



New Hope Corporation Limited

ABN: 38 010 653 844

2013 ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





**NEW HOPE
CORPORATION LIMITED
AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES**
CORPORATE DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS

Robert D. Millner
Chairman of Directors

Peter R. Robinson
Non Executive Director

David J. Fairfull
Non Executive Director

William H. Grant
Non Executive Director

Susan J. Palmer
Non Executive Director

Ian M. Williams
Non Executive Director

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Robert C. Neale

COMPANY SECRETARY

Matthew J. Busch

ASX Code: NHC

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Level 15, Riverside Centre
123 Eagle Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

**PRINCIPAL
ADMINISTRATION
& REGISTERED OFFICE**

3/22 Magnolia Drive
BROOKWATER QLD 4300
Telephone: (07) 3418 0500
Facsimile: (07) 3418 0355

SHARE REGISTER

**Computershare Investor
Services Pty Limited**
117 Victoria Street
WEST END QLD 4101
Telephone: 1300 552 270
www.computershare.com

WEBSITE ADDRESS

www.newhopegroup.com.au





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CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW



Dear Shareholders,

I am pleased to present the 2013 Annual Report for New Hope Corporation Limited on behalf of the Board of Directors of the company.

The company produced a robust operational performance given the weak coal price and high Australian dollar which persisted throughout the past financial year. Net profit after tax, before non-recurring items, for the year ended 31st July 2013 was \$125.0 million. This included a net profit contribution of \$80.2 million from coal mining, marketing and logistics, which is down 29.0% from \$113.1 million achieved last year. Before non-recurring items, basic earnings per share totalled 15.0 cents, after non-recurring items basic earnings per share were 8.9 cents.

New Hope has an enviable record of dividend payment to shareholders. Dividends paid or declared upon the performance of the 2013 financial year totalled 5 cents per share. Dividends paid during the financial year totalled \$257.5 million. Over the past five years the company has paid a total of \$1.5 billion to shareholders in dividends - all fully franked at the 30% rate. Directors have declared a final dividend of 5 cents per share (2012 - 5.0 cents per share) and a special dividend of 5 cents per share (2012 - 20 cents per share).

As foreshadowed in my previous Chairman's Review the past year has been a challenging one for the coal industry with a high exchange rate and lower coal prices impacting revenues. New Hope, however, is comparatively well positioned with defensive investments in

infrastructure through QBH, and the continuing cost reduction efforts across its operations. The Australian dollar/US dollar exchange rate remained above parity for most of the financial year with some relief from this historically high exchange rate only occurring during the final quarter of the financial year. The Newcastle benchmark thermal coal price dropped from US\$89.95/tonne to US\$77.55/tonne or 14% during the course of the last financial year. I believe that these challenging times for the coal industry are likely to continue for some time and certainly into the 2013/14 financial year.

Although production performance from operations during the year was not at the record levels of previous years, last year's coal sales of 5.99 million tonnes was our second best sales performance on record and was achieved whilst reducing cost of sales by \$36.0 million, a reduction of 10.1% on 2012. The cost focus on the business is evidenced by the reduction of \$9.9 million (37.9%) in administration costs in comparison to the 2012 financial year. Importantly, safety performance improved across the group during the course of the year with a reduction in Total Reportable Injuries of 47%. The number of Lost Time Injuries reduced by over 30% from that recorded in 2012. Further safety performance improvements are being encouraged following the successful implementation of a behavioural safety program called "i-Safe/We-Safe" across the business.

The current coal industry economic climate has the potential to create acquisition opportunities for the company, however sellers have thus far had unrealistic value expectations. Our investment

in conventional oil production through Bridgeport Energy has led to drilling success at both the Inland and Utopia oilfields in the Cooper/Eromanga Basin during the past year. Oil production is planned to expand further in the future.

Progress with project approvals remains challenging. The Australian coal industry is currently being targeted by a well-resourced, internationally funded campaign seeking to stop coal development in this country. Activist groups, often using unfounded environmental concerns, have successfully manipulated some elements of the media and the approval processes to serve their objectives. They have launched spurious legal claims, trained individuals in civil disobedience and sought to create investor uncertainty, all with the objective of stopping coal mining. The essential fact is that the quality of life as we know it is dependent upon electricity. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), more than 40% of the world's energy comes from coal. The IEA forecasts that global electricity demand will increase by 70% by 2035 with more than half of that increase being from China and India alone. In its 2012 World Energy Outlook, the IEA stated that: "Coal remains the backbone fuel for electricity generation globally." I urge shareholders and all people associated with the coal industry to communicate to our political leadership and the media the importance of a strong coal industry in Australia, not only to assist in countering world poverty, but to maintain our own standard of living.

Recently the company announced a senior management transition

to occur in February 2014 upon the retirement of the company's current Managing Director, Mr Rob Neale. Rob has been instrumental in the evolution of New Hope from a one mine, half billion dollar company to its position today as an ASX 100 company with a market capitalisation of \$3.5 billion. From Rob's retirement, the senior management team will comprise; Shane Stephan, Chief Executive Officer; Bruce Denney, Chief Operating Officer; and Matthew Busch, Chief Financial Officer. Shane Stephan has a unique mix of operational, commercial and financial qualifications and experience in the resources sector which will enable him to lead the company successfully into the future. The management transition is part of the company's long term succession plan and ensures we continue to have a strong leadership team. On behalf of the Board I wish Rob all the best in his well earned, and no doubt active, retirement.

I thank my Board colleagues for their efforts and commitment during the year. In particular I would like to note the contributions made by two new directors appointed during the past year, Ms Susan Palmer and Mr Ian Williams. Also, I take this opportunity on behalf of the Board, to thank the management and staff of the company for their continuing efforts in cost reduction and safety improvement over the past year, and finally I would also like to thank you, the shareholders, for your continued support.

R D MILLNER
Chairman

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	2013	2012	2011	2010
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Total revenue	652,097	767,525	662,404	744,982
Profit before tax	121,984	198,819	719,097	244,583
Income tax and petroleum resource rent tax expense	(47,856)	(31,694)	(215,998)	(60,751)
Profit after tax	74,128	167,125	503,099	183,832
Profit(Loss) attributable to minority interests	(1)	(1)	(135)	-
Net profit attributable to NHCL members	74,129	167,126	503,234	183,832
Profit after tax from continuing operations	74,128	167,125	503,099	183,832
Total assets employed	2,268,564	2,459,419	2,749,248	2,652,498
Shareholders' funds	2,016,456	2,252,916	2,367,383	2,339,525
Dividends paid during the financial year	257,466	215,871	197,180	679,650

	2013	2012	2011	2010
Weighted average shares on issue	830,551,140	830,335,876	830,127,809	825,292,601
Net profit attributable to NHCL members as a % of shareholders' funds	3.68%	7.42%	21.26%	7.86%
Earnings per share (cents)	8.9	20.1	60.6	22.3
Earnings per share (cents) from continuing operations	8.9	20.1	60.6	22.3
Normal dividends per share (cents)	11.00	11.00	10.25	9.50
Special dividends per share (cents)	5.00	20.00	15.00	14.00
Net tangible asset backing per share (cents)	239.66	268.80	278.55	281.79

DIRECTORS' REPORT

31 JULY 2013

Your Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of New Hope Corporation Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 31 July 2013.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of New Hope Corporation Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Mr R.D. Millner
Mr P.R. Robinson
Mr D.J. Fairfull
Mr W.H. Grant
Mr R.C. Neale

The following persons were appointed as Directors of New Hope Corporation Limited on the 1 November 2012:

Ms S.J. Palmer
Mr I.M. Williams

Consolidated results	2013 \$000	2012 \$000	% Change
Revenue from operations	652,097	767,525	- 15.0%
Profit before income tax (before non recurring items)*	172,575	238,010	- 27.5%
Gain on sale of WICET Subscription	786	-	
Impairment of investment in associate	(13,286)	-	
Impairment of available for sale investments (refer to Note 7)	(38,091)	(5,804)	
Impairment of goodwill (refer to Note 7)	-	(33,387)	
Profit before income tax (after non recurring items)	<u>121,984</u>	<u>198,819</u>	- 38.6%
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax (before non recurring items)*	124,955	171,080	- 27.0%
Gain on sale of WICET Subscription	550	-	
Impairment of investment in associate	(13,286)	-	
Impairment of available for sale investments	(38,091)	(5,804)	
Impairment of goodwill	-	(33,387)	
Tax Benefit from DTL recognised on acquisition	-	35,236	
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax (after non recurring items)	<u>74,128</u>	<u>167,125</u>	- 55.6%
Non-controlling interests	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	
Profit attributable to New Hope Shareholders	<u>74,129</u>	<u>167,126</u>	
Basic earnings per share (cents) (before non recurring items)*	15.0	20.6	- 27.0%
Gain on sale of WICET Subscription	0.1	-	
Impairment of investment in associate	(1.6)	-	
Impairment of available for sale investments	(4.6)	(0.7)	
Impairment of goodwill	-	(4.0)	
Tax Benefit from DTL recognised on acquisition	-	4.2	
Basic earnings per share (cents) (after non recurring items)	<u>8.9</u>	<u>20.1</u>	- 55.7%

* The profit before non recurring items and the earnings per share before non recurring items contained within this Directors' Report have not been audited in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Principal activities

The principal continuing activities of the consolidated entity and associated companies consisted of:

- Coal mining - exploration, development, production and processing
- Marketing and logistics
- Investments

Dividends

Dividends paid to members during the financial year were:	\$000
• A final dividend for the year ended 31 July 2012 of 5.00 cents per share paid on 6 November 2012	41,526
• A special dividend for the year ended 31 July 2012 of 20.00 cents per share paid on 6 November 2012	166,106
• An interim ordinary dividend for the year ended 31 July 2013 of 6.0 cents per share paid on 1 May 2013	49,834

In addition to the above dividends, since the end of the financial year, the Directors have declared a final ordinary dividend of 5.0 cents per share, and a special dividend of 5.0 cents per share. Both of these dividends are fully franked, to be paid on 5 November 2013 out of retained profits at 31 July 2013, the record date for such dividend to be 22 October 2013. This will provide shareholders of New Hope with total dividends for the year of 16.0 cents per share (6.0 cents interim) compared with total dividends for the 2012 year of 31.00 cents per share, including a special dividend of 20.0 cents per share.

