt)	Inferred (Mt)	Total (Mt)	Inferred (Mt)	**Mt**
WL2			0.0	46.8	46.8	0.0	46.8
WL1			0.0	22.0	22.0	0.0	22.0
Whybrow			58.5	1.2	59.7	1.8	61.5
Redbank Creek Upper			0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8
Redbank Creek Middle			0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7
Redbank Creek Lower			51.3	0.7	52.0	6.2	58.2
Wambo			38.1	4.3	42.4	16.0	58.4
Whynot	78	59	104.5	5.3	109.8	23.0	132.8
Glen Munro			14.7	0.5	15.2	1.6	16.8
Arrowfield			14.6	0.0	14.6	0.0	14.6
Bowfield	13	10	34.0	2.5	36.5	21.7	58.2
Warkworth			78.7	26.6	105.3	23.4	128.7
Mount Arthur			0.0	9.3	9.3	11.1	20.4
Total	**91**	**69**	**394.4**	**119.2**	**513.6**	**112.3**	**625.9**

- *The Resources and Reserves Estimates have been prepared in accord with the JORC Code 2012*
- *The Reserves Estimate has been prepared by MineCraft Consulting Pty Ltd*
- *The Resources Estimate has been prepared by Geological and Mining Services Australia Pty Ltd*
- *The Resources in the above Table are inclusive of Reserves*
- *The Probable Marketable Coal Reserve is derived from the Probable Coal Reserve based on an average yield of 76% from the Whynot seam and 79% from the Bowfield seam. These average yields are derived from laboratory yields ranging from 80% to 85% adjusted for mining dilution and moisture adjustments*

During the year field work consisted of four core and four open holes. Information obtained included seam structure, coal quality and geotechnical base data. One of the holes was also used to measure stress values (magnitude and direction) within the strata. This data will provide for the refinement of the longwall layout.

[1] The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Review of Operations (continued)

Community and Landholder Consultation
Two Spur Hill Community Consultative Committee ('CCC') meetings were held during the financial year. The CCC meetings are chaired by an independent Chairperson appointed by the NSW Minister for Resources & Energy. Further CCC meetings will be held at regular intervals on an ongoing basis. In addition, Malabar produces and distributes Community Information Newsletters on an ongoing and regular basis.

In addition, senior Malabar management regularly engages with the community including attending and sponsoring community and sporting events.

Malabar maintains regular dialogue with Landholders on the EL. Access agreements with Landowners are in place covering the proposed underground mining area as set out in the MLAs.

Financial Position

The net assets of the Group have increased by $12,316,517 during the financial year, from $17,872,069 at 30 June 2015 to $30,188,586 at 30 June 2016 primarily due to the Spur Hill Joint Venture restructure where Malabar acquired 100% ownership of the Project.

The Group's cash position reduced from $1,502,468 at 30 June 2015 to $1,175,754 at 30 June 2016. During the period, the Company raised $6 million to fund the initial $3 million payment for the Spur Hill Joint Venture restructure and the investment in exploration and evaluation activities of the Project. The cash position of the Group increased when the $2 million underwritten entitlement offer (announced on the 31 August 2016) completed.

Expenditure on the Project during the financial period, which was sole funded by Malabar, totalled $2,429,391.

Significant Changes in the state of affairs

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

Dividends

There were no dividends paid to members during the financial year.

Events after the Financial Year End

On 31 August 2016 Malabar announced (see ASX releases dated 31 August 2016) a:
1. A $2 million fully underwritten entitlement offer; and
2. The intention to apply for removal from the ASX official list.

$2 million fully underwritten entitlement offer
- Malabar undertook a $2 million fully underwritten equity capital raising via a 1 for 8 non-renounceable entitlement offer.
- The entitlement offer was fully underwritten by seven shareholders and is a clear demonstration of support for the Company and the Project.

Removal from the official list
Malabar will apply to ASX for the removal of the Company from the official list of ASX under ASX Listing Rule 17.11.

Following due consideration, the directors of Malabar have resolved that the continued listing of the Company on ASX is no longer in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders. Factors that the directors have considered include the following:

- Reduced number of shareholders – the Company listed on 26 March 2013. Since that time, the number of shareholders has fallen to 234.
- Low level of trading on ASX – The low trading volume and liquidity of Malabar shares on ASX is such that any significant trading leads to increased daily volatility. This volatility may prevent investors from making an accurate assessment of the actual value of the Company.
- Lack of interest – Brokers no longer publish research on the Company and the monthly volume of shares traded has diminished significantly.

Events after the Financial Year End (continued)

- Costs – Given the low level of trading of the Company's shares on ASX, the directors consider that the costs of the Company remaining listed outweigh the benefits of maintaining its listing.

Malabar will seek shareholder approval in respect of its de-listing from ASX and will consult with ASX on what other steps will be taken to effect the de-listing. It is expected the shareholder vote on this matter will occur at the Company's Annual General Meeting in November 2016.

Malabar remains fully committed to progressing the development of the Spur Hill Underground Coking Coal Project. Subject to regulatory requirements, Malabar intends to provide a sale facility as part of the de-listing process to give shareholders the ability to sell without brokerage. The share sale facility terms and pricing will be provided closer to the 2016 Annual General Meeting date.

Other than the above, no other matter of circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2016 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:
- The Group's operations in future financial years, or
- The results of those operations in future financial years, or
- The Group's state of affairs in future financial years.

Future Developments, Prospects and Business Strategies

The material business risks which relate to the development of the Project are the timing of the permitting process, the coal price outlook, and the nature and form of the longer term funding required for the Project development.

The timing of the submission of the EIS and DA is under assessment while Malabar assesses data from the latest exploration program undertaken in land owned by Malabar, finalised in June 2016. The directors note that the approval process for new coal mines has become politicised in New South Wales. Nonetheless the Board is comfortable that the underground nature of our Project mitigates the key concerns of dust and visual amenity which are material considerations for open cut operations.

The Board believes the Company to be relatively well placed financially with key shareholder support (as evidenced by the fully underwritten entitlement offers of $6 million and $2 million in September 2015 and August 2016 respectively). In addition, and consistent with the fiduciary responsibilities of the Board, the Group is investigating medium and longer term financing options for the Project development. At the appropriate juncture, Malabar may seek a strategic partner for the Project as is common in Australian coal development projects.

If compelling opportunities present themselves Malabar may also seek to acquire other coal assets as part of the Company's strategy of becoming a large-scale coal producer.

Environmental Issues

The Group's operations are subject to significant environmental regulation under the laws of the commonwealth and state. The Group is compliant with all aspects of these requirements. Directors are not aware of any environmental law that is not being complied with.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Information on the Directors (as at date of Report)

Wayne Seabrook	B.Eng (Chem - 1st Hons)
Role	Non-Executive Chairman
Experience	Wayne has more than 30 years of resources sector and corporate finance experience. He has broad project development experience from previous roles with Alcoa, Macraes Mining, Minproc Engineers, & Barclay-Mowlem. Wayne has also held senior corporate finance roles with Macquarie Bank, Challenger and Wilson HTM. He has managed transactions for many coal companies including; Felix Resources, Whitehaven Coal, Excel Coal, Cleveland-Cliffs, and AMCI. Wayne was a founding director of ASX-listed Apollo Gas Ltd and ASX-listed Titan Energy Services Ltd. He is a director of XLX Pty Ltd and Ironstone Capital Partners Pty Ltd. As Non-Executive Chairman Wayne is responsible for leadership of the Board, for efficient organisation and conduct of the Board's function and the briefing of all Directors in relation to issues arising at Board meetings. As Chairperson, Wayne is also responsible for arranging Board performance evaluation. Wayne holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Chemistry – 1st Hons) from the University of Canterbury, New Zealand and a Graduate Diploma from FINSIA. He is a fellow of FINSIA and a member of AUSIMM.
Special Responsibilities	Member of Occupational Health, Safety & Environment Committee and Audit Committee
Interest in Shares and Options (direct and indirect)	Ordinary Shares **–** 9,476,271
Former directorships held in previous three years	Nil

Hans Mende	MBA
Role	Non-Executive Director
Experience	Hans has been President of AMCI since he co-founded the company in 1986. Prior to founding AMCI, Hans was with the Thyssen Group, in various senior executive positions including President of Thyssen Carbometal Inc. from 1968 to 1986. Hans has served as a director of Alpha Natural Resources (Inc) USA (ANR) and as Chairman of the Board of Directors of ANR Holdings from 2003 to 2005. Hans is currently a non-executive director of White Energy Limited.
Special Responsibilities	Nil
Interest in Shares and Options (direct and indirect)	Ordinary Shares – 27,775,085
Former directorships held in previous three years	Nil

Information on the Directors (continued)

Andy Plummer	BSc Mining Eng
Role	Non-Executive Director
Experience	Andy has over 35 years' experience in the investment banking and mining industries. He holds a BSc Mining Engineering from the Colorado School of Mines, USA. He was most recently an Executive Director of Whitehaven Coal Limited and King Island Scheelite Limited and prior to that was an Executive Director of Excel Coal Limited. During his tenure at both Whitehaven and Excel he was responsible for business development activities. He has worked in the Australian banking and finance industry since 1985 with Eureka Capital Partners, Resource Finance Corporation and Westpac. Prior to that, he was employed in a variety of management and technical positions with ARCO Coal, Utah International and Consolidation Coal.
Special Responsibilities	Chairman of the Nominations & Remuneration Committee and member of Occupational Health, Safety & Environment Committee
Interest in Shares and Options (direct and indirect)	Ordinary Shares – 23,820,944
Former directorships held in previous three years	Nil

Simon Keyser	B.Bus, CA
Role	Non-Executive Director
Experience	Simon has over 20 years of finance sector experience, specialising in the resources and energy sectors. Simon held senior investment banking positions with Chase Securities (now J.P. Morgan Chase) and was head of Wilson HTM's corporate finance division. Simon has managed transactions for many coal and energy companies including Felix Resources, Excel Coal, Whitehaven Coal, Austral Coal and Arrow Energy. Simon is currently a director of XLX Pty Ltd and Ironstone Capital Partners Pty Ltd. Simon holds a Bachelor of Business from the Queensland University of Technology, Graduate Diploma from FINSIA and is a Chartered Accountant.
Special Responsibilities	Chairman of the Audit Committee and member of the Nominations & Remuneration Committee
Interest in Shares and Options (direct and indirect)	Ordinary Shares – 7,629,461
Former directorships held in previous three years	Titan Energy Services Ltd – Non-executive Director appointed 28 March 2011, ceased 3 September 2014.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Information on the Directors (continued)

Tony Galligan	BSc (Geology)
Role	Non-Executive Director
Experience	Tony has more than 40 years of experience in the Australian coal industry. He has held senior positions in the areas of geology, project approvals and development, mine safety, and mine-related infrastructure. His most recent position was General Manager Infrastructure with Whitehaven Coal. He was Chairman of NCIG for more than 3 years during the feasibility, financing and construction of the new coal terminal and also played a pivotal role in the upgrade of the rail line to the Gunnedah Basin. Previous positions include Exploration Manager for Agip Coal, Chief Coal Geologist, Director Coal and Director Development with the NSW Government. Tony holds a Bachelor of Science (Geology) from the University of Queensland.
Special Responsibilities	Chairman of the Occupational Health, Safety & Environment Committee.
Interest in Shares and Options (direct and indirect)	Options – 200,000 options over Ordinary Shares
Former directorships held in previous three years	Nil

Ian Morgan	BBus, MComLaw, Grad Dip App Fin, CA, ACIS, ACSA, MAICD, F Fin
Role	Non-Executive Director
Experience	Ian has over 30 years of experience in accounting and corporate administration. He provides secretarial and advisory services to a range of companies, and is company secretary of other publicly listed companies. Ian holds a Bachelor of Business from the NSW Institute of Technology (now University of Technology, Sydney), a Master of Commercial Law from Macquarie University, and a Graduate Diploma of Applied Finance and Investment from the Securities Institute of Australia (now FINSIA). He is an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, an Associate Member of Chartered Secretaries Australia, a Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, and a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FINSIA).
Special Responsibilities	Company Secretary
Interest in Shares and Options (direct and indirect)	Ordinary Shares – 80,269
Former directorships held in previous three years	Nil

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Information on the Directors (continued)

Brian Clifford	Dip. Bus., MBA, MAICD
Role	Alternate to Hans Mende
Experience	Brian is the Managing Director of AMCI Investments Pty Ltd which is responsible for AMCI's Australian and South East Asia operations, acquisitions, divestments and joint venture project interest. Brian also holds several separate directorships within the AMCI portfolio which include; greenfield projects, operating asset and joint ventures. Brian was previously the General Manager of the AMCI's coal trading desk. Brian has over 15 years of mining related experience, including 10 years with BHP Billiton across a number geographies, commodities and markets including marketing manager for BHP's Carbon Steel Materials desk in Pittsburgh and senior operational positions in the coal and diamonds industries.
Special Responsibilities	Nil
Interest in Shares and Options (direct and indirect)	Nil
Former directorships held in previous three years	Nil

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, there were 16 meetings of directors (including committees of directors). Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		Audit Committee		Health and Safety Committee	
	Number eligible to attend	**Number attended**	**Number eligible to attend**	**Number attended**	**Number eligible to attend**	**Number attended**
Wayne Seabrook	13	13	2	2	1	1
Graeme Booth	10	10	-	-	-	-
Hans Mende	13	-	-	-	-	-
Andy Plummer	13	13	-	-	1	1
Simon Keyser	13	12	2	2	-	-
Anthony Galligan	13	12	-	-	1	1
Ian Morgan	3	3				
Brian Clifford (Alternate for Hans Mende)	3	3				
Nicole Hollows (Alternate for Hans Mende)	9	8	-	-	-	-

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

During or since the end of the financial year, the Group paid insurance premiums of $51,414 to insure directors against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings arising from their conduct while acting in the capacity of director of the Company, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company.

Options

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of the Company under option are as follows:

Grant Date	Vesting Date	Date of Expiry	Exercise Price	Number under Option
22 March 2013	22 March 2014	22 March 2017	$1.50	150,000
22 March 2013	22 March 2015	22 March 2017	$1.50	150,000
22 March 2013	22 March 2016	22 March 2017	$1.50	150,000
31 May 2013	31 May 2014	31 May 2017	$1.50	208,334
31 May 2013	31 May 2015	31 May 2017	$1.50	208,334
31 May 2013	31 May 2016	31 May 2017	$1.50	208,332
28 November 2014	28 November 2015	28 November 2018	$0.30	316,666
28 November 2014	28 November 2016	28 November 2018	$0.30	316,667
28 November 2014	28 November 2017	28 November 2018	$0.30	316,667
				2,025,000

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues of shares or other interests in the Company or any other entity. There have been no unissued shares or interests under option of any controlled entity within the Group during or since the end of the financial year.

For details of options issued to directors and executives as remuneration, refer to the Remuneration Report on page 13.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the financial year.

Non-audit Services

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

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under s 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 20.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of the Company has been designed to align Key Management Personnel ('KMP') objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Group's financial results. The Board of Malabar believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain high-quality KMP to run and manage the Group, as well as create goal congruence between directors, executives and shareholders.

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for KMP of the Group is as follows:

- The remuneration policy is to be developed by the remuneration committee and approved by the Board.
- All KMP receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as experience and market rates of pay) inclusive of superannuation and fringe benefits.
- Performance incentives are generally only paid once predetermined key performance indicators (KPIs) have been met.
- Incentives paid in the form of options are intended to align the interests of the directors, executives and the Company with those of the shareholders. In this regard, KMP are prohibited from limiting risk attached to those instruments by use of derivatives or other means.
- The remuneration committee reviews KMP packages annually by reference to the Group's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors.

The performance of KMP is measured against criteria agreed annually with each executive and is based predominantly on the achievement of key milestones. Once the Company is in production the criteria will shift focus to forecast growth of the Group's profits and shareholders' value. The Board may, however, exercise its discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses and options, and can recommend changes to the committee's recommendations. Any change must be justified by reference to measurable performance criteria. The policy is designed to attract high calibre executives and reward them for performance results leading to long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for time, commitment and responsibilities. The remuneration committee determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. However, remuneration consultants were not utilised during the year. 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.

Current remuneration for non-executive directors is as follows:

	Fees including Superannuation
Chairman	$50,000
Non-executive director	$50,000

Additional fees are payable for membership of Committees of the Board.

KMP are also entitled and encouraged to participate in the employee share and option arrangements to align directors' and executives' interests with shareholders' interests. Options granted under the arrangement do not carry dividend or voting rights. Each option is entitled to be converted into one ordinary share once the hurdles have been met and is measured using the Black-Scholes and the Binomial model methodology.

All remuneration paid to KMP is valued at the cost to the Company and expensed.

KMP or closely related parties of KMP are prohibited from entering into hedge arrangements that would have the effect of limiting the risk exposure relating to their remuneration.

Performance-based Remuneration

KPIs are set annually, with a certain level of consultation with KMP. The measures are specifically tailored to the area each individual is involved in and has a level of control over. The KPIs target areas the Board believes hold greater potential for Group development and shareholder value growth, covering financial and non-financial as well as short and long-term goals. The level set for each financial KPI is based on budgeted figures for the Group and respective industry standards.

Performance in relation to the KPIs is assessed annually, with bonuses awarded depending on the number and deemed difficulty of the KPIs achieved and the prevailing equity and coal market conditions. (No bonuses have been paid for the year ended 30 June 2016). Following the assessment, the KPIs will be reviewed by the remuneration committee in light of the desired and actual outcomes, and their efficiency assessed in relation to the Group's goals and shareholder wealth, before the KPIs are set for the following financial year.

In determining whether or not a financial KPI has been achieved, Malabar Coal Limited bases the assessment on audited figures.

Relationship between Remuneration Policy and Company Performance

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders, directors and executives. Two methods have been applied to achieve this aim, the first being a performance-based bonus based on KPIs (not paid in the year ended 30 June 2016), and the second being the issue of options to directors and executives to encourage the alignment of personal and shareholder interests.

The performance related proportions of remuneration based on these targets are included in the table below. The objective of the reward schemes is to both reinforce the short and long term goals of the Group and provide a common interest between management and shareholders.

The satisfaction of financial performance conditions is based on a review of the audited financial statements of the Group, as such figures reduce any risk of contention relating to payment eligibility. The Board does not believe that performance conditions should include a comparison with factors external to the Group at this time.

Employment Details of Members of Key Management Personnel

The following table provides employment details of persons who were, during the financial year, members of KMP of the Group. The table also illustrates the proportion of remuneration that was performance and non-performance based and the proportion of remuneration received in the form of options.

		Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Related to Performance			**Proportions of Elements of Remuneration Not Related to Performance**	
	Position Held as at 30 June 2016 and any Change during the Year	**Non-salary Cash-based Incentives**	**Shares/ Units**	**Options/ Rights**	**Fixed Salary/ Fees**	**Total**
		%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Group KMP						
Bill Dean	Engineering Manager	-	-	3	97	100
Ian Morgan	Company Secretary	-	-	-	100	100
Graeme Booth	Managing Director from 29 August 2014 to 8 April 2015	-	-	6	94	100

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

The employment terms and conditions of KMP are formalised in contracts of employment in the case of Graeme Booth and Bill Dean. In the case of Ian Morgan, the Company and IHM Corporate Services Pty Ltd ("IHM") entered into a letter agreement on 2 November 2012 under which IHM agrees to provide certain company secretarial services. IHM is owned and controlled by Ian Morgan.

Key terms of the contracts and agreements are as follows:

Group KMP	Contract Duration	Notice Period	Termination Payments
Bill Dean	Employment will continue until terminated by notice in accordance with the provisions of the agreement	Bill Dean or Malabar to give 1 month	Employee options issued in accordance with the employee share option plan.
Ian Morgan	Employment will continue until terminated by notice in accordance with the provisions of the agreement	IHM or Malabar to give 1 month	None
Graeme Booth	Employment terminated by notice in accordance with the provisions of the agreement	Graeme Booth provided Malabar 3 months notice	Malabar was not required to make any severance or lieu of notice payments. The Employee retained the options issued in accordance with the employee share option plan.