Review of operations

New Hope Corporation Limited (New Hope or the Company) has reported a net profit after tax and before non-recurring items of \$125.0 million for the year ended 31 July 2013. The result comprises \$80.2 million from coal mining, marketing and logistics operations and \$44.7 million from investments. The result is down 27% on the 2012 result of \$171.1 million (\$113.1 million from coal mining, marketing and logistics operations and \$58.0 million from investments).

Due to the weak market conditions prevailing as at 31st July 2013, the company has written down the carrying value of its investment in Dart Energy Limited, Westside Corporation Limited and the Quantex group of companies. These represent one off, unrealised impairments to the book carrying value of the investments which totalled \$51.4 million on an after tax basis. Net profit after tax and non-recurring items for the year ended 31st July 2013 was \$74.1 million, 55.6% lower than the \$167.1 million recorded in 2012.

Before non-recurring items, basic earnings per share for 2013 were 15.0 cents per share, compared to 20.6 cents per share in 2012. After non-recurring items basic earnings were 8.9 cents per share for 2013 against 20.1 cents in 2012.

Directors have declared a final dividend of 5.0 cents per share (2012 - 5.0 cents per share) and a special dividend of 5.0 cents per share (2012 - 20.0 cents per share). Both of these dividends are fully franked and payable on 5 November 2013 to shareholders registered as at 22 October 2013.

Compared to the previous corresponding period, the 2013 full year result was impacted by:

- Lower clean coal production (down 7%)
- Lower sales (down 4%)
- Lower cost of sales (down 10.1%), albeit on lower volumes of 4%
- Lower revenue from operations (down 15%)
- Lost sales due to flooding in early 2013, resultant impacts to rail infrastructure and mine operations
- Improved health and safety performance across all operations

Mining Operations

Production for the year was adversely impacted by three significant events, namely:

- Higher than normal rainfall across south east Queensland which culminated in localised flooding in early 2013, and resulted in the western rail line infrastructure being inoperative for 3 weeks
- Cessation of mining at Oakleigh following the recovery of all economic coal reserves in the first quarter of 2013
- The scaling back of operations at the high cost Jeebropilly mine due to difficult market conditions

Despite this, production for the year was 5.8 million tonnes (only slightly below management's internal forecast), compared to the record 6.3 million tonnes produced during 2012. Total group employees have been reduced by 5% from 601 in 2012 to 573 in 2013.

Sales were also impacted by the above events and 2013 saw total sales volumes of 6.0 million tonnes, down 4% on the 6.3 million tonnes delivered in 2012.

New Acland Coal Mine

The New Acland open cut mine produced 4.7 million tonnes of product coal in FY2013. This was a decrease of 0.4 million tonnes compared to FY2012. The mine lost 3 weeks of railings in FY13 due to rain damaged rail lines in February 2013. The lost railings resulted in a 2 week mine closure at Easter, due to stockpile capacity limitations.

Key activities at the Acland operations in 2013 have included:

- Veneering and profiling systems installed at the Jondaryan Rail Loading Facility
- 92.9 hectares of mining lease were seeded for a total of 214.4 hectares of mining lease that has been rehabilitated by the end of July 2013
- 250 million Bench Cubic Metres of material (BCM) moved and 75 million tonnes of Run Of Mine (ROM) coal produced for project to date
- Entire workforce attended I-Safe/We-Safe safety cultural change program
- Proximity detection devices installed in the majority of the mobile fleet to reduce the risk of vehicle collision
- Implementation of cost effectiveness initiatives including 24 hour equipment servicing, change of operational structure in production, planning and scheduling to create a flatter production line with a reduction in haul distances and employee hours
- Two full site closures for a total of three weeks that delivered a reduction in total mine site costs whilst maintaining adequate stocks
- New Acland Community Reference Group commenced providing further opportunities for community engagement
- Delivery of five Cat 793F trucks to increase efficiency of excavator fleets
- Supervisor Development Program was undertaken to further improve the quality of minesite supervision
- New Acland celebrated its tenth year of operation with an employee's family open day
- New Acland hosted numerous site visits by community, business and industry groups, as well as representatives from educational, environmental and agricultural organisations
- Employment opportunities and queries regarding New Hope's Community Sponsorship and Donation Program dominated enquiries at New Hope's Community Information Centre in Oakey

West Moreton Mines

The West Moreton operations, comprising Jeebropilly and New Oakleigh open cut coal mines, produced 1.14 million tonnes of product coal in 2013 (Jeebropilly 0.87 million tonnes and Oakleigh 0.27 million tonnes). This is compared to 1.20 million tonnes in 2012.

Key activities at the West Moreton operations in 2013 have included:

- Introduction of 5 day mining operations in response to current market conditions
- Further mining of the Washplant Pit at Jeebropilly, and undertaking geotechnical reviews of the 7186 pit
- Completion of mining at New Oakleigh in February 2013. Final coal was processed in May 2013. Rehabilitation works at this site are being undertaken
- Introduction of the i-Safe/We-Safe safety culture change program to all West Moreton employees
- Replacement of mobile equipment including a bull dozer and haul trucks

Queensland Bulk Handling

QBH, New Hope's 100% owned coal terminal at the Port of Brisbane, exported 8.73 million tonnes of coal on 113 vessels. This result was similar to last year and within reforecast budget expectations despite difficult market conditions imposed on QBH's customer base. Another contributing factor on overall performance was the severe weather experienced in January 2013 which caused rail outages due to landslides on the Toowoomba range. QBH remains essentially a demurrage free port.

Key activities in 2013 included:

- Successful negotiations with the Port of Brisbane for access to additional land for potential expansion of coal port facilities (should additional rail capacity become available)
- Commencement of engineering and other studies required for expansion of port infrastructure
- Targeted business improvement programs, to reduce costs and improve operational efficiencies, commenced with several key projects completed
- 14 months free of Lost Time Injury safety milestone achieved

New Hope Exploration

New Hope continues an active exploration program utilising three New Hope drilling rigs plus contract rigs as required. The exploration focus during 2013 has continued with resource definition in the Bowen Basin (Lenton, Bee Creek and Yamala) and Surat Basin (MDL244 for the revised New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project) as well as Colton in the Maryborough Basin. Exploration on the mineral tenures has been focused on the eastern edge of the Mount Isa block.

The exploration programs consisted of seismic, aeromagnetic, gravity and electro-magnetic surveys in addition to drilling. The drilling program consisted of 151 open holes and 79 core holes, totalling 28,709 metres.

Deposit	Status	Coal Resources (million tonnes)				
		Inferred	Indicated	Measured	2013 Total	2012 Total
New Acland	Mine	2	390	440	832	857
Ownaview	Exploration	38	119	-	157	157
West Moreton	Mine	11	72	44	127	129
Lenton ⁽¹⁾	Exploration	524	134	83	741	693
Bee Creek	Exploration	104	-	-	104	104
Elimatta	Exploration	50	101	108	259	259
Yamala ⁽²⁾	Exploration	187	23	13	223	223
Maryborough	Exploration	60	16	-	76	76
Ashford ⁽³⁾	Exploration	5	8	-	13	13
		981	864	687	2,532	2,511

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Figures shown are 100% of total resources. New Hope share is 90%.

⁽²⁾ Figures shown are 100% of total resources. New Hope share is 83%.

⁽³⁾ Figures shown are 100% of total resources. New Hope share is 50%.

Deposit	Status	Coal Reserves (million tonnes)			
		Probable	Proved	Total 2013	Total 2012
New Acland ⁽¹⁾	Mine	149	292	441	495
Lenton ⁽²⁾	Exploration	31	21	52	52
Elimatta	Exploration	40	100	139	191
Maryborough (Colton)	Exploration	11	-	11	15
Total		231	413	643	753

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ The year on year reduction is due to reserve depletion plus the impact of revised plans for the Acland Stage 3 Project.

⁽²⁾ Figures shown are 100% of total resources. New Hope share is 90%

⁽³⁾ Small differences are due to rounding

JORC Declaration - Coal Resources

The estimates of coal resources herein have been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the "Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Resources – The JORC Code. These resources are inclusive of the reserves reported in the Reserves Statement. The work has been undertaken internally and reviewed by Mr Phillip Bryant who is a Member of AusIMM. Mr Bryant has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Bryant consents to the inclusion in this report of the matter based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Declaration – Coal Reserves

The information in this Coal Reserves Statement that relates to coal reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Brett Domrow, who is a Member of AusIMM. Mr Domrow is a full time employee of the company. Mr Domrow 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 2004 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Domrow consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

New Acland

New Hope Corporation has made a public commitment that the town of Acland will be left untouched under the revised New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project. Subsequently the model has been adjusted to allow for an exclusion zone around the township, and reserves in this area have been excluded from the 2013 figures.