Changes in Directors and Executives Subsequent to Year-end

No changes in directors or executives have taken place subsequent to year end.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

Remuneration Details for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

The following table of benefits and payments details, in respect to the financial year, the components of remuneration for each director and member of KMP of the Group. Such amounts have been calculated in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Table of Benefits and Payments for the Year Ended 30 June 2016

	Commencement Date	Financial Year	Salary and Directors Fees [1]	Cash Bonus [2]	Termination Payment	Consultancy Fees [3]	Post-employment Benefits Super [4]	Share Based Payments Options [5]	Total
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Directors									
Wayne Seabrook Chairman	24/06/2011	2016	54,996	-	-	174,978	-	-	229,974
		2015	61,246	-	-	138,750	-	-	199,996
Hans Mende Non-Executive director	22/03/2012	2016	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
		2015	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Andy Plummer Non-Executive director	23/11/2012	2016	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	55,000
		2015	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	55,000
Simon Keyser Non-Executive director	24/06/2011	2016	56,250	-	-	13,906	-	-	70,156
		2015	56,250	-	-	-	-	-	56,250
Tony Galligan Non-Executive director	23/01/2013	2016	53,100	-	-	-	1,900	7,571	62,571
		2015	53,099	-	-	-	1,901	21,713	76,713
Ian Morgan Company Secretary	8/11/2012	2016	-	-	-	25,357	-	-	25,357
		2015	-	-	-	35,498	-	-	35,498
Brian Clifford Alternate to Hans Mende	20/04/2016	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graeme Booth[6,7] Managing Director	7/05/2013	2016	257,089	-	-	-	24,423	18,987	300,500
		2015	308,581	-	-	-	29,315	23,548	361,444
Other KMP									
Bill Dean[7] Engineering Manager	19/03/2013	2016	152,404	-	-	-	12,306	4,994	169,703
		2015	186,853	-	-	-	15,947	6,099	208,899
Peter Doyle[7, 8] Manager Special Projects	28/02/2013	2016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2015	64,488	-	-	-	6,126	27,142	97,756
Total KMP		**2016**	**678,839**	**-**	**-**	**214,241**	**38,629**	**31,552**	**963,261**
		2015	**835,517**	**-**	**-**	**174,248**	**53,289**	**78,502**	**1,141,556**

Note 1: Salary and directors' fees may be delivered as a combination of cash and prescribed non financial benefits at the executives' discretion. Directors and executives are offered a competitive base pay that comprises the fixed component of pay and rewards. Base pays are reviewed annually to ensure the rate is competitive with the market. Some individuals have chosen to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation which is included here.

Note 2: A portion of the KMP pay is by way of an at risk bonus. This is subject to satisfactory completion of set KPI's and payable at the discretion of the Board.

Note 3: Wayne Seabrook: The Company has continued the consultancy arrangement with the Chairman whereby he (or his associated entity) is paid a consulting fee of $2,500 per day for any work done for the Company which is not related to his role as Chairman. After the resignation of Graeme Booth as Managing Director and CEO of Malabar Coal Limited on 8 April 2016, Wayne Seabrook has performed, in addition to his Chairman role, many of the functions of a Chief Executive Officer .
Simon Keyser: The Company entered into a 6 month consultancy agreement with the Director whereby he (or his associated entity) is paid a consulting fee of $2,500 per day for services performed for the Company which is not related to his role as Director.
Ian Morgan: The Company has continued with the letter agreement with IHM Corporate Services Pty Ltd ("IHM") under which IHM agrees to provide certain company secretarial services. IHM is owned and controlled by Ian Morgan. In addition to company secretarial services, Ian Morgan was appointed Director of the Company on 18 April 2016.

Note 4: Post employment benefits is statutory superannuation and is calculated as 9.50% of the base pay. Wayne Seabrook, Andy Plummer and Simon Keyser superannuation components are included in the directors' fees and are paid on receipt of invoice by Malabar Coal Limited. Hans Mende is not eligible for superannuation guarantee being a non resident. There are no other retirement benefits paid by Malabar Coal Limited to directors.

Note 5: Option values have been determined using the Black-Scholes and Binomial model methods.

Note 6: Graeme Booth resigned as Managing Director and CEO of Malabar Coal Limited on 8 April 2016.

Note 7: Amounts disclosed for these KMP represent the total contracted amount. However, the actual salaries and superannuation expense to the Group is based on the percentage of remuneration charged to the Joint Venture.

Note 8: Peter Doyle was appointed Manager Special Projects of Malabar Coal Limited on 31 January 2014, and ceased employment on 2 February 2015. Prior to being appointed Manager Special Projects, Peter was CEO of Malabar Coal Limited and Project Director of Spur Hill Management Pty Ltd, having being appointed to that position on 28 March 2013.

Securities Received that are not Performance Related

No members of KMP are entitled to receive securities which are not performance-based as part of their remuneration package.

Share-Based Payments

The terms and conditions relating to the options are detailed in Note 23. Movements during the year are as follows:

	Position	Balance at Beginning of Year	Issued During the Year	Balance at End of Year
Tony Galligan [1]	Non-Executive Director	200,000	-	200,000
Bill Dean [2]	Engineering Manager	325,000	-	325,000
Graeme Booth [3]	Former Managing Director	1,250,000	-	1,250,000
Peter Doyle [4]	Former Manager Special Projects	250,000	-	250,000
Total		**2,025,000**	**-**	**2,025,000**

Note 1: Options issue as per letter of appointment as non-executive director of Malabar (subject to the terms of the ESOP)

Note 2: 125,000 Options issue relate to the letter of offer for employment as engineering manager of Spur Hill (subject to the terms of the ESOP). An additional 200,000 options were issued in November 2014 (subject terms of the ESOP)

Note 3: 500,000 Options relate to the offer for employment as CFO of Malabar (subject to the terms of the ESOP). An additional 750,000 options were issued as per letter of employment as Managing Director of Malabar (subject to terms of the ESOP). Graeme ceased employment on 8 April 2016.

Note 4: Options issue as per letter of appointment as CEO of Malabar (subject to the terms of the ESOP). Peter ceased employment on 2 February 2015.

There have not been any alterations to the terms or conditions of any grants since grant date.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED) (continued)

KMP Shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Malabar Coal Limited held by each KMP of the Group during the financial year is as follows:

30 June 2016	Balance at Beginning of Period	Granted as Remuneration during the Year	Issued on Exercise of Options during the Year	Other Changes during the Year[2]	Other changes after Year End[3]	Balance as at date of report
Directors[1]						
W R Seabrook	5,285,853	-	-	3,137,500	1,052,919	**9,476,271**
H J Mende	10,859,789	-	-	13,829,175	3,086,121	**27,775,085**
A Plummer	9,313,757	-	-	11,860,416	2,646,771	**23,820,944**
S J Keyser	4,281,743	-	-	2,500,000	847,718	**7,629,461**
T Galligan	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
I Morgan	63,611	-	-	-	16,658	**80,269**
G Booth	50,000	-	-	481,618	66,453	**598,071**
Other KMP						
B Dean	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

Note 1: Acquisition of shares by Directors or their related entities as disclosed in the relevant ASX notices during the 2016 Financial Year.
Note 2: Includes participation in the Non-renounceable Entitlement Offer in September 2015.
Note 3: Includes participation in the Non-renounceable Entitlement Offer in August 2016.

Other Equity-related KMP Transactions

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above relating to options, rights and shareholdings.

Other Transactions with KMP and/or their Related Parties

There were no other transactions conducted between the Group and KMP or their related parties, other than those disclosed above relating to equity and compensation, that were conducted other than in accordance with normal employee, customer or supplier relationships on terms no more favourable than those reasonably expected under arm's length dealings with unrelated persons.

This Director's Report, incorporating the Remuneration Report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Wayne Seabrook
Director
Dated: 30 September 2016

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this Report that relates to JORC Mineral Resources for the Spur Hill Underground Coking Coal Project is based on information compiled by Mr Darryl Stevenson. Mr Darryl Stevenson is the Principal Geologist and employee of Geological and Mining Services Australia Pty Ltd, an independent consultancy group specialising in mineral resource estimation, evaluation and exploration. Mr Darryl Stevenson is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". The relationship between the Estimator and the Project owner is that of independent consultant. Mr Darryl Stevenson consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this Report that relates to JORC Mineral Reserves for the Spur Hill Underground Coking Coal Project is based on a Reserves Estimate that has been prepared by Mr Jeremy Busfield, Principal Mining Consultant of MineCraft Consulting Pty Ltd. Mr Busfield holds a Bachelor of Mining Engineering degree from the University of Queensland, is a Chartered Professional Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and is a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (Mining) (RPEQ 10285). Mr Busfield has worked in various planning, operational and consulting roles for the underground coal industry for 28 years and as such qualifies as Competent Person under the JORC Code 2012. The relationship between the Estimator and the Project owner is that of independent consultant. Mr Busfield consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on his information and in the form and context in which it appears.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO THE DIRECTORS OF
MALABAR COAL LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2016, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

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

PKF HACKETTS

PKF HACKETTS AUDIT

Liam Murphy
Partner

Brisbane, 30 September 2016

PKF Hacketts Audit
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
		$	$
Revenue from continuing operations			
Interest income		32,326	101,153
Agistment income		60,000	60,000
Other income		229,148	89,858
Total income		321,474	251,011
Expenses			
Share-based payments – employee share options		41,016	78,503
Legal and professional fees		425,963	311,265
Consultants		395,054	281,709
Finance costs		340,794	365,356
Employee benefits expense		121,282	172,785
Directors fees		269,346	275,596
Impairment	3	-	32,973,694
Other expenses	3	266,357	170,127
Total expenses		1,859,812	34,629,035
Profit (loss) before income tax		(1,538,338)	(34,378,024)
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Profit (loss) for the period		(1,538,338)	(34,378,024)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		(1,538,338)	(34,378,024)
Profit (loss) attributable to:			
• Members of the parent entity		(1,538,338)	(32,020,484)
• Non-controlling interest		-	(2,357,540)
		(1,538,338)	(34,378,024)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
• Members of the parent entity		(1,538,338)	(32,020,484)
• Non-controlling interest		-	(2,357,540)
		(1,538,338)	(34,378,024)

	Note	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
Earnings per share			
From continuing operations:			
– basic earnings per share (cents)	17	(1.11)	(37.67)
– diluted earnings per share (cents)	17	(1.11)	(37.67)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

MALABAR COAL LIMITED
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ABN 29 151 691 468

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,175,754	1,502,468
Trade and other receivables	8	557,540	505,401
Other assets	9	83,276	91,484
Total Current Assets		1,816,570	2,099,353
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	10,558,997	10,527,903
Capitalised exploration and evaluation costs	12	31,320,609	21,031,761
Intangible assets	11	2,965,600	2,965,600
Other assets	9	95,686	36,619
Total Non-Current Assets		44,940,892	34,561,883
Total Assets		46,757,462	36,661,236
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	749,876	298,898
Total Current Liabilities		749,876	298,898
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	-	12,290,269
Provision for Deferred Consideration	14	9,619,000	-
Borrowings	15	6,200,000	6,200,000
Total Non-Current Liabilities		15,819,000	18,490,269
Total Liabilities		16,568,876	18,789,167
Net Assets		**30,188,586**	**17,872,069**
EQUITY			
Share capital	18	60,242,961	54,317,581
Reserves	19	8,185,097	255,622
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)		(38,239,472)	(34,194,112)
Parent interest		30,188,586	20,379,091
Non-controlling interest		-	(2,507,022)
Total Equity		**30,188,586**	**17,872,069**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	Ordinary Share Capital $	Reserves $	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses) $	Parent Interest $	Non-controlling Interest $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2014		54,317,581	177,119	(2,173,628)	52,321,072	(149,482)	52,171,590
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	(32,020,484)	(32,020,484)	(2,357,540)	(34,378,024)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Share-based payments – employee share options	19	-	78,503	-	78,503	-	78,503
Balance at 30 June 2015		54,317,581	255,622	(34,194,112)	20,379,091	(2,507,022)	17,872,069

	Note	Ordinary Share Capital $	Reserves $	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Losses) $	Parent Interest $	Non-controlling Interest $	Total $
Balance as at 1 July 2015		54,317,581	255,622	(34,194,112)	20,379,091	(2,507,022)	17,872,069
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	(1,538,338)	(1,538,338)	-	(1,538,338)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:							
Share-based payments – employee share options	19	-	41,016	-	41,016	-	41,016
Capital reserve	14		7,888,459		7,888,459		7,888,459
Shares issued	18	5,925,380	-	-	5,925,380	-	5,925,980
Transactions with non-controlling interest		-	-	(2,507,022) (1)	(2,507,022)	2,507,022	-
Balance at 30 June 2016		60,242,961	8,185,097	(38,239,472)	30,188,586	-	30,188,586

(1) On 15 September 2015 The Company announced it had entered into legally binding agreements to restructure the Spur Hill Joint Venture ("JV") by increasing its stake in the Project to 100% (from 38.27% as at 30 June 2015). Approval for the transaction was received from the NSW Minister for Resources and Energy in December 2015 and the transaction completed accordingly.

Prior to the restructure, the Group recognised non-controlling interests in subsidiary's net assets and attributed their share of profit or loss as a component of other comprehensive income. These non-controlling interests were disclosed separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income. Upon completion of the transaction, the minority interest held as at 30 June 2015 of $2,507,022 was eliminated and allocated to the total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent entity.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2016

	Note	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
		$	$
		Inflows / (Outflows)	Inflows / (Outflows)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		283,978	147,218
Payment to suppliers and employees		(917,191)	(1,363,864)
Interest received		32,326	101,153
Finance costs		(332,586)	(368,460)
R&D incentive		-	1,248,814
Net cash (used in)/provided by operating activities	22	(933,473)	(235,139)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for additions of property, plant and equipment		(20,000)	(134,617)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	18,320
Payments for exploration expenditure		(2,160,621)	(4,340,711)
Payment for acquisition of asset	22	(3,138,000)	-
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(5,318,621)	(4,457,008)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from shares issued	18	5,925,380	-
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		5,925,380	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(326,714)	(4,692,147)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial period		1,502,468	6,194,615
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial period	7	1,175,754	1,502,468

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Malabar Coal Limited (the "Company") and its controlled entities (the "Group").

The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Malabar Coal Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 30 September 2016 by the directors of the company.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards, and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

Except for cash flow information, the financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

a. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent (Malabar Coal Limited) and all of the subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 20.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non-controlling interests". The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The business combination will be accounted for from the date that control is attained, whereby the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) assumed is recognised (subject to certain limited exemptions).

When measuring the consideration transferred in the business combination, any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement is also included. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability is remeasured each reporting period to fair value, recognising any change to fair value in profit or loss, unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination are expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

c. Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c. Income Tax (continued)

in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

d. Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(i) for details of impairment).

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the consolidated group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis or on a diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to the Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings and improvements	2.5% - 5%
Plant and equipment	10% - 40%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Exploration and Development Expenditure

Expenditure is accumulated separately for each area of interest until such time as the area is abandoned or sold. The realisation of the value of the expenditure carried forward depends on any commercial results that may be obtained through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest or alternatively by its sale. If an area of interest is abandoned or is considered to be of no further commercial interest the accumulated exploration costs relating to the area are written off against income in the year of abandonment. Some exploration expenditure may also be written off where areas of interest are partly relinquished. In cases where uncertainty exists as to the value, provisions for possible diminution in value are established.

Exploration licences are recognised in accordance with AASB 3: Business Combinations. Additions to Exploration licences are recognised as the fair value of licences acquired at the time of each increase in the Group's participant interest in the Spur Hill project.

f. Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset – but not the legal ownership – are transferred to entities in the Group, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g. Intangible assets other than Goodwill

Water allocation licences are recognised at cost of acquisition. They have an indefinite useful life and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Water allocation licences are assessed for impairment annually.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The *effective interest method* is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

The Group does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a Group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h. Financial Instruments (continued)

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Group's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold after 12 months from the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

(v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Preferred shares

Preferred share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable or redeemable only at the discretion of the parent company, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as distributions within equity upon declaration by the directors.

Preferred share capital is classified as a liability if it is redeemable on a set date or at the option of the shareholders, or where the dividends are mandatory. Dividends thereon are recognised as interest expense in profit or loss.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment (continued)

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Group recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

i. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Interests in Joint Arrangements

Joint arrangements represent the contractual sharing of control between parties in a business venture where unanimous decisions about relevant activities are required.

Separate joint venture entities providing joint venturers with an interest to net assets are classified as a "joint venture" and accounted for using the equity method.

Joint operations represent arrangements whereby joint operators maintain direct interests in each asset and exposure to each liability of the arrangement. The Group's interests in the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations are included in the respective line items of the consolidated financial statements.

Gains and losses resulting from sales to a joint operation are recognised to the extent of the other parties' interests. When the Group makes purchases from a joint operation, it does not recognise its share of the gains and losses from the joint arrangement until it resells those goods/assets to a third party.

Details of the Group's interests in joint arrangements are provided in Note 21.

k. Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Group's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The Group's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and annual leave are recognised as a part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

Retirement benefit obligations

Defined contribution superannuation benefits

All employees of the Group receive defined contribution superannuation entitlements, for which the Group pays the fixed superannuation guarantee contribution (currently 9.50% of the employee's average ordinary salary) to the employee's superannuation fund of choice. All contributions in respect of employees' defined contribution entitlements are recognised as an expense when they become payable. The Group's obligation with respect to employees' defined contribution entitlements is limited to its obligation for any unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions at the end of the reporting period. All obligations for unpaid superannuation guarantee contributions are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled and are presented as current liabilities in the Group's statement of financial position.

Equity-settled compensation

The Group operates an employee share and option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortised over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the share based payment reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

m. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less.

n. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. When the inflow of consideration is deferred, it is treated as the provision of financing and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

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

o. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(i) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

p. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

q. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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 ATO 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 ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r. Comparative Figures

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

Where the Group has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

s. R&D Tax Incentives

The Group has adopted the capital approach to accounting for R&D tax incentives received or receivable, pursuant to AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. Under this approach, the incentive is recorded directly in the statement of financial position against the underlying asset to which the incentive relates.

t. Fair Value of Liabilities

Fair value is the price the Group would pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

The fair values of liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs).

u. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historic experience and various other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgement about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and assumptions are reviewed and evaluated on an ongoing basis.

Key estimates

(i) Impairment - general

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 value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

Key judgements

(i) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and discharge of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Directors acknowledge that to continue the development and commercial exploitation of the tenement, the budgeted cash flows from operating and investing activities for the future will necessitate further capital raisings and a renegotiation of the current loan facility.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

In the current market environment the directors are cognisant of the funding challenges being faced by the junior resources and coal sector. The directors believe the Group to be well placed with key shareholder support (as evidenced by the fully underwritten $2m capital raising announced on 31 August 2016). Consistent with the fiduciary responsibilities of the Board the Group is investigating medium and longer term financing options for the Project development. At the appropriate juncture, Malabar may seek a strategic partner for the Project as is common in Australian coal development projects.

The recoverable amount of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure was determined using life-of-mine value in use calculations, which was appropriately discounted to reflect the current stage of Project development and prevailing risk factors and thereafter adjusted for the current percentage interest in the Project.

Life-of-mine value in use calculations are based on pre-feasibility capital and operating cost estimates utilising mine plans and JORC reserve and resource statements. Key assumptions contained in cash flow projections are based on external sources of information where available, or reflect past experience and include forecast semi-soft coking and export thermal coal prices and foreign exchange rates (based on external economic forecasters), discount rates, JORC reserve and resource statements and operating and capital cost estimates.

The Directors believe that the assumptions used in the determination of the recoverable value of exploration and evaluation expenditure are conservative and supported by the life-of-mine value in use calculations for the Project. Accordingly, the Directors are of the opinion that the exploration and evaluation expenditure is recoverable for the amount stated in the financial report.

(ii) Borrowings

Management has reviewed the terms and conditions of its credit facilities. Where a facility is classified as non-current, management has determined that the Group is in compliance with the relevant terms and conditions of the facility. Where the agreement contains terms that give the bank an element of discretion to review and change the terms and conditions of the agreement, management is of the opinion that, based on conditions existing at balance date and up to the date of the directors' declaration, in all material aspects it retains a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

u. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

Accounting Standards issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group, together with an assessment of the potential impact of such pronouncements on the Group when adopted in future periods, are discussed below:

- AASB 9: *Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

  The directors anticipate the adoption of this standard will have no material financial impact on the financial statements of the Group.

- AASB 2015: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018, as deferred by AASB 2015-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Effective Date of AASB 15).

  The directors anticipate the adoption of this standard will have no material financial impact on the financial statements of the Group.

- AASB 16: *Leases* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

  Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 16 may have an impact on the Group's financial statements it is impractical at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

NOTE 2: PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

	30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
ASSETS		
Current assets	1,128,619	1,520,321
Non-current assets	43,963,399	29,319,156
TOTAL ASSETS	45,092,018	30,839,477
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	142,320	155,567
Non-current liabilities	9,619,000	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	9,761,320	155,567
EQUITY		
Issued capital	60,242,919	54,317,581
Reserve	296,638	255,622
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses) (1)	(25,208,859)	(23,889,293)
TOTAL EQUITY	35,330,698	30,683,910
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Total profit/(loss) (1)	(1,319,566)	(22,490,607)
Total comprehensive income	(1,319,566)	(22,490,607)

(1) From the inception of the Joint Venture the parent entity has been the sole funder of the Spur Hill Project capitalising its contributions as a non-current asset. During the 2015 Financial year the group incurred an impairment charge of $32,973,694, which included an impairment on Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure of $21,401,846. Given the discrepancy between the Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure carried forward and the Capitalised contributions, management has decided to recognise the same impairment by raising a provision for the loan in the same period.

Guarantees
Refer to Note 15: Borrowings.

Contingent liabilities
Malabar Coal Limited has certain contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2016. Refer to Note 28.

Contractual commitments
Malabar Coal Limited has certain operating lease commitments as at 30 June 2016. Refer to Note 27.

NOTE 3: LOSS FOR THE YEAR

	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	$	$
Loss before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:		
Share based payments – employee share options	41,016	78,503
Consultant fees	395,054	281,709
Depreciation	62,816	66,177
Impairment [(1)]	-	32,973,694
Finance costs	130,993	130,839
Interest expense	209,801	234,518
Other expenses [(2)]	266,357	170,127

[(1)]The Group assesses whether there are indicators that assets, or group of assets, may be impaired at each reporting date. The following impairment indicators were identified at year end:

- Carrying value of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure may exceed its value in use.
- The excess of the Group's net asset book value over its market capitalisation.

Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made. No impairment charges were recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the 2016 Financial Year.

	30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
Land and buildings	-	10,828,348
Intangible assets (water access licenses)	-	743,500
Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure	-	21,401,846
Impairment charge	-	32,973,694

Land and buildings and Intangible assets (water access licenses)
An updated external valuation of the largest property, which accounts for approximately 90% of total land and nearly 60% of the value carried forward, obtained by management during the period, indicates that no further impairments are required.

Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure
During the year ended 30 June 2016, capitalised exploration and evaluation increased to $31,320,609 from $21,031,761 as at 30 June 2015. The increase was due to ongoing expenditure in the project of approximately $2.4 million as well as recognition for the restructure of the Spur Hill Joint Venture in September 2015 where Malabar acquired 100% ownership of the Project.

The recoverable amount of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure was determined using life-of-mine value in use calculations, which was then appropriately discounted to reflect the current stage of Project development and prevailing risk factors and thereafter adjusted for the current percentage interest in the Project.

Life-of-mine value in use calculations are based on pre-feasibility capital and operating cost estimates utilising mine plans and JORC reserve and resource statements. Key assumptions contained in cash flow projections are based on external sources of information where available, or reflect past experience and include forecast semi-soft coking and export thermal coal prices and foreign exchange rates (based on external economic forecasters), discount rates, JORC reserve and resource statements and operating and capital cost estimates.

The nominal post-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections was 10% (30 June 2015: 10%).

The ultimate recovery of the carrying value of the exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent upon the successful development and commercial exploitation or, alternatively, sale of the interest in the tenement. Directors are of the opinion that the exploration and evaluation expenditure is recoverable for the amount stated in the financial report.

NOTE 3: LOSS FOR THE YEAR (continued)

(2) **Other expenses**

Other expenses include costs in relation to insurance, corporate secretarial, listing and payroll tax expenses. On 2 December 2014, the Group made a Payroll Tax Voluntary Disclosure (Voluntary Disclosure) with the New South Wales Office of State Revenue (NSW OSR) to disclose taxable wages for the 2014 financial year, requesting the remission of any penalty tax and interest that may otherwise be imposed. Prior to 1 July 2013, the Group did not have payroll tax obligations as total wages were below the NSW payroll tax threshold. During the 2014 Financial year, Malabar was not aware the threshold for payroll tax had been exceeded due to the complex grouping and contractor provisions. Based on wages paid by each entity individually (excluding contractors), each entity was under the threshold at the time.

The outcome of the Voluntary disclosure provided on 22 April 2016, indicated that no penalty tax was to be charged, however interest was assessed through to 2 December 2014. Furthermore, the NSW OSR determined that due to common directorship, wages in related party entities, Ironstone Capital Partners Pty Ltd and XLX Pty Ltd (Refer to note 25) were to be included with the Malabar Group. Notice of assessments were issued by NSW OSR requesting a total payroll tax payable of $152,273 out of which $74,272 were incurred due to the grouping with related party entities. Malabar made the necessary changes of directors listed in its subsidiaries to address the grouping issue.

Malabar made payment of these amounts to avoid additional interest and lodged a de-grouping application with the NSW OSR on 17 November 2015. The purpose of the application to the Chief Commissioner of State Revenue was to seek the exclusion of Malabar Coal Limited and its subsidiaries from being considered as payroll tax group with Ironstone Capital Partners Pty Ltd and XLX Pty Ltd under section 72 of the Payroll Tax Act 2007. Although, no final determination has been received on the application, the Company has decided to expense the amount in question as communications with the NSW OSR indicate it will be declined.

The Malabar Group is no longer associated with related party entities for payroll tax purposes and has continued to lodge and pay monthly payroll tax. Total payroll tax expense for the 2016 Financial Year was $18,475 (30 June 2015: $28,692).

NOTE 4: INCOME TAX

	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	$	$
(a) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense / (income) to prima facie tax payable:		
Total profit/(loss) before income tax	(1,538,338)	(34,378,024)
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 28.5% (2015 - 30%)	(438,426)	(10,313,407)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Add/(less) permanent differences – R&D expenditure	253,075	426,986
Add/(less) permanent differences – Non-deductibles	545	1,303
	(184,806)	(9,885,117)
Net adjustment to deferred tax assets and liabilities for tax losses and temporary differences not recognised and temporary differences recognised		
Temporary differences not brought to account	(260,521)	8,979,256
Tax benefit of losses not recognised		1,322,848
(Over)/under provision of tax in prior years		-
Tax cost uplift on formation of tax consolidated group	(3,428,533)	
Tax cost reduction on formation of tax consolidated group	3,873,860	
Income tax expense	-	-
(b) The components of income tax expense		
Current tax expense/(benefit)	-	-
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Total income tax expense	-	-
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Exploration expenditure	2,348,695	3,428,533
Loan to Spur Hill Agricultural	983,013	-
Property, plant and equipment – Spur Hill Agricultural	447,358	-
Other	111,515	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	3,890,581	3,428,533
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	(3,890,581)	(3,428,533)
Net deferred tax liabilities	-	-
(d) Deferred tax assets:		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Tax losses	7,891,639	6,309,322
Property, plant and equipment	-	3,471,555
Other	4,813	-
Business capital costs	380,126	504,410
Total deferred tax assets	8,276,578	10,285,287

NOTE 4: INCOME TAX (continued)

	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	$	$
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions	(3,890,581)	(3,428,533)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	(4,385,997)	(6,856,754)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-
(e) Tax losses:		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	27,689,961	21,031,073
	27,689,961	21,031,073
Potential tax effect at 28.5%	7,891,639	6,309,322

Unused losses which have not been recognised as an asset, will only be obtained if:
(i) the economic entity derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the losses to be realised;
(ii) the economic entity continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and
(iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the economic entity in realising the losses.

NOTE 5: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Refer to the remuneration report contained in the directors' report for details of the remuneration paid or payable to each member of the Group's key management personnel (KMP) for the year ended 30 June 2016.

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the company and the Group during the year are as follows:

	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	893,080	1,009,765
Post-employment benefits	38,629	53,289
Share-based payments	31,552	78,502
Total KMP compensation	963,261	1,141,556

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the non-executive Chair and non-executive directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to executive directors and other KMP.

Post-employment benefits

These amounts are the current-year's estimated cost of providing for the Group's superannuation contributions made during the year.

NOTE 5: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION (continued)

Other long-term benefits

These amounts represent long service leave benefits accruing during the year, long-term disability benefits and deferred bonus payments.

Share-based payments

These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of KMP in equity-settled benefit schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

Further information in relation to KMP remuneration can be found in the directors' report.

NOTE 6: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
Remuneration of the auditor for:		
– Audit and review of the financial statements	60,000	58,600

NOTE 7: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank and on hand	1,175,754	1,502,468
Short-term bank deposits	-	-
	1,175,754	1,502,468

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 2.4% (2015: 3.46%); these deposits had an average maturity of 90 days.

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	1,175,754	1,502,468
	1,175,754	1,502,468

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

CURRENT:	30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
Trade receivables	46,196	70,248
Other receivables	111,752	38,666
R&D tax incentive receivable	399,592	396,487
	557,540	505,401

NOTE 9: OTHER ASSETS

CURRENT:		
Other assets	83,276	91,484
	83,276	91,484
NON-CURRENT:		
Other assets	95,686	36,619
	95,686	36,619

NOTE 10: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
Land - at cost		9,639,540	19,046,606
Less: impairment	3	-	(9,407,066)
Total land		9,639,540	9,639,540
Buildings - at cost		728,114	2,264,092
Plus: additions		1,047	
Less: accumulated depreciation		(21,948)	(114,696)
Less: impairment	3	-	(1,421,282)
Total buildings		707,213	728,114
Total land and buildings		10,346,753	10,367,654
Plant and Equipment		160,249	210,298
Plus: additions		92,863	-
Less: accumulated depreciation		(40,868)	(50,049)
		212,244	160,249
Total property, plant and equipment		10,558,997	10,527,903

NOTE 10: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

a. **Movements in Carrying Amounts**

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

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Total
	$	$	$	$
Consolidated Group:				
Balance at 1 July 2014	19,046,606	2,095,951	104,797	21,247,354
Additions	-	94,943	88,381	183,324
Disposals	-	-	(8,250)	(8,250)
Depreciation expense	-	(41,498)	(24,679)	(66,177)
Impairment expenses	(9,407,066)	(1,421,282)	-	(10,828,348)
Balance at 30 June 2015	9,639,540	728,114	160,249	10,527,903
Additions		1,047	92,863	93,910
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(21,948)	(40,868)	(62,816)
Impairment expenses	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2016	9,639,540	707,213	212,244	10,558,997

NOTE 11: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
NON-CURRENT:			
Water allocation licences		2,965,600	2,965,600
		2,965,600	2,965,600
Balance at the beginning of the year		2,965,600	3,709,100
Additions		-	-
Impairment losses	3	-	(743,500)
Balance at the end of the year		2,965,600	2,965,600

These particular water allocation licences are issued as “continuing” and as such have an indefinite useful life.

NOTE 12: CAPITALISED EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS

		30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
Capitalised exploration and evaluation cost consist of:			
Mining information		963,848	963,848
Exploration licence		36,774,905	35,175,262
Exploration & evaluation expenditures		8,812,247	7,939,798
Reserves & resources acquired [(1)]	14	8,214,000	-
Impairment	3	(21,401,846)	(21,401,846)
R&D tax incentive (Note 1(s))		(2,042,545)	(1,645,301)
		31,320,609	21,031,761

The capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure carried forward above has been determined as follows:

Opening balance		21,031,761	39,260,564
Mining information – Increase in participants interest		-	63,216
Exploration licence - Increase in participants interest and revaluation of licence		1,599,643	2,033,319
Expenditures incurred during the year		872,449	1,975,122
Reserves & resources acquired [(1)]	14	8,214,000	
R&D tax incentive recognised during the year (Note 1 (s))		(397,244)	(898,614)
Recognition of provision for impairment	3	-	(21,401,846)
		31,320,609	21,031,761

[(1)] The transaction for the acquisition of 100% of the Project completed on 24 December 2015. An independent external party was engaged to value the acquired asset and liabilities on a fair value basis in accordance with AASB 13 and to assess the purchase price allocation taking into account the structure of the transaction and the Joint Venture. Refer to note 14 for additional details.

NOTE 13: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

		30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
CURRENT:			
Trade creditors		696,795	103,654
Other creditors		53,117	195,244
		749,876	298,898
NON-CURRENT:			
Other creditors		-	8,509
Loan payable Spur Hill Agricultural to Spur Hill Joint Venture	(1)	-	12,281,760
		-	12,290,269

[(1)]As at 30 June 2016, one of the Company's subsidiaries, Spur Hill Agricultural Pty Ltd, had borrowed $20,033,768 from the Spur Hill Joint Venture to finance operating activities. The acquisition of The Spur Hill Unit Trust and thereby an effective 100% interest in the Spur Hill Joint Venture completed on 24 December 2015. At this date all of the Company's subsidiaries were 100% held and the abovementioned loan was eliminated as an intercompany receivable in the consolidation of the Group entities.