In addition, the amended mine plan excludes mining of the Lagoon Creek area which has the effect of sterilising approximately 29 million tonnes of coal which was included in the previous reserve estimates.

There has been additional drilling carried out over the project area since the previous Reserves Statement was developed in 2012, specifically in the area between the Sabine and Willeroo resource areas. This new drilling information has partially reduced the resource thickness in this area compared with previous stratigraphy models. This has led to a reduction in area being mined as a result of the increased strip ratio and a corresponding reduction in the reserve tonnes included within the new pit boundary.

Mining economics have also been updated within the southern resource areas based on New Hope Corporation's latest prediction of long term coal prices and operating costs. This has resulted in additional areas included within the mine design, previously not considered economically viable.

Due to the ongoing extraction of coal from the project area, there was also a reduction in reserve tonnages associated with depletion over the past 12 month period.

Lenton

There has been no change to the coal reserves estimated for Lenton since the previous JORC statement. This is a result of there being no refinement to the mine plan over the previous year.

Elimatta

The Elimatta reserves have decreased from the previous year as a result of an updated financial evaluation on the deposit. There has been no update to the geological model associated with this resource compared with what was previously used to develop the 2012 JORC Statement. The latest reserve tonnages have been developed taking into account the long term price forecasts, to determine a reasonable break-even strip ratio. This mining ratio was used to define the pit boundary which is smaller than the boundary of the previous model. In addition, some of the lower seam has now been excluded due to the high incremental strip ratio required to mine this coal.

Maryborough (Colton)

The Maryborough reserves have declined by a total of 4 million tonnes from that identified in 2012 to the current value of 11 million tonnes. For the most part this change has resulted from updated economic assumptions.

For the full ASX Coal Reserves and Resources Statement please refer to our website.

Details of the 2013 exploration program are as follows:

Lenton (EPC 766, EPC 865 and ML 70337)

Exploration throughout the period focused on coal quality, infill drilling and fault delineation. A total of 61 holes were drilled comprising of 47 open holes and 14 core holes. A further 2 kilometres of 2D seismic survey was undertaken to better define the Burton Thrust fault in the region in conjunction with a 3D seismic survey to better delineate the complex faulted area within the existing ML 70337.

Coal quality analysis was undertaken to better understand the Rangal coal measures that are present within the open cut footprint. The Lenton geological model was updated in May 2013.

New Acland (MDL 244, ML 50216)

While wet weather had a minor impact on drilling, 59 open holes and 40 core holes were drilled during the year totalling 6,590 metres. This allowed improved resource definition for the revised New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project. The New Acland geological model was updated in February 2013.

Darling Downs (EPC's 758, 759, 760, 761, 763, 918, 970, 1154 & 1158)

The uncertainty surrounding the State Government's finalisation of Strategic Cropping Land and the Darling Downs Statutory Regional Plan legislation has resulted in New Hope Exploration reducing work programs on these tenures to a minimum.

Maryborough (EPC 923)

Wet weather (1,296 millimetres of rain) combined with the low topographic relief and poor drainage of the Maryborough area had major impacts on drilling in the Maryborough Basin. Five open holes and 21 core holes were drilled during the year totalling 2,126 metres. Exploration throughout the period focused on geotechnical, coal quality and large diameter core for coke oven testing.

*Mineral Tenures**Yanko (EPM 18582)*

A programme of three drill holes is planned based on a 50 square kilometre gravity survey completed in 2011. Cultural heritage clearance for this work is complete and drilling is expected to commence in August 2013.

Moonamarra (EPM 18589)

A 350 point gravity survey has been completed covering 150 square kilometres. Based on the gravity survey results and the regional magnetics, a 3 hole drilling programme was completed totalling 1,356 metres of drilling, inclusive of 433 metres of HQ core. Stage 2 of this exploration program is scheduled to be undertaken late in FY14.

Sherwood (EPM 18592)

A gravity survey of 325 points covering 20 square kilometres was completed. A drilling program of three holes is planned for early FY14 in conjunction with the drilling at Yanko.

Courtenay and Courtenay West (EPM's 18581 & 19508)

A gravity survey of 307 points covering 45 square kilometres has been completed. Induced polarisation surveys are planned covering two of the identified anomalies to optimize drilling targets. Assuming favourable results, a drilling program is being planned for the 2014 field season.

Laura (EPM 19342)

The tenure is in application.

Pastoral Operations

During the year the company continued cattle grazing trials on rehabilitated land with early encouraging results. Core focus areas remain:

- effective utilisation of all Acland land, both pre and post mining
- active rehabilitation of disturbed land as soon as possible after mining with a view to return it to a quality that is at least equal to, or better than, the pre-disturbed land condition
- ongoing scientific trials to demonstrate the ability and commercial viability of returning disturbed land to a productive state

During the year the company sold 2,570 head of cattle compared to 2,138 in 2012, and increased the total herd size from 1,996 to 2,460 head.

Development Projects

Approvals (mining & environmental) for New Hope's portfolio of coal projects continue to be progressed. These include the brownfield revised New Acland Coal Mine Stage 3 Project and greenfield projects at Lenton, Colton and Elimatta. The current status of these projects is discussed below:

New Acland

Development on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) progressed, based on the new Terms of Reference issued by the Queensland State Government in March 2013.

Project work has included studies on a revised mine plan, coal preparation and handling plant and mine site infrastructure.

Following the compilation of the EIS and all the supporting studies, the EIS will be submitted to the Co-ordinator General in September and released in late 2013 for public comment.

Lenton

In addition to the exploration program, work on Lenton has included gaining an understanding of both coal and coke quality, mine planning (including geotechnical considerations), submission of the EPBC referral, preparation of the EIS Terms of Reference and EIS baseline studies (for MLA 70456).

Colton

Exploration and project development work on the Colton open cut coking coal project has continued during 2013. Assessment of the Project Environmental Management Plan continued with water management being the main focus. The impact of the Queensland Biodiversity Offset Policy on the project is still being assessed, given that the Government Review of the Policy is ongoing. A large scale coke oven test program was nearing the reporting stage at year end.

Elimatta

Project development work on the Elimatta project has continued during 2013. The EIS was submitted during the year and work has commenced on a Supplementary EIS, which is planned for submission in early 2014.

Carbon Conversion Projects

During the year the company continued to investigate two different processes, with a view of commercialising a coal to liquids process.

The construction of the 1 tonne per hour proof of concept plant at Jeebropilly continued throughout the year. Most site infrastructure and the gasifiers are now in place, however delays have been incurred in delivery and installation of the liquefaction units. These delays will likely see the company undertake commissioning of the gasification process in late 2013, ahead of the liquefaction process.

While encouraging technical results have been achieved at the Quantex facilities in West Virginia USA, progress has been slow in identifying a potentially commercial configuration. Due to Quantex requiring additional capital to continue testing, management is currently re-assessing options, with a view to either delivering a commercially viable business case within a defined period or ceasing investment in this venture. As a result of the uncertainty surrounding this investment, management has impaired the entire \$13.3 million carrying value of the Quantex investment.

Bridgeport Energy

New Hope Corporation Limited completed the acquisition of Bridgeport Energy Limited in August 2012.

New Hope has provided capital to Bridgeport to facilitate organic growth and acquisition activities. Five new development wells were successfully drilled, completed and placed on production in the Inland and Utopia fields during the year. A sixth well was drilled, cased and suspended in the Utopia field. A service rig was acquired and a number of workovers of existing wells were undertaken in order to boost production rates.

During the past year, Bridgeport successfully executed the purchase of the conventional upstream exploration and production assets of Arrow Energy. This purchase remains subject to final government approvals. The company was also successful in a competitive bid for PELA 630 in the western flank of the Cooper/Eromanga Basin.

Bridgeport has achieved in excess of 600 days without a reportable safety incident. Management remains focussed on improving safety systems through standardisation of operating practices and procedures.

Planning is underway for an additional five wells plus three potential wells to occur from September 2013.

Outlook

New Hope's Australian coal assets remain well positioned to weather the current soft market conditions facing Australian thermal coal producers. Cost reduction initiatives across all sites have already delivered significant savings during the 2013 financial year and management remains focussed on delivering further prudent savings during the 2014 financial year.

Production and sales for 2014 are likely to be slightly lower due to the cessation of mining at Oakleigh (contributed 273,000 tonnes in 2013), scaling back of operations at Jeebropilly from the rate of 1 million tonnes per annum to 0.7 million tonnes per annum, slightly offset by Acland producing at the maximum allowable rate of 4.8 million tonnes compared to 4.68 million tonnes in 2013.

Port operations are expected to achieve marginally increased exports in 2014 nearing nameplate capacity of 10 million tonnes per annum.

Spot thermal coal prices are forecast to remain weak in US dollar terms over the coming twelve months, however the recent devaluation of the Australian dollar has lifted the average price achieved in Australian dollar terms.

As a vertically integrated, low cost Australian coal producer New Hope remains well positioned to continue generating operating profits, albeit at lower levels than those recorded in the previous financial year.

A strong balance sheet provides flexibility to take advantage of acquisition opportunities that may present themselves during the current soft market. At the same time the company can take a longer term view of coal markets in respect of our development portfolio. This will ensure that prudent expenditure continues on exploration and approvals work so that development can occur swiftly once market conditions improve.