NOTE 14: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

On 24 December 2015, the Company acquired control of Spur Hill Unit Trust Pty Ltd, the trustee for Spur Hill Unit Trust ("SHUT"). SHUT held the remaining interest in the Spur Hill JV not held by the Company. It was determined that the acquisition of SHUT represented an asset acquisition and not a business combination. The cost of the transaction was measured at the fair value of the consideration transferred. Once the cost of the transaction was determined, it was allocated to the individual assets acquired based on their relative fair values as per below:

	Note	Fair Value $
Purchase consideration		
- Up-front cash payment		3,000,000
- Transaction costs		138,000
- Deferred milestone payments		5,691,000
- Future royalties payable on coal sales from the Project		3,728,000
- Participating interest option		200,000
Total deferred consideration	14.b.i	**9,619,000**
Total purchase consideration		**12,757,000**
		Allocation to Assets Acquired
- Exploration Licence	12	8,214,000
Total Reserves and resources		**8,214,000**
Receivable [1]		4,543,000
Total assets acquired		**12,757,000**

[1] The Receivable of $4.543 represents the fair value of the loan payable to Spur Hill Unit Trust by Spur Hill Agricultural at the time of acquisition when considering the net assets of Spur Hill Agricultural. The remainder of the face value of the loan being $7,888,459, has been treated as a loan not repayable in the foreseeable future ('quasi-equity'), and has been transferred to a Capital Reserve.

NOTE 14: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

The Group measures and recognises its obligations for deferred consideration arising from the acquisition of SHUT at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition.

The Group does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

a. Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13: *Fair Value Measurement* requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

b. Valuation Techniques and Unobservable Inputs Used to Measure Level 3 Fair Values

i. Contingent consideration arising from acquisition of Spur Hill Unit Trust Pty Ltd, the trustee of Spur Hill Unit Trust ("SHUT")

It has been determined that the acquisition of SHUT represents an asset acquisition and not a business combination. Therefore, the fair value of the individual assets and liabilities acquired has been determined in accordance with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurements.

In acquiring SHUT Pty Ltd, the Group made a $3 million up front cash payment and incurred a contingent consideration liability in the form of milestone payments amounting to a maximum of $13 million in nominal terms. Additionally, the vendors are entitled to royalty based on coal sales, pegged at 1.75%. The sales-based vendor royalty and milestone-based payments form part of the purchase price as contingent consideration liabilities.

The underlying contingent obligations comprising the deferred consideration are set out as follows:

Milestone payments to the vendors

1. $0.5m on the later of:
   - Submission of the Environmental Assessment; or
   - September 2016
2. $1m on the later of:
   - 80Mt of Proven Reserves being established; or
   - September 2017
3. $0.5m on receipt of Environmental Approval
4. $1m on the grant of the Mining Lease; and
5. On Financial Close (unconditional financing arrangements in place for Project construction), $13m less any payments already made under 1-4 above.

Royalty

1.75% royalty on all coal sales from the Project.

NOTE 14: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Participating Option

- If, by 31 July 2022, Malabar has not either
  1. Spent a total of $70m on the Project (including expenditure to-date) (‘Minimum Spend’); or
  2. Achieved Financial Close on the Project,

  Then the vendors have the right to exercise an option to obtain a ‘Participating interest %’ of the Project (‘Option’) (whereupon the Royalty would terminate).
- This Option terminates immediately if either the Minimum Spend or Financial Close is achieved prior to 31 July 2022.
- ‘Participating interest%’ = 100 – ((actual cumulative expenditure on Project as at 31 July 2022)/$70m) x 80%).

Note: As at 30 June 2016, Malabar’s cumulative spend on the Project exceeds $56.1 m.

The fair value of the contingent consideration (2016: $9.619 million) is measured using a discounted cash flow methodology and determined by average weighted semi-soft coking and export thermal coal prices based on the last 5 years of historical coal data.

The discount rate used is based on the Group’s weighted average cost of capital adjusted for additional risk as to whether coal prices will recover enough for undeveloped coal projects to raise the required capital for them to proceed.

The following table provides quantitative information regarding the significant unobservable inputs, the ranges of those inputs and the relationships of unobservable inputs to the fair value measurement:

Significant Unobservable Inputs Used	Range of Unobservable Inputs Used	Estimated Sensitivity of Fair Value Measurement to Changes in Unobservable Inputs
Long term semi-soft coking coal spot prices (US$/t)	91	Based on analysis of broker forecasts at the valuation date as the basis for the project coal prices.
Long term thermal coal spot prices (US$/t)	64	Based on analysis of broker forecasts at the valuation date as the basis for the project coal prices.
Long term USD foreign exchange forecast (AUD/USD)	0.743	Based on long term forecast from Bloomberg.
Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	20.50%	Discount rate was determined to be in line with the overall WACC adopted for the business and implied by the transaction consideration.
Vendor royalty payments discount rate	19.50%	WACC adopted for the business less 1%. This is to reflect that the total royalty will not be subject to all the operational risks of the business, but rather mainly the price risk and production component.

NOTE 14: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Deferred milestone payments discount rate	2.76%	Discount rate in line with the risk that is applicable to the majority of the milestone payments. The majority of the milestone payments are not subject to the same risk as Malabar, as the risk around their non-occurrence is purely regulatory and not based upon the coal market.
Financial close - probability adjustment (Participating interest option)	70%	More than three quarters of costs have already been incurred, this increases the likelihood that the option will terminate before it is capable of being exercised.

Valuation processes

Malabar engaged an independent external party to value the acquired asset and liabilities in accordance with AASB 13 taking into account the structure of the transaction and the Joint Venture.

There has been no change in the valuation technique used to measure the fair value of the contingent consideration liability since the parent entity acquired SHUT Pty Ltd.

There were no significant interrelationships between the unobservable inputs that could materially affect the fair value of the contingent consideration.

c. **Reconciliation of Recurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements**

Contingent Consideration Arising from Acquisition of SHUT Pty Ltd	**30 June 2016 $**	**30 June 2015 $**
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions during the year		-
Vendor Royalties	3,728,000	-
Deferred Milestone Payments	5,691,000	-
Participating Interest Option	200,000	-
Gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss during the year	-	-
Settlements during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	9,619,000	-

NOTE 15: BORROWINGS

	30 June 2016 $	**30 June 2015 $**
NON-CURRENT:		
Revolving bill facility	6,200,000	6,200,000
	6,200,000	6,200,000

Security on the facility consists of general security agreements, real property mortgages and water allocation license mortgage over the assets of the subsidiary company Spur Hill Agriculture Pty Ltd. The facility has an expiry date of 28 February 2018. Malabar Coal Limited has guaranteed and indemnified the facility.

NOTE 16: DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been paid during the year ended 30 June 2016, and none is proposed.

NOTE 17: EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2016	2015
	Cents	Cents
(a) Basic earnings per share		
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	(1.11)	(37.67)
Total basic earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	(1.11)	(37.67)
(b) Diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	(1.11)	(37.67)
Total diluted earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	(1.11)	(37.67)
(c) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
	$	$
Basic earnings per share		
Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	(1,583,338)	(32,020,484)
Diluted earnings per share		
Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	(1,583,338)	(32,020,484)
(d) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
	#	#
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	138,278,689	85,000,000
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
- Options	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary share used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	138,278,689	85,000,000

NOTE 18: ISSUED CAPITAL

	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	$	$
160,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares (2015: 85,000,000)	60,242,961	54,317,581
	60,242,961	54,317,581

a. Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding-up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders' meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

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

Movements in ordinary share capital during the year:

Date	Details	Note	#	Issue Price $	$
1 July 2015	Opening balance		85,000,000		54,317,581
15 October 2015	Shares issued (Net of costs)		75,000,000	0.08	5,925,380
30 June 2016	Closing balance		160,000,000		60,242,961

b. Options

(i) For information relating to the Malabar Coal Limited employee option plan, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and the options outstanding at year-end, refer to Note 23: Share-based Payments.

(ii) For information relating to share options issued to key management personnel during the financial year, refer to Note 23.

c. Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the Group in order to maintain a sustainable debt to equity ratio, generate long-term shareholder value and ensure that the Group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The Group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements.

Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

NOTE 19: RESERVES

	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	$	$
Share based payments reserve [(1)]		
Opening Balance	255,622	177,119
Share based payments – employee share options	41,016	78,503
Closing Balance	296,638	255,622
Capital Reserves [(2)]	7,888,459	-
Total Reserves	8,185,097	255,622

[(1)] The share based payments reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees and contractors but not exercised.

[(2)] The Receivable of $4.543m represents the fair value of the loan payable to Spur Hill Unit Trust by Spur Hill Agricultural at the time of acquisition of 100% interest in the Joint Venture, when considering net assets of Spur Hill Agricultural. The remainder of the face value of the loan, being $7,888,459 has been treated as a loan not repayable in the foreseeable future ('quasi-equity'), and has been transferred to Capital Reserve. (Refer to note 14)

NOTE 20: CONTROLLED ENTITIES

a. Controlled Entities

Listed below are companies which are subsidiaries of Malabar Coal Limited. All of the subsidiaries are incorporated in Australia and the investments are in ordinary shares.	Owned directly or indirectly 2016	Owned directly or indirectly 2015
Spur Hill No. 2 Pty Ltd (SH2)	100%	100%
Spur Hill Management Pty Ltd (SHMgt)	100%	80%
Spur Hill Marketing Pty Ltd (SHMkt)	100%	80%
Spur Hill Agricultural Pty Ltd (SHA)	100%	80%

The Malabar Group acquired 100% interest in the Spur Hill Joint venture by purchasing Spur Hill U.T. Pty Ltd. Refer to Note 14 for additional details.

NOTE 21: INTEREST IN JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

a. Information about Principal Joint Arrangements

Set out below are the joint arrangements of the Group as at 30 June 2016, which in the opinion of the directors are material to the Group:

Name of Joint Arrangement	Classification of Joint Arrangement	Place of Business/ Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest/ Participating Share		Measurement at Equity Method or Fair Value
			As at 30 June 2016	As at 30 June 2015	
Spur Hill Joint Venture	Joint operation	Australia	100%	38.27%	Fair value method

On 24 December 2015, the Company acquired control of Spur Hill Unit Trust Pty Ltd, the trustee for Spur Hill Unit Trust ("SHUT"). SHUT held the remaining interest in the Spur Hill JV not held by the Company. The purpose of the Spur Hill Joint Venture is to develop and operate the Spur Hill Underground Coking Coal Project on EL7429.

b. Summarised Financial Information of the Joint Operation

Set out below is the summarised financial information of the joint operation that is material to the Group. The joint operation is accounted for using the fair value method.