Insurance of officers

In accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act, New Hope Corporation Limited has a Directors' and Officers' Liability policy covering Directors and Officers of the parent company and its controlled entities. The insurance policy prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability insured against and the amount of the premium.

Proceedings on behalf of the Corporation

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

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Except as disclosed in the review of operations, there has not arisen any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the parent entity, to affect substantially the operations or results of the consolidated entity in subsequent financial years.

Matters subsequent to the end of financial year

Since the end of the financial year no matters or circumstances not referred to elsewhere in this report have arisen that have or will significantly affect the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in subsequent financial years.

During the final quarter, New Hope Corporation Limited entered into a contract to acquire a 15% interest in the Cuisinier tenement from Arrow Energy subject to government approvals and transfer of title. This additional tenement will increase oil production by approximately 240 barrels of oil per day, based on current rates.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The activities of the continuing operations in the consolidated entity in the next financial year are expected to be similar to those of the financial year just ended.

The consolidated entity will continue to pursue a policy of increasing its strength in its major business sectors including the development and operation of additional mineral resource projects in Australia and is regularly reviewing potential new opportunities.

The Company will disclose further information on likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity and the expected results of operations as appropriate. However, Directors are mindful that premature release of information may be prejudicial to the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Environmental compliance

The majority of the Company's operations are in Queensland and are regulated by various regulatory authorities:

- Coal mining operations and exploration tenements are regulated under Queensland's Environmental Protection Act 1994
- Queensland Bulk Handling (QBH) coal export port facility and Jondaryan rail loading facility are regulated under the Sustainable Planning
- Oil & gas operations are regulated under the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP)

During the 2013 financial year, the company has not been prosecuted for any breach of environmental laws.

QBH has historically monitored dust levels within the site boundaries and no evidence of excessive dust has been identified. However, QBH has now undertaken to expand the monitoring program to include areas further from the QBH boundary, including within the suburb of Wynnum North. QBH will continue to work with DEHP and the Port of Brisbane to ensure all aspects of the company's licence conditions continue to be met.

The Company's operational sites have submitted reports under the National Pollutant Inventory program.

For the purposes of National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting and the Energy Efficiency Opportunities program the Company reports as part of the corporate group of Washington H Soul Pattinson.

During the 2013 financial year the Company has commenced implementation of its Environmental Management System (EMS). The EMS assists the Company to improve its environmental performance by increasing environmental awareness, optimising operational control, monitoring compliance and facilitating continuous improvement.

Bridgeport Energy executed various documentation through the year including Cultural Heritage Management Agreements and Landowner Access Agreements on some of its new permits acquired through the period. Bridgeport operates its permits under an Environmental Management System prepared and issued in accordance with legislation.

Information on Directors**Mr R.D. MILLNER** (Non executive Chairman)Experience

Mr Millner is Chairman of the Company's holding Company, Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited. Mr Millner joined the Board of New Hope Corporation in 1995 and was appointed Chairman in 1998.

Other current Directorships

Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited	Appointed 1984
TPG Telecom Limited	Appointed 2000
Brickworks Limited (including Bristile Limited)	Appointed 1997
BKI Investment Company Limited (incl PSI Limited)	Appointed 2003
Australian Pharmaceutical Industries Limited	Appointed 2000
Milton Corporation Limited (includes Choiseul Investments Limited)	Appointed 1998

Former Directorships in last 3 years

Choiseul Investments Limited	Appointed 1995	Resigned 2010
Souls Private Equity Limited	Appointed 2004	Resigned 2012
Northern Energy Corporation Limited	Appointed 2011	Resigned 2012

Special responsibilities

Chairman of the Board.

Interests in shares and options

3,681,962 ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited
 Nil options or rights over ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Mr P.R. ROBINSON - BCom (Non executive Director)Experience

Mr Robinson is Executive Director of Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited. He commenced with Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited in 1978 and was appointed as a Director in 1984. He joined the Board of New Hope Corporation in 1997.

Other current Directorships

Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited	Appointed 1984
Clover Corporation Limited	Appointed 1997
Australian Pharmaceutical Industries Limited	Appointed 2000

Former Directorships in last 3 years

KH Foods Limited	Appointed 2008	Resigned 2009
Northern Energy Corporation Limited	Appointed 2011	Resigned 2012

Special responsibilities

Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Interests in shares and options

119,234 ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited
 Nil options or rights over ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Information on Directors (continued)**Mr D.J. FAIRFULL** - BCom, ACIS, CPA, ASIA (Non executive Director)Experience

Mr Fairfull has extensive experience in finance, investment and merchant banking. He was appointed to the New Hope Corporation Board in 1997.

Other current Directorships

Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited	Appointed 1997
Souls Private Equity Limited	Appointed 2004
Shinewing Hall Chadwick National Association	Appointed 2009
Drill Torque Limited	Appointed 2011

Former Directorships in last 3 years

KH Foods Limited	Appointed 2008	Resigned 2009
Northern Energy Corporation Limited	Appointed 2011	Resigned 2012

Special responsibilities

Member of the Audit Committee, and a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Interests in shares and options

11,000 ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited
 Nil options or rights over ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Mr W.H. GRANT - FAICD, Assoc. Diploma in Local Government (Non executive Director)Experience

Mr Grant has over 35 years experience in project management, corporate and fiscal governance, local government administration and strategic planning. He was the CEO of the South Bank Corporation in Brisbane from 1997 to 2005, and prior to that he was the General Manager/CEO of the Newcastle City Council from 1992 to 1997. He joined the Board of New Hope Corporation in 2006.

Other current Directorships

Brisbane Development Association	Appointed 2006
Brisbane Airport Corporation	Appointed 2007
Northern Energy Corporation Limited	Appointed 2011

Former Directorships in last 3 years

Urban Land Development Authority	Appointed 2007	Resigned 2009
Life Without Barriers	Appointed 2002	Resigned 2011
Williams Hall Chadwick Chartered Accountants and Business Advisors	Appointed 2009	Resigned 2011
Queensland Performing Arts Centre Trust (QPAC)	Appointed 2006	Resigned 2013

Special responsibilities

Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, and a member of the Audit Committee.

Interests in shares and options

30,000 ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited
 Nil options or rights over ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Information on Directors (continued)**Ms S.J. PALMER** - BCom (Non executive Director)Experience

Ms Palmer is a Chartered Accountant with over 30 years of extensive experience in the financial and resources fields. Ms Palmer brings a current knowledge to the New Hope board in all aspects of accounting, finance, financial reporting, risk management, and corporate governance. Ms Palmer was appointed to the New Hope Corporation Board on 1 November 2012.

Other current Directorships

Thiess Pty Ltd	Appointed 2011
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Former Directorships in last 3 years

MSF Sugar	Appointed 2008 Resigned 2012
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Special responsibilities

Chairman of the Audit Committee

Interests in shares and options

Nil ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited
 Nil options or rights over ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Mr I.M.WILLIAMS - BEc, LLB (Non-Executive Director)Experience

As a legal and strategic adviser to International investors in the energy & resources sectors, Mr Williams has been involved in every aspect of the Australian coal industry. Mr Williams was appointed to the New Hope Corporation Board on 1 November 2012.

Other current Directorships

Ashurst Australia	Appointed 2011
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Former Directorships in last 3 years

Nil

Interests in shares and options

Nil ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited
 Nil options or rights over ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Information on Directors (continued)**Mr R.C. NEALE** - BSc.(Hons) MAICD, MAIMM, (Managing Director)Experience

Mr Neale has more than 40 years experience in the mining and exploration industries covering coal, base metals, gold, synthetic fuels, bulk materials shipping, and power generation. He joined New Hope in 1996 as General Manager, and has been Chief Executive Officer since 2005. He was appointed to the board in November 2008.

Other current Directorships

Australian Coal Association	Appointed 2005
Australian Coal Research Limited	Appointed 2005
Australian Coal Association Low Emissions Technologies Ltd	Appointed 2006
Planet Gas Limited	Appointed 2009
WestSide Corporation Limited	Appointed 2010
Queensland Resources Council	Appointed 2009
Northern Energy Corporation Limited	Appointed 2011
Bridgeport Energy Limited	Appointed 2011

Former Directorships in last 3 years

Nil

Special responsibilities

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer.

Interests in shares and options

2,287,736 ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited
303,423 rights over ordinary shares in New Hope Corporation Limited

Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is Mr Matthew Busch who was appointed to the position on 16 March 2009. Mr Busch has a Bachelor of Business from Queensland University of Technology and is a member of CPA Australia. He has more than 15 years of experience in the coal industry and holds the dual role of Financial Controller and Company Secretary.

Remuneration report

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

a. Remuneration Policies and Principles

The performance of the group depends upon the quality of its Directors and executives. It is the Company's objective to attract and retain appropriately qualified and experienced Directors and executives.

During the year the Directors have separated the roles and composition of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee into distinct functions. The Nomination Committee now comprises those Non-Executive Directors who are not required to stand for re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Remuneration Committee comprises Messrs Grant (Chair), Robinson and Williams. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the board regarding adjustments to the remuneration packages for Directors and executives on an annual basis. The Remuneration Committee engages independent consultants, utilises data from independent surveys and reviews other market information and reports to ensure that remuneration is consistent with current industry practices. The Remuneration Committee also makes recommendations to the board on the salary package of the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer reports to the Committee on executive performance and remuneration arrangements.