Spur Hill Joint Venture has the same financial year-end as the Group.

	Spur Hill Joint Venture	
Summarised Financial Position	**As at 30 June 2016**	**As at 30 June 2015**
	$	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	3,024	6,055
Other current assets	66,025	46,475
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	69,049	52,530
Capitalised exploration and evaluation costs	5,694,226	3,415,013 (1)
Property, plant and equipment	96,330	115,484
Loan to Spur Hill Agricultural Pty Ltd	20,034,569	19,895,692
Other non-current assets	95,686	95,929
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	25,920,811	23,522,118
Other current liabilities	487,479	243,360
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	487,479	243,360
Other non-current liabilities	-	20,000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	-	20,000
NET ASSETS	25,502,381	23,311,288
Group's share of net assets (%)	100	38.27
Group's share of net assets ($)	25,502,381	8,921,230

(1) Impairment of Capitalised E&E recognised in the Spur Hill Joint Venture. Refer to note 3.

NOTE 21: INTEREST IN JOINT ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Summarised Financial Performance

Spur Hill Joint Venture

All expenditure is capitalised to form additional equity in the Spur Hill Joint Venture. As such there are no reportable items of revenue or expenditure for this period or any historical periods.

Unless otherwise stated, the above summarised financial information reflects the amounts as presented in the individual Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements of the joint operation.

The following is a reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amounts of the Group's interests in the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the joint operation accounted for using the fair value method:

	Spur Hill Joint Venture	
	Year Ended 30 June 2016	**Year Ended 30 June 2015**
	$	**$**
Group's share of net assets – opening	17,111,716	14,328,067
Group's share of profit or loss	-	-
Group's share of other comprehensive income	-	-
Group's increase in share of net assets [(1)]	8,390,665	2,783,649
Group's share of net assets – closing	25,502,381	17,111,716

(1) The significant increase in share of net assets is partly due to recognition of the 61.73% share acquired on 24 December 2015 by the Malabar Group.

NOTE 22: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	$	$
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit (loss) after Income Tax		
Profit (loss) after income tax	(1,538,338)	(34,378,024)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities:		
– Share based payments	41,016	78,503
– Impairment	-	32,973,694
– Borrowing expense	8,208	(3,103)
– Reserves adjustment [(1)]	141,190	-
- Gain on sale of asset	(5,170)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries:		
– (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(49,034)	786,377
– (increase)/decrease in other assets	17,677	490,660
– increase/(decrease) in trade payables and accruals	450,978	(183,246)
Cash flow from operations	(933,473)	(235,139)

NOTE 22: Cash Flow Information (continued)

Cash Flows from investing activities

Payment for acquisition of asset $3,138,000

On 24 December 2015, the Company acquired control of Spur Hill Unit Trust Pty Ltd, the trustee for Spur Hill Unit Trust (“SHUT”). the Group made a $3 million up front cash payment and incurred $138,000 in transaction costs (Refer to note 14).

NOTE 23: SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS – EMPLOYEE SHARE OPTIONS

(i) Share options were granted to employees under the Malabar Coal Limited executive share option plan to take up 1,075,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of $1.50 each and 950,000 ordinary shares at an exercise price of $0.30 each. The first group of options are exercisable on or before 31 May 2017. The second group of options are exercisable on or before 28 November 2018.

(ii) Options held by key management personnel are as follows:

	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Number
Directors			
Tony Galligan	22 March 2013	22 March 2017	200,000
Other KMP			
Peter Doyle	22 March 2013	22 March 2017	250,000
Graeme Booth	31 May 2013	31 May 2017	500,000
Graeme Booth	28 November 2014	28 November 2018	750,000
Bill Dean	31 May 2013	31 May 2017	125,000
Bill Dean	28 November 2014	28 November 2018	200,000
			2,025,000

These options vest over a 4-year period with one third vesting each anniversary of the grant date. Further details of these options are provided in the directors’ report. The options are issued for no consideration and hold no voting or dividend rights. The options are not transferable. During the financial year 674,998 options vested with key management personnel (2015: 358,334).

(iii) The company established the Malabar Coal Limited Executive Share Option Plan on 23 January 2013 as a long-term incentive scheme to recognise and retain talent and to motivate executives to strive for group performance. At its sole discretion senior employees are invited by the Board to apply for the options. No payment is required for the grant of the options under the plan. The options carry no entitlements to voting rights or dividends of the Group. The options are not transferable. The number available to be granted is determined by the Board.

If the participant ceases employment due to resignation, dismissal for cause or poor performance all options previously granted to the participant will lapse on the date of cessation of employment, unless the Board determines otherwise. If the participant ceases employment for any other reason, then vested options may be exercised in the 90 day period after cessation, after which those vested options will lapse. All other options retain their original vesting date although the Board may, in its discretion, pro rata the participant’s options at cessation or accelerate the vesting of the participant’s options.

NOTE 23: SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS – EMPLOYEE SHARE OPTIONS (continued)

A summary of the movements of all company options issues is as follows:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding as at 30 June 2015	2,025,000	$0.94
Granted	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Expired	-	-
Options outstanding as at 30 June 2016	2,025,000	$0.94
Options exercisable as at 30 June 2016	1,391,667	$1.23
Options exercisable as at 30 June 2015	716,667	$1.50

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at year-end was 1.58 years. The exercise price of outstanding shares at the end of the reporting period was $0.94.

These values were calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model applying the following inputs:

Expected dividends:	-
Weighted average exercise price:	$0.94
Weighted average life of the option:	1.58 years
Expected share price volatility:	77.832%
Risk-free interest rate:	1.72%

The life of the options has been taken to be the full period of time from grant date to expiry date as there is no past history.

The risk free interest rates used are the 5 year Treasury Bond rates.

NOTE 24: OPERATING SEGMENT

The Group operates solely within one segment, being the mineral exploration industry in Australia.

NOTE 25: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Parties

a. The Group's main related parties are as follows:

i. Entities exercising control over the Group

The parent entity within the Group is Malabar Coal Limited.

ii. Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity, are considered key management personnel.

iii. Entities subject to significant influence by the Group

An entity which has power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but does not have control over the policies, is an entity which holds significant influence. Significant influence may be gained by share ownership, statute or agreement.

iv. Other related parties

Other related parties include entities controlled by the ultimate holding company and entities over which key management personnel have joint control.

b. Transactions with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and on conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

i) Ironstone Capital provision of services to Malabar and the Project

Ironstone Capital Partners Pty Ltd '(Ironstone Capital') is a boutique corporate advisory business owned by two of the Directors – Wayne Seabrook and Simon Keyser. Ironstone Capital provides consulting services to the Project and the Company in connection with project development and corporate activities. Ironstone Capital is paid at market related rates or less for work conducted by its executives. During the financial year ended 30 June 2016, totals of $68,180 were paid by Malabar to Ironstone Capital.

ii) Other Related Party Transactions

During the financial year ended 30 June 2016, Malabar paid XLX Pty Ltd ('XLX') $148,069 under the current lease agreement for office space on Level 26, 259 George Street, Sydney. The current lease agreement between Malabar and XLX for office space on Level 26, 259 George Street amounts to $12,339 per month. The lease agreement is charged on a pass through cost basis from XLX to Malabar and the monthly rental is subsequently split 80/20 between the Project and Malabar. XLX is part-owned by Malabar Directors Wayne Seabrook, Simon Keyser and Andy Plummer.

The Company has continued the consultancy arrangement with the Chairman whereby he (or his associated entity) is paid a consulting fee of $2,500 per day for any work done for the Company which is not related to his role as Chairman. In the financial year ended 30 June 2016, total payments of $137,111 have been made under this agreement.

During the year the Company entered into a six months' arrangement with Simon Keyser, Director of Malabar, whereby he (or his associated entity) is paid a consulting fee of $2,500 per day for any work done for the company which is not related to his role as Director. In the financial year ended 30 June 2016, total payments of $13,906 have been made under this agreement.

c. Transactions with Key Management Personnel

- Refer to Note 5.

NOTE 26: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's financial instruments consist mainly of cash at banks, accounts receivable and payable and borrowings. The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,175,754	1,502,468
Trade and other receivables	8	157,948	108,914
Total financial assets		1,333,702	1,611,382
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	669,958	12,589,167
Liability for Deferred Consideration	14	9,619,000	-
Borrowings	15	6,200,000	6,200,000
Total financial liabilities		16,488,958	18,789,167

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Audit Committee has been delegated responsibility by the Board of Directors for, among other issues, monitoring and managing financial risk exposures of the Group. The Audit Committee monitors the Group's financial risk management policies and exposures and approves financial transactions within the scope of its authority. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls relating to counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

The Group's overall risk management strategy seeks to meet its financial requirements, while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. It includes the review of the use of credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk.

a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Group.

Credit risk is managed through the maintenance of procedures (such procedures include the utilisation of systems for regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and monitoring of the financial stability of significant counterparties), ensuring to the extent possible, that counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating, or in entities that the company has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position. Credit risk also arises through the provision of financial guarantees, as approved at board level, given the parties securing the liabilities of certain subsidiaries.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality.

NOTE 26: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Group in accordance with the policy of only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions.

Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested with counterparties with a Standard & Poor's rating of at least A-. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash and money market securities based on Standard & Poor's counterparty credit ratings.

	Note	30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
Cash and cash equivalents:			
– A- to AA- rated	7	1,175,754	1,502,468

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Group considers liquidity risk as immaterial as the company has sufficient cash funding to meet its obligations as they fall due. This risk is also managed by regular review of future period cash flows and operational activity budgets.

c) Market risk

Interest rate risk
Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is summarised in the table below:

		Fixed Interest maturing in:				
	Floating Interest Rate	1 year or less	Over 1 year, less than 5	Non Interest bearing	Total	Weighted Average Interest rate
2016						
Financial assets						
Cash at bank	1,175,742	-	-	12	1,175,754	1,18%
Term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	157,948	157,948	0.00%
Financial Liabilities						
Payables	6,200,000	-	-	10,288,958	16,488,958	1.11%
2015						
Financial assets						
Cash at bank	1,502,446	-	-	22	1,502,468	1.45%
Term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	108,914	108,914	0.00%
Financial Liabilities						
Payables	6,200,000	-	-	12,533,980	18,733,980	1.25%

NOTE 26: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Sensitivity analysis
The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Group's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how the company's (loss)/profit reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by interest rate movements that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Carrying Value $	+1 % interest rate $	-1 % interest rate $
30 June 2016			
Interest bearing cash	1,175,744	11,757	(11,757)
30 June 2015			
Interest bearing cash	1,502,446	15,024	(15,024)

Net Fair Values of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of all financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their net fair values.