During the last 12 months the Remuneration Committee engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers to undertake a review of the Company's incentive plan. The purpose of the report was to provide the Remuneration Committee with information for consideration. The report did not contain a recommendation in relation to executive remuneration. The key contents of the report included:

1. A summary of the existing incentive plan;
2. The alignment of the existing incentive plan with the current market and perspectives;
3. Alternate structures for short term and long term incentive plans; and,
4. Succession planning

PricewaterhouseCoopers provided their report directly to the Remuneration Committee to ensure that it remained free from any undue influence of the key management personnel.

PricewaterhouseCoopers received consideration of \$32,000 for the above engagement. Details of other fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers are disclosed on page 21 of this report.

The structure of non-executive Director and senior executive remuneration is separate and distinct.

Non-executive Director remuneration

It is intended that remuneration paid to non-executive Directors reflects the demands and responsibilities of Directors. Non-Executive Directors fees are reviewed annually after taking into consideration the Company's performance, market rates and level of responsibility.

Non-executive Directors receive a fixed fee that is paid within an aggregate limit as approved by the shareholders from time to time. The current maximum aggregate is set at \$1,750,000 (2012 - \$1,000,000) per annum.

Executive remuneration

The Company aims to ensure that remuneration packages properly reflect the person's duties, experience and responsibilities and are aligned so that management is rewarded in creating value for shareholders. Remuneration of senior executives is reviewed annually after taking into consideration the Company's performance, market rates and level of responsibility.

Executive remuneration may comprise a mix of base remuneration, short term incentives (STIs), long term incentives (LTIs) and retention payments. The detail of each component is as follows:

Base remuneration

Base remuneration for senior executives is fixed annually by the Remuneration Committee. It comprises a cash salary, superannuation, and other non-cash benefits such as a company vehicle. Executives may elect to take a vehicle allowance in lieu of a company vehicle and may salary sacrifice a portion of their cash salary into superannuation or other benefits.

Short Term Incentives

STIs are designed to motivate and reward senior executives to achieve the short term goals of the Company as set by the board.

Remuneration report (continued)**a. Remuneration Policies and Principles (continued)**

STIs are not provided for in senior executive employment contracts. The Remuneration Committee sets the maximum STI payable to each senior executive at the start of the relevant period having due regard to each executive's role, responsibility and contribution to achieving the Company's goals. STIs are offered at the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee.

At the end of each period the Remuneration Committee will award executives a percentage of their maximum allowable STI having regard to the performance of the executive and the Company during the period.

STIs are paid in the form of a cash bonus, with 50% payable immediately and 50% being deferred for 12 months. Payment of the deferred component is conditional upon the executive remaining an employee of the company until the vesting date.

Long Term Incentives

LTI are designed to motivate and reward senior executives to achieve the strategic goals set by the board, align shareholder and executive objectives, and to retain the services of senior executives.

LTI are not provided for in senior executive employment contracts. The Remuneration Committee sets the maximum value of the LTI payable to each senior executive at the start of the relevant period having due regard to the each executive's role, responsibility and contribution to achieving the Company's strategic goals. LTIs are offered at the absolute discretion of the Remuneration Committee.

At the end of each period the Remuneration Committee will award executives a percentage of their maximum allowable LTI having regard to the performance of the executive and the Company during the period.

LTI are paid in the form of Performance Rights at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee. The value of an executive's LTI is converted into Performance Rights by reference to the 5 day volume weighted average share price of the company over the 5 days immediately preceding issue. The Remuneration Committee has the discretion to select alternative equity instruments for the award of LTI's in the event that Performance Rights do not align to the strategic goals set by the Remuneration Committee of Board.

Performance Rights are issued subject to a service condition. Performance Rights vest in equal annual tranches over the period of the service condition. Upon satisfaction of the service conditions Performance Rights automatically convert to ordinary shares in the Company.

Retention Payments

Retention payments are not provided for in senior executive employment contracts. The Remuneration Committee may offer Retention Payments to senior executives during periods of unusual corporate activity where there exists a material risk of increased staff turnover. The recipients, quantum, timing and delivery of the retention payments are directly linked to the underlying event that has elicited the need for the retention payment.

b. CEO Remuneration*CEO employment contract*

Remuneration and other terms of employment for Mr Neale are governed by an individual employment contract. The agreement is of no fixed term. The contract outlines the components of remuneration paid to Mr Neale but does not prescribe how remuneration levels are modified from year to year.

The agreement with the Mr Neale provides for a cash salary, superannuation and a fully maintained motor vehicle. The CEO may elect to take a vehicle allowance in lieu of a company vehicle and may salary sacrifice a portion of their cash salary into superannuation or other benefits. The contract provides that Mr Neale is eligible to participate in the Company's STI and LTI programme at the sole discretion of the Remuneration Committee.

Either party may terminate the agreement by giving the other party two months notice.

The contract provides for the payment of a separation allowance upon retirement or if the contract is terminated by the Company. The separation allowance is for a sum of \$200,000 (indexed annually at CPI from the employment commencement date in 1996).

The Company may terminate the agreement without notice at any time for cause. No payment in lieu of notice, nor any payment in respect of STI or LTI is payable under the agreement in this circumstance.

Remuneration report (continued)**b. CEO Remuneration (continued)***Deferred award of outstanding LTI entitlements*

At the Company's Annual General Meeting in November 2011, shareholders approved the issue of Performance Rights to Mr Neale in respect of outstanding LTI performance payments relating to the 2008, 2009 and 2010 years. The payments had previously been deferred pending finalisation of the Employee Performance Rights Share Plan which governs the administration of the Performance Rights and subsequent approval of the issue of the Performance Rights at the Annual General Meeting.

At the Company's Annual General Meeting in November 2012, shareholders approved the issue of Performance Rights to Mr Neale in respect of outstanding LTI performance payments relating to the 2011 financial year. The payments had been deferred pending shareholder approval at the Annual General Meeting.

Upon the satisfaction of a service condition, Performance Rights issued to the CEO will automatically convert to ordinary shares in the company. However, given the deferrals noted above, the Remuneration Committee elected to align the service condition and vesting dates with the dates that would have prevailed had the Performance Rights been issued in the ordinary course.

The deferral of the Performance Right issue and re-alignment of vesting conditions has had an effect on the quantum of Share Based Payment Expense recognised in this year's remuneration report, and is summarised as follows:

Performance Period to which LTI relates	Date Performance Rights Issued	Number of Performance Rights Issued	Vesting Date in the Ordinary Course	Amended Vesting Date	Impact on 2012	Impact on 2013
					Share Based Payment Expense	Share Based Payment Expense
					\$	\$
2008	September 2011	30,775	1 August 2009	1 January 2012	159,107	-
2008	September 2011	30,775	1 August 2010	1 January 2012	159,107	-
2008	September 2011	30,775	1 August 2011	1 January 2012	159,107	-
2008	September 2011	30,775	1 August 2012	No change	159,107	-
2009	September 2011	24,601	1 August 2010	1 January 2012	127,187	-
2009	September 2011	24,601	1 August 2011	1 January 2012	127,187	-
2009	September 2011	24,601	1 August 2012	No change	127,187	-
2009	September 2011	24,601	1 August 2013	No change	57,812	69,375
2010	September 2011	24,398	1 August 2011	1 January 2012	126,138	-
2010	September 2011	24,398	1 August 2012	No change	126,138	-
2010	September 2011	24,398	1 August 2013	No change	57,335	68,803
2010	September 2011	24,398	1 August 2014	No change	37,099	44,519
2011	November 2012	36,537	1 August 2012	1 December 2012	146,635	73,318
2011	November 2012	36,537	1 August 2013	No change	87,981	131,972
2011	November 2012	36,538	1 August 2014	No change	54,990	82,485
2012	[Pending approval at the 2013 Annual General Meeting]	52,317	1 August 2013	1 December 2013	Nil	140,558
2012		52,317	1 August 2014	No change	Nil	129,746
2012		52,317	1 August 2015	No change	Nil	67,468
					1,712,117	808,244

Retention Payment offered in 2012

During the 2012 financial year the company announced that the Board of Directors had received a number of preliminary and incomplete proposals from third parties in relation to potential change of control transactions. As a result of this interest, the Board decided it was appropriate to undertake a formal sale process to determine whether a proposal for New Hope was available at a price, and on terms, that were in the best interests of all shareholders.

In order to prevent the loss of key executive personnel during the offer period the Board offered a retention payment to Mr Neale equating to approximately 60% of his base remuneration. The terms of the Retention Payment stipulated that payment would trigger at the earliest of:

- Mr Neale being retrenched before 31 July 2012; or
- at the time of the transaction completion date plus 90 days; or
- at the time of the Company withdrawing from the formal sale process plus 90 days; or
- 31 July 2012.

Remuneration report (continued)**b. CEO Remuneration (continued)***CEO Retirement*

With the impending retirement of Mr Neale, the Board considered the outstanding contribution Mr Neale has made to the company during his tenure as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, and it was agreed that upon his retirement all outstanding performance rights would vest. In addition, it was agreed that Mr Neale's STI entitlement for the 2012/13 financial year would be paid in one instalment on or before his retirement date.

c. Executive Remuneration

On 1 March 2012 the company announced that the formal sale process had been concluded. Mr Neale was subsequently paid the Retention Payment in June 2012, being still employed by the Company 90 days from the conclusion of the sale process.

The Retention Payment to Mr Neale has been classified as a Cash Bonus in the Remuneration Note for 2012 and is aggregated with other cash bonuses paid in accordance with normal STI entitlements.

Executive employment contracts

The agreements with the senior executives provide for a cash salary, superannuation and a fully maintained motor vehicle. Executives may elect to take a vehicle allowance in lieu of a company vehicle and may salary sacrifice a portion of their cash salary into superannuation or other benefits.

Contracts with executives may be terminated by either party giving notice as specified in their contract of employment. The contract with Mr Denney requires two months notice, the contract with Mr Stephan requires ten weeks notice, and the contract with Mr Busch requires one months notice

The contracts with Mr Denney and Mr Stephan include provision for a separation payment in the event of their termination as a result of a takeover or merger of the Company. The allowances are for less than one year's remuneration.

The Company may terminate the agreements without notice at any time for cause. No payment in lieu of notice, nor any payment in respect of STI or LTI is payable under the agreement in this circumstance.

Retention Payments offered in 2012

During the 2012 financial year the company announced that the Board of Directors had received a number of preliminary and incomplete proposals from third parties in relation to potential change of control transactions. As a result of this interest, the Board decided it was appropriate to undertake a formal sale process to determine whether a proposal for New Hope was available at a price, and on terms, that were in the best interests of all shareholders.

In order to prevent the loss of key executive personnel during the offer period the Board offered a retention payment to certain senior executives (including Messrs Denney, Stephan and Busch) equating to approximately 60% of their base remuneration. The terms of the Retention Payment stipulated that payment would trigger at the earliest of:

- The executive being retrenched before 31 July 2012; or
- at the time of the transaction completion date plus 90 days; or
- at the time of the Company withdrawing from the formal sale process plus 90 days; or
- 31 July 2012.

On 1 March 2012 the company announced that the formal sale process had been concluded. Executives were subsequently paid the Retention Payment in June 2012, being still employed by the Company 90 days from the conclusion of the sale process.

The Retention Payment to Messrs Denney, Stephan and Busch has been classified as a Cash Bonus in the Remuneration Note for 2012 and is aggregated with other cash bonuses paid in accordance with normal STI entitlements.

Remuneration report (continued)**d. Details of Remuneration (continued)**

Details of remuneration of Directors and the key management personnel of New Hope Corporation Limited are set out below. The key management personnel include the Directors and the following executives:

Mr R.C. Neale, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
 Mr B.D. Denney, Chief Operations Officer
 Mr S.O. Stephan, Chief Financial Officer
 Mr M.J. Busch, Financial Controller and Company Secretary

Comparatives are also disclosed for the 2012 year.

	Short-term employee benefits			Long-term benefits	Post employment benefits	Termination Benefits	Share based payments	Total	Performance related %
	Cash salary and fees	Cash bonus	Non cash benefits	LSL	Super-annuation		Rights		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
2013									
Non-Executive Directors									
Mr R.D. Millner	293,000	-	-	-	16,579	-	-	309,579	0%
Mr P.R. Robinson	135,000	-	-	-	12,178	-	-	147,178	0%
Mr D.J. Fairfull	135,000	-	-	-	12,178	-	-	147,178	0%
Mr W.H. Grant	150,000	-	-	-	13,531	-	-	163,531	0%
Ms S.J. Palmer	120,000	-	-	-	10,833	-	-	130,833	0%
Mr I.M. Williams	101,250	-	-	-	9,141	-	-	110,391	0%
Executive Directors									
Mr R.C. Neale	1,443,559	550,000	44,631	24,074	16,579	-	808,244	2,887,087	47%
Key Management Personnel									
Mr B.D. Denney	611,770	191,250	22,941	-	16,579	-	142,927	985,467	34%
Mr S.O. Stephan	596,942	201,375	2,873	-	16,579	-	192,730	1,010,499	39%
Mr M.J. Busch	416,114	106,250	28,964	6,981	16,579	-	115,469	690,357	32%
Total Remuneration - 2013	4,002,635	1,048,875	99,409	31,055	140,756	-	1,259,370	6,582,100	
2012									
Non-Executive Directors									
Mr R.D. Millner	276,334	-	-	-	15,833	-	-	292,167	0%
Mr P.R. Robinson	126,667	-	-	-	11,400	-	-	138,067	0%
Mr D.J. Fairfull	126,667	-	-	-	11,400	-	-	138,067	0%
Mr D.C. Williamson	151,667	-	-	-	13,650	-	-	165,317	0%
Mr W.H. Grant	141,667	-	-	-	12,750	-	-	154,417	0%
Executive Directors									
Mr R.C. Neale	1,340,213	1,368,000	47,169	24,074	15,833	-	1,712,117	4,507,406	68%
Key Management Personnel									
Mr B.D. Denney	568,124	450,875	18,948	-	15,833	-	88,331	1,142,111	47%
Mr S.O. Stephan	564,801	557,000	2,398	-	15,833	-	235,659	1,375,691	58%
Mr M.J. Busch	374,055	321,750	21,487	6,747	15,833	-	115,502	855,374	51%
Total Remuneration - 2012	3,670,195	2,697,625	90,002	30,821	128,365	-	2,151,609	8,768,617	

Remuneration report (continued)**e. Information in respect of share based compensation (continued)***Share based compensation – rights*

Rights are granted under the New Hope Corporation Limited Employee Performance Share Rights Plan (Rights Plan). Membership of the Rights Plan is open to those senior employees and those Directors of New Hope Corporation Limited, its subsidiaries and associated bodies corporate whom the Directors believe have a significant role to play in the continued development of the Group's activities.

Rights will be granted for no consideration. Rights to be granted in accordance with the Rights Plan will be allotted at the sole discretion of the Directors of the Company and in accordance with the Group's reward and retention strategy. Rights will vest and automatically convert to ordinary shares in the company following the satisfaction of the relevant service conditions. Service conditions applicable to each issue of Rights are determined by the board at the time of grant.

The assessed fair value at grant date of Rights granted to the individuals is allocated equally over the period from grant date to vesting date and the amount will be included in the remuneration of the executive. Fair values at grant date are determined by reference to the relevant volume weighted average price as determined by the Directors.

The terms and conditions of each grant of rights affecting remuneration of key management personnel in the previous, this or future reporting periods and the associated pricing model inputs are as follows:

Performance Period to which LTI relates	Grant Date	Vesting Date	Right at Grant
			Date
2008	October 2011	January 2012	\$5.17
2008	October 2011	August 2012	\$5.17
2009	October 2011	January 2012	\$5.17
2009	October 2011	August 2012	\$5.17
2009	October 2011	August 2013	\$5.17
2010	October 2011	January 2012	\$5.17
2010	October 2011	August 2012	\$5.17
2010	October 2011	August 2013	\$5.17
2010	October 2011	August 2014	\$5.17
2011	December 2011	August 2012	\$6.02
2011	December 2011	December 2012	\$6.02
2011	December 2011	August 2013	\$6.02
2011	December 2011	August 2014	\$6.02
2011	December 2011	August 2015	\$6.02
2012	December 2012	August 2013	\$4.03
2012	December 2012	December 2013	\$4.03
2012	December 2012	January 2014	\$4.03
2012	December 2012	August 2014	\$4.03
2012	December 2012	January 2015	\$4.03
2012	December 2012	August 2015	\$4.03
2012	December 2012	August 2016	\$4.03

Share Rights granted to Directors and key management personnel

Details of Rights over ordinary shares in the Company as at 31 July 2013, provided as remuneration to each Director of New Hope Corporation Limited and each of the key management personnel of the Group are set out below. Upon satisfaction of the performance conditions each right will automatically vest and convert into one ordinary share in New Hope Corporation Limited. Further information on the Rights is set out in note 30 to the financial statements.

Remuneration report (continued)**e. Information in respect of share based compensation (continued)***Share Rights granted to Directors and key management personnel (continued)*

	Number of rights granted during the year		Number of rights vested during the year		Number of ordinary shares issued on the vesting of rights during the year	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Directors						
Mr R.C. Neale	156,951	428,708	116,311	165,925	116,311	165,925
Key Management Personnel						
Mr B.D. Denney	44,843	32,040	8,010	-	8,010	-
Mr S.O. Stephan	44,843	73,888	18,472	10,040	18,472	10,040
Mr M.J. Busch	33,632	36,100	9,025	5,020	9,025	5,020

No Rights have been issued to R.D. Millner, P.R. Robinson, D.J. Fairfull, W.H. Grant, S.J. Palmer, or I.M. Williams.

There were 209,378 rights issued over ordinary shares of New Hope Corporation Limited at the date of this report.

f. Additional information*Other information relating to equity based compensation*

	A	B	C	D	E
Name	Remuneration consisting of equity based compensation	Value at grant date \$	Value at exercise date \$	Value at lapse date \$	Total of columns B-D \$
Mr R.C. Neale	28%	2,942,103	632,484	-	3,574,587
Mr B.D. Denney	15%	373,598	48,220	-	421,818
Mr S.O. Stephan	19%	591,387	102,667	-	694,054
Mr M.J. Busch	17%	335,791	50,064	-	385,855

A = The percentage of the value of remuneration consisting of rights, based on the value of rights expensed during the current year.

B = The value at grant date calculated in accordance with AASB2 Share Based Payment of rights granted during the year as part of remuneration.

C = The value at exercise date of the rights that were granted as part of remuneration and were exercised during the year, being the intrinsic value of the rights at that date.

D = The value at lapse date of the rights that were granted as part of remuneration and that lapsed during the year.