NOTE 27: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

		30 June 2016 $	30 June 2015 $
a.	**Operating Lease Commitments**		
	Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements		
	Payable – minimum lease payments:		
–	not later than 12 months	253,992	348,069
–	between 12 months and 5 years	265,208	519,201
–	later than 5 years	-	-
		519,201	867,270

Operating leases include a non-cancellable property lease with a 5-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreement require the minimum lease payments shall be increased by the lower of the change in the consumer price index (CPI) or 4% per annum. It also includes one $100,000 agreement to lease fee relating to a properties adjacent to the project area which is due on 1 May 2017.

b. **Capital Commitments**

The Group had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015.

NOTE 28: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENCIES

Estimates of the potential financial effect of contingent liabilities that may become payable:

Project Related

On 24 December 2015 Malabar formally completed the acquisition of SHUT, taking its cumulative interest in the Spur Hill Project to 100%. In acquiring SHUT Pty Ltd, the Group made a $3 million up front cash payment and incurred a contingent consideration liability in the form of milestone payments and a royalty based on coal sales. The underlying contingent obligations comprising the deferred considerations were independently valued at $9,619,000 (Refer to note 14). The underlying contingent obligations comprising the deferred consideration are set out as follows:

Milestone payments to the vendors

1. $0.5m on the later of:
   - Submission of the Environmental Assessment; or
   - September 2016
2. $1m on the later of:
   - 80mt of Proven Reserves being established; or
   - September 2017
3. $0.5m on receipt of Environmental Approval;
4. $1m on the grant of the Mining Lease; and
5. On Financial Close (unconditional financing arrangements in place for Project construction), $13m less any payments already made under 1-4 above.

Royalty

1.75% royalty on all coal sales from the Project.

Participating Option

- If, by 31 July 2022, Malabar has not either
  1. Spent a total of $70m on the Project (including expenditure to-date) ('Minimum Spend'); or
  2. Achieved Financial Close on the Project,

  Then the vendors have the right to exercise an option to obtain a 'Participating interest %' of the Project ('Option') (whereupon the Royalty would terminate).
- This Option terminates immediately if either the Minimum Spend or Financial Close is achieved prior to 31 July 2022.
- 'Participating interest%' = 100 – ((actual cumulative expenditure on Project as at 31 July 2022)/$70m) x 80%).

Note: As at 30 June 2016, Malabar's cumulative spend on the Project exceeds $56.1 m.

	Consolidated Group	
	2016	**2015**
	$	**$**
a. Prior to the restructure of the Joint Venture on 24 December 2015, the Group had entered into various contracts in relation to its participation in the Spur Hill Joint Venture. The Farm in Agreement required the Group to make payments to the other Joint Venture participant based on the achievement of four Project milestones. On achievement of each milestone, SH2 was obliged to pay the other participant $2.5 million in exchange for a 2.5% Participating Interest. Since acquiring 100% of the project, these commitments no longer apply (Refer to note 14).	-	10,000,000
b. Bonus payment for Peter Doyle upon the grant of a Mining Lease per employment contract.	500,000	500,000
c. Payment to landholder upon the grant of a Mining Lease per contract of purchase.	600,000	600,000
Contingent Liabilities	1,100,000	11,100,000

NOTE 29: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 31 August 2016 Malabar announced (see ASX releases dated 31 August 2016) a:

3. A $2 million fully underwritten entitlement offer; and
4. The intention to apply for removal from the ASX official list.

$2 million fully underwritten entitlement offer

- Malabar is undertaking a $2 million fully underwritten equity capital raising via a 1 for 8 non-renounceable entitlement offer.
- The entitlement offer is fully underwritten by seven shareholders and is a clear demonstration of support for the Company and the Project.

Removal from the official list

Malabar will apply to ASX for the removal of the Company from the official list of ASX under ASX Listing Rule 17.11.

Following due consideration, the directors of Malabar have resolved that the continued listing of the Company on ASX is no longer in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders. Factors that the directors have considered include the following:

- Reduced number of shareholders – the Company listed on 26 March 2013. Since that time, the numbers of shareholders has fallen to 234.
- Low level of trading on ASX – The low trading volume and liquidity of Malabar shares on ASX is such that any significant trading leads to increased daily volatility. This volatility may prevent investors from making an accurate assessment of the actual value of the Company.
- Lack of interest – Brokers no longer publish research on the Company and the monthly volume of shares traded has diminished significantly.
- Costs – Given the low level of trading of the Company's shares on ASX, the directors consider that the costs of the Company remaining listed outweigh the benefits of maintaining its listing.

Malabar will seek shareholder approval in respect of its de-listing from ASX and will consult with ASX on what other steps will be taken to effect the de-listing. It is expected the shareholder vote on this matter will occur at the Company's Annual General Meeting in November 2016.

Malabar remains fully committed to progressing the development of the Spur Hill Underground Coking Coal Project. Subject to regulatory requirements, Malabar intends to provide a sale facility as part of the de-listing process to give shareholders the ability to sell without brokerage. The share sale facility terms and pricing will be provided closer to the 2016 Annual General Meeting date.

Other than the above, no other matter of circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2015 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

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

NOTE 30: COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company as at 30 June 2016 was:

LEVEL 26, 259 GEORGE STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Tel.: 02 8248 1272

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Malabar Coal Limited, in the opinion of the directors of the company:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 21 to 61, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:
   a. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
   b. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;
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.

The directors have been given the declarations required by s295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Wayne Seabrook, Director

Dated: 30 September 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF MALABAR COAL LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Malabar Coal Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the consolidated entity"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the Directors' Declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the Company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and 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 with *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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Malabar Coal Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
   i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2016 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 13 to 18 of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2016. The Directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the remuneration report of Malabar Coal Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

PKF HACKETTS

PKF HACKETTS AUDIT

Liam Murphy

Partner

Brisbane, 30 September 2016

ADDITIONAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

At 21 October 2016 issued capital was 180,000,000 ordinary fully paid shares held by 234 holders.

At a general meeting on a show of hands, each shareholder present in person or by proxy has one vote and on a poll each shareholder present in person or by proxy has one vote for each share.

20 Largest Holders of Ordinary Shares and their Holdings at 21 October 2016.

Rank	Name	Number of Shares	% of Issued Capital
1	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	30,618,199	17.01
2	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	27,775,085	15.43
3	BRISBANE INBESTMENTS II LTD	25,657,438	14.25
4	JP MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	15,032,536	8.35
5	WESTBROOK COAL PTY LTD	11,987,332	6.66
6	MAST CAPITAL P/L	7,252,466	4.03
7	RANAMOK PTY LTD <YUANMI SUPER FUND A/C>	5,836,391	3.24
8	INVIA CUSTODIAN PTY LIMITED <AJ & LM DAVIES FAMILY A/C>	5,230,602	2.91
9	MR ANTHONY JAMES HAGGARTY	4,958,794	2.75
10	RANAMOK PTY LTD <PLUMMER FAMILY A/C>	4,097,692	2.28
11	CORIO SUPER FUND PTY LTD <CORIO SUPER FUND A/C>	2,582,755	1.41
12	STROHM PTY LTD <HAMBLYN SUPER FUND A/C>	2,274,668	1.26
13	BRISBANE INVESTMENTS II LTD	2,117,647	1.18
14	D.H. QUILLEN PROPERTIES LLC	2,030,416	1.13
15	HAMBFT PTY LTD <HAMBLYN FAMILY A/C>	2,007,060	1.12
16	VESADE PTY LTD	1,899,529	1.06
17	SADA SERVICES PTY LIMITED	1,830,030	1.02
18	MR MICHAEL JACK QUILLEN <QUILLEN FAMILY TRUST A/C>	1,573,573	0.87
19	LIMITS PTY LIMITED <DUNCAN GAMBLE FAMILY A/C>	1,567,196	0.87
20	MEM CONSULTANTS PTY LTD	1,408,236	0.78
	Top 20 holders of ORDINARY SHARES (TOTAL)	**157,737,645**	**87.63**
	Balance of Register	**22,262,355**	**12.37**
	Grand TOTAL	**180,000,000**	**100.0**

Distribution of Holders and Holdings at 21 October 2016

Range	Total Holders	Number of Shares	% of Issued Capital
100,001 and Over	80	175,918,484	97.73%
10,001 to 100,000	111	3,752,006	2.08%
5,001 to 10,000	29	238,093	0.13%
1,001 to 5,000	27	90,412	0.05%
1 to 1,000	2	1,005	0.00%
Total	**249**	**180,000,000**	**100.00%**

Unmarketable Parcels at 21 October 2016

Range	Minimum Parcel Size	Holders	Number of Shares
Minimum $500.00 parcel at $0.30 per share	1,667	4	3,805

ADDITIONAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Substantial Shareholders at 21 October 2016

Name	Number of Shares	% of Issued Capital
Brisbane Investments I Ltd and Hans Mende	27,775,085	15.43
Brisbane Investments II Ltd and Fritz Kundrun	27,775,085	15.43
Anthony Haggarty, HFTT Pty Ltd & MEM Consultants Pty Ltd	27,491,957	15.78
Andrew Plummer, Westbrook Coal Pty Ltd, Ranamok Pty Ltd and Vesade Pty Ltd	23,820,944	13.23
Wayne Seabrook and Westbrook Consultants no. 2 Pty Ltd	9,476,271	5.26

(*) - as disclosed in substantial holding notices given to the Company

Unquoted equity securities

	Number on Issue	Number of holders
Options issued under the Malabar Coal Limited Executive Share Option Plan	2,025,000	4

Securities Exchange Listing

The Company's ordinary shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

The Company's ASX code for ordinary shares is MBC.

On-Market Buy Back

There is no on-market buy-back.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Company's Corporate Governance statement for the financial year ended 30 June 2016 is available for members to download and access from http://malabarcoal.com.au/corporate/corporate-governance

ADDITIONAL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Corporate Directory

Registered Office

Level 26, 259 George Street

Sydney NSW 2000

PO Box R864 Royal Exchange NSW 1225

Principal Place of Business

Level 26, 259 George Street

Sydney NSW 2000

PO Box R864 Royal Exchange NSW 1225

Telephone:	+61 2 8248 1272
Facsimile:	+61 2 8248 1273
Email:	admin@malabarcoal.com.au
Website:	www.malabarcoal.com.au

Share Registry

Link Market Services Limited

Level 12, 680 George Street

Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone:	1300 554 474 (toll free within Australia)
	+61 2 8280 7100
Website:	www.linkmarketservices.com.au

Auditor

PKF Hacketts Audit

Level 6, 10 Eagle Street

Brisbane QLD 4000

Telephone:	+61 7 3839 9733
Facsimile:	+61 7 3832 1407
Website:	www.pkflawler.com.au