Consequences of performance on shareholder wealth

The Company's performance is not only impacted by market factors, but also by employee performance. The financial performance for the last five years is shown below.

	Year ended 31 July				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Net profit attributable to shareholders (A\$000's)	74,129	167,126	503,234	183,832	1,950,392
Profit after tax from continuing operations (A\$000's)	74,128	167,125	503,099	183,832	1,950,392
Dividends paid during the year (cents / share)	31.00	26.00	23.75	82.25	16.25
Share price as at 31 July (\$ / share)	3.76	4.07	5.37	4.71	5.34
Shareholders funds (A\$000's)	2,016,456	2,252,916	2,367,383	2,339,525	2,748,498

Shares issued on the vesting of rights

Since the end of the financial year 151,873 rights have been granted and converted to ordinary shares in the company.

Loans to directors and executives

There were no loans to directors and executives granted during the reporting period, nor were there any outstanding loans as at balance date.

Non-audit services

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

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (PricewaterhouseCoopers) for non-audit services provided during the year are set out below.

The Board of Directors has considered the position, and in accordance with the advice received from the audit committee, is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

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

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms (refer note 32):

	Consolidated	
	2013	2012
Audit Services		
PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian firm for audit and review of financial reports and other audit work under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>	355,629	279,232
Non PricewaterhouseCoopers audit firms for the audit or review of financial reports of any entity in the Group	-	-
Total remuneration for audit services	<u>355,629</u>	<u>279,232</u>
Non-audit services		
PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian firm:		
Transaction tax & advisory services	421,090	908,441
General advisory services	63,397	266,971
Tax compliance services	160,752	217,272
Tax compliance services - MRRT	192,670	419,498
Tax compliance services - PRRT	43,795	-
Research and development compliance services	270,348	282,984
Non PricewaterhouseCoopers firms:		
Taxation services	-	-
Total remuneration for non-audit services	<u>1,152,052</u>	<u>2,095,166</u>
Total auditors remuneration	<u>1,507,681</u>	<u>2,374,398</u>

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 23.

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Class Order 98/100, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the Directors' report. Amounts in the Directors' report have been rounded off in accordance with that Class Order to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

Meetings of Directors

The following table sets out the number of meetings of the Company's Directors held during the year ended 31 July 2013 and the number of meetings attended by each Director:

	Full meetings of Directors		Audit Committee		Remuneration Committee	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Mr R.D. Millner	14	14	-	-	-	-
Mr P.R. Robinson	14	14	-	-	4	4
Mr D.J. Fairfull	14	14	2	2	2	2
Mr W.H. Grant	14	14	2	1	4	4
Ms S.J. Palmer	11	11	1	1	-	-
Mr I.M. Williams	11	10	-	-	2	2
Mr R.C. Neale	14	14	-	-	-	-

Signed at Sydney this 16th day of September 2013 in accordance with a resolution of Directors.

R.D. Millner
Director

S.J. Palmer
Director



Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of New Hope Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 July 2013, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

This declaration is in respect of New Hope Corporation Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Simon Neill
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
16 September 2013

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757
Riverside Centre, 123 Eagle Street, BRISBANE QLD 4000, GPO Box 150, BRISBANE QLD 4001
T: +61 7 3257 5000, F: +61 7 3257 5999, www.pwc.com.au

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

This Corporate Governance Statement has been summarised into sections in line with the eight core corporate governance principles as specified in the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Corporate Governance Council's revised *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*.

Foundations for management and oversight

The Board is ultimately responsible for the operations, management and performance of the Company. In discharging this responsibility, the Board delegates to senior management, whose role is to manage the Company in accordance with the directions and policies set by the Board. The Board monitors the activities of senior management in the performance of their delegated duties.

It is the responsibility of the Board to determine policies, practices, management and the operations of the Company and to ensure that the Company is compliant with statutory, legal and other regulatory obligations. Details of these policies can be accessed through the Company Secretary.

Responsibilities of the Board include the following:

- Determining corporate strategies, policies and guidelines for the successful performance of the Company in the present and the future;
- Monitoring the Company's overall performance and financial results, adopting annual budgets and approving New Hope Corporation Limited's financial statements;
- Accountability to shareholders;
- Ensuring that risk management procedures and compliance and control systems are in place and operating effectively;
- Monitoring the performance and conduct of senior management and ensuring adequate succession plans are in place; and
- Ensuring the Company continually builds an honest and ethical culture.

The performance of non-executive Directors is reviewed by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee with any unsatisfactory performance referred to the remainder of the Board. This review was undertaken during the year.

The efficiency, effectiveness and operations of the Board are continuously subjected to informal monitoring by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and the Board as a whole.

The performance of senior management was reviewed by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee during the year in accordance with its established procedures.

Board structure

At the date of this report the Board consists of six non-executive Directors and one executive Director. Details of the Directors of the Company, their experience, expertise, qualifications, and attendance at meetings are set out in the Directors' Report.

Key elements of the Board composition include:

- In accordance with the Company's Constitution, the Board should comprise no less than three or more than ten Directors.
- The Chairman of the Board is a non-executive Director.
- The non-executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer roles are separate.
- The Board comprises a mix of Directors from different backgrounds with complementary skills and experience.
- The size of the Board and membership represents an appropriate balance between Directors with experience and knowledge of the Group and Directors with an external perspective.

The Company has not strictly complied with ASX Best Practice Recommendations in that not all of the non-executive Directors are independent. Mr Robert Millner (Chairman of Directors), Mr Peter Robinson and Mr David Fairfull are Directors of New Hope Corporation Limited's major shareholder, Washington H. Soul Pattinson and Company Limited. Ms Sue Palmer, Mr Ian Williams and Mr William Grant are considered independent.

Whilst all the non-executive Directors cannot be considered "independent" in accordance with the ASX Best Practice Recommendations, all Directors are expected to bring their independent views and judgement to the Board and, in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, must inform the Board if they have any interest that could conflict with those of the Company. Where the Board considers that a significant conflict exists, it may exercise its discretion to determine whether the Director concerned may be present at the meeting while the item is considered. Also, the Board considers that due to the extensive experience and knowledge that these Directors have of the business, it would be contrary to shareholders' best interests if the Directors were precluded from holding the position of Director on these grounds.

In the discharge of their duties and responsibilities, the Directors individually (as well as the Board) have the right to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. However, for advice to individual Directors, prior approval of the Chairman is required, which is not to be unreasonably withheld.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee consists of non-executive Directors who periodically review the membership and performance of the Board having regard to the Company's particular needs, both present and future. These periodic reviews are conducted at least annually or more frequently if deemed appropriate.

The Board sets goals and objectives for the Board, its Committees and Directors. Performance is measured against these goals and objectives in such manner deemed appropriate by the Board. The performance of the Board and its Committees was reviewed during the year in accordance with established procedures.

Directors are initially appointed by the full Board, subject to election by shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting. Under the Constitution, one third of the Board (excluding any Managing Director) retire from office each year and if eligible submit themselves for re-election by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

Ethical and responsible decision making

The Company has an established *Code of Conduct* dealing with matters of integrity and ethical standards. The code is designed to comply with the legal and other obligations of legitimate stakeholders and other interested parties and to foster a culture of compliance. All Directors, executives and employees are expected to abide by the code of conduct and specific policies in place, and to bring to the attention of senior management or the Board instances of unethical practices. The code and policies cover:

- Professional conduct;
- Ethical standards;
- Standards of workplace behaviour and equal opportunity;
- Relationships with customers, suppliers and competitors;
- Confidentiality and continuous disclosure;
- Anti-discrimination and harassment;
- Trading in Company securities; and
- The environment.

The Company's diversity policy is contained in the Code of Conduct, the Equal Employment Opportunity Policy, and the Recruitment and Selection Policy. Through these principles based documents the Company aims to foster a workplace where employees feel that they are a valued member of the organisation; that they are treated fairly and that inappropriate behaviour does not take place. The company is also committed to ensuring that employees and all other individuals involved in its operations are provided with equal opportunity in all aspects of recruitment, selection and employment.

It is the Company's policy that when recruiting and selecting staff that the best person for the position is chosen in each case. This is achieved by basing selection decisions on the merit principle whereby individuals shall be selected based on their capability to meet the requirements of the position and who have the right position related attributes. Unlawful discrimination of either a positive or negative bias (including gender) is not tolerated.

The Company is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to ensuring that all applicants for selection (employees, Officers and Directors) are not unlawfully discriminated against. The Company seeks to attract and retain employees across a broad experience base relevant to the Company. The Company aims to remunerate people fairly and provide opportunities for all individuals to reach their full potential, whilst understanding the need to be flexible to each individual's personal circumstances.

The Company believes that the most appropriate measurable objectives in addressing gender diversity will deliver outcomes that are aligned to the principles outlined above. The following table outlines the Company's measurable objectives in achieving diversity.

Measurable Objective	Progress Achieved
Develop a culture that embraces diversity that is supported by corporate policy.	Policies are in place and readily available to all employees at all times. Policies are formally communicated to employees during their induction and periodic formal refresher training is also conducted.
The Company's recruitment processes and documents ensure the Company appeals to, and targets, a diverse pool of potential employees.	Formal recruitment procedures are in place that necessitates the involvement of the Human Resources Department in all stages of the recruitment process which ensures that corporate policy is adhered to and that the recruitment and selection process is free from unlawful bias.
Ensure policies, procedures and guidelines support the delivery of a flexible, tolerant and accommodating work environment.	Through various policies and guidelines (Education Assistance, Training and Development, Leave, Parental Leave, Salary Packaging, Flexibility and Wellbeing) the Company has acknowledged the need for, and provides opportunities for employees to achieve, flexibility in their work environment. This includes flexible working arrangements for new parents returning to work in the form of: - the ability to work from home - the option to have non-standard working hours - the ability to work part-time for a period before returning to full time work
A commitment to pay equity whereby remuneration is set based on the market based data and each individual's qualifications and experience.	Remuneration is initially set (and reviewed at least annually) by reference to independent market data which accounts for both the skills required for the role, the industry, and employment location. This is further linked to each employee's qualifications and experience. Procedures dictate that the Human Resources Department are involved in all steps of the remuneration setting process, including the final executive review and annual "norming" process which ensures that all employees are remunerated fairly, reasonably and without fear of undue bias.

The following table shows the proportion of women employed by the Company.

Role	Number of women	Number of men	Total employees	Female percentage
Directors	1	6	7	14%
Senior executives	2	12	14	14%
Total employees	75	523	598	13%

Integrity in financial reporting

New Hope Corporation Limited has an established Audit Committee, which has its own charter outlining the committee's function, composition, authority, responsibilities and reporting. The current members of the Audit Committee are non-executive Directors Ms S.J. Palmer (Chairperson), Mr W.H. Grant and Mr D.J. Fairfull. The Company's non-executive Chairman Mr R.D. Millner is not a member of the Audit Committee. The non-executive Chairman and other Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and the internal auditor may attend Audit Committee meetings by invitation.

On 7 September 2012 the Company announced that Ms Sue Palmer would assume the role of non-executive Director and Audit Committee Chairperson with effect from 1 November 2012. Ms Palmer's appointment follows the sad passing of Mr David Williamson (independent non-executive Director and Audit Committee Chairperson) in July 2012.

During the period from July 2012 to 1 November 2012 the Company notes that it has not complied with the best practice recommendations in that the Audit Committee:

- Did not consist of a majority of independent Directors;
- Did not have at least three members; and
- The acting Chairperson was not an independent Director.

Despite these non-compliances, the Company believes that the integrity of the Audit Committee and the governance of the Company have been fully maintained at all times.

Further details of the Directors' qualifications, terms of office, and attendance at audit committee meetings are set out in the Directors' report on pages 10 to 13 and 22.

The external auditors (PricewaterhouseCoopers) are requested by the Audit Committee to attend the appropriate meetings to report on the results of their review and audit for the half year and full year respectively.

The external and internal auditors both have direct access to the Audit Committee if required.

The function of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its statutory and fiduciary responsibilities relating to:

- The external reporting of financial information, including the selection and application of accounting policies;
- The independence and effectiveness of the external auditors. The Audit Committee regularly evaluates the performance of its external auditors, considers the appropriateness of the external audit engagement partners including their rotation, and considers the need and timing for putting the external audit role out to tender;
- The effectiveness of internal control processes and management information systems;
- Compliance with the Corporations Act, ASX Listing Rules and any other applicable requirements; and
- The application and adequacy of risk management systems within the Company.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are required to state in writing to the Board, by submission to the Audit Committee, that the Company's financial statements present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the Company's financial position and operational results and that they are in accordance with relevant accounting standards.

Timely and balanced disclosure

The Company has a Continuous Disclosure Policy to ensure compliance with the ASX Listing Rules and Corporations Act continuous disclosure requirements. The policy requires timely disclosure through the ASX company announcement platform of information concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of the Company's securities. The Board is responsible for determining disclosure obligations and the Company Secretary is the nominated Continuous Disclosure Officer for the Company.

Respect the rights of shareholders

The Board is committed to ensuring that shareholders, the stock market and other interested parties are fully informed of all material matters affecting the Company. The dissemination of information is mainly achieved as follows:

- An annual report is available to be distributed to shareholders in October each year and is placed on the Company's website;
- Where possible, significant information is posted on the Company's internet website as soon as it is disclosed to the market; and
- The external auditor is requested to attend the Annual General Meeting to answer shareholders' questions about the conduct of their audit and the content of the auditor's report.

Risk recognition and management

The Company is committed to identifying and managing areas of significant business risk to protect shareholders, employees, earnings and the environment. The framework to achieve this objective is promulgated in the Company's Risk Management policy. The Risk Management and Internal Audit function within the Company is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of performance of the policy. Arrangements in place, as set out in the company's Risk Management policy, include:

- Regular detailed financial, budgetary and management reporting;
- Procedures to manage financial, operational, strategic, market, and regulatory risks;
- Established organisational structures, procedures and policies dealing with the areas of health and safety, environmental issues, industrial relations and legal and regulatory matters;
- Comprehensive insurance and risk management programs;
- Procedures requiring Board approval for all borrowings and capital expenditure beyond minor levels; and
- Where applicable, the utilisation of specialised staff and external advisors.

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are required to state in writing to the Board, by submission to the audit committee, that the risk management and internal control compliance systems implemented by the Board are operating efficiently and effectively and that the directors declaration given under section 259A Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) is founded on a sound system of risk management and control. The required statement has been received from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer relative to the year of income.

Remunerate fairly and responsibly

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee consists of non-executive Directors who are responsible for reviewing and proposing remuneration and other terms of employment for non-executive Directors. Details of the attendance at meetings of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee is included on page 22 of the Directors' report.

Non-executive Directors' fees are reviewed annually after taking into consideration the Company's performance, market rates and level of responsibility. The aggregate amount of fees which may be paid to non-executive Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and is currently set at \$1,750,000 (2012 - \$1,000,000) per annum.

Remuneration of senior executives is reviewed annually by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, taking into consideration the Company's performance, market rates and levels of responsibility.

Further information of Directors' and executives' remuneration is set out in the Directors Report and in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Company's Share Trading Policy has been disclosed to the market via the ASX Company Announcement Platform. The policy provides that:

- Trading is prohibited when Directors and employees are in possession of price sensitive information which is not available to the public;
- Trading is prohibited during the period of four weeks prior to the announcement of the Company's half year and full year results;
- The Company has established the following share trading windows each for a period of six weeks commencing from:
 - o The release of the Company's annual result to the Australian Securities Exchange;
 - o The release of the Company's half yearly result to the Australian Securities Exchange;
 - o The date of the Annual General Meeting; and
 - o The release of a prospectus;
- At times other than those referred to above, Directors and employees may trade after seeking approval from the Chairman of the Board, or in his absence, the Managing Director of New Hope Corporation Limited.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2013

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The financial report is the consolidated financial statements of the consolidated entity consisting of New Hope Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries. The financial report is presented in the Australian currency.

New Hope Corporation Limited is a company limited by shares on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Australia, and its registered office and principal place of business is:

New Hope Corporation Limited
3/22 Magnolia Drive
BROOKWATER QLD 4300

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities is included in the Directors' report on pages 2 to 9, which is not part of this financial report.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 16 September 2013. The Company has the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

Through the use of the internet, the Company has ensured that corporate reporting is timely, complete and available globally at minimum cost to the Company. All financial reports and other announcements to the ASX are available on the Investor Relations pages of the website: www.newhopegroup.com.au.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2013

	Notes	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
Revenue from continuing operations	5	652,097	767,525
Other income	6	4,328	149
		<u>656,425</u>	<u>767,674</u>
Expenses			
Cost of sales		(319,933)	(355,901)
Marketing and transportation		(139,327)	(140,932)
Administration		(16,213)	(26,101)
Other expenses		(7,205)	(6,083)
Impairment of assets	7	(51,377)	(39,191)
Share of net profit / (loss) of associate	38	(386)	(647)
Profit before income tax		121,984	198,819
Petroleum resources rent tax expense	8	1,509	-
Income tax expense	8	(49,365)	(31,694)
Profit after income tax for the year		74,128	167,125
Profit attributable to:			
New Hope Shareholders		74,129	167,126
Non-controlling interests		(1)	(1)
		<u>74,128</u>	<u>167,125</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss:			
Changes to the fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax	27	(39,824)	10,708
Transfer to the P&L - Cashflow Hedges, net of tax	27	(10,431)	(17,934)
Changes to the fair value of available for sale financial assets, net of tax	27	(4,729)	(11,242)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u>(54,984)</u>	<u>(18,468)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		19,144	148,657
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
New Hope Shareholders		19,145	148,658
Non-controlling interests		(1)	(1)
		<u>19,144</u>	<u>148,657</u>
Earnings per share for profit attributed to ordinary equity holders of the Company			
Basic earnings per share (cents / share)	34	8.9	20.1
Diluted earnings per share (cents / share)	34	8.9	20.1

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2013

	Notes	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	21,564	70,990
Receivables	11	57,905	17,124
Inventories	12	58,673	59,560
Held to maturity investments	13	1,229,608	1,446,975
Derivative financial instruments	35	-	20,393
Other	14	614	299
Total current assets		<u>1,368,364</u>	<u>1,615,341</u>
Non-current assets			
Receivables	15	2,775	9,208
Investments accounted for using the equity method	38	-	32,530
Available for sale financial assets	16	30,215	73,140
Derivative financial instruments	35	-	9,971
Property, plant and equipment	17	764,037	659,202
Exploration and evaluation assets	18	77,210	39,228
Intangible assets	20	25,963	20,799
Total non-current assets		<u>900,200</u>	<u>844,078</u>
Total assets		<u>2,268,564</u>	<u>2,459,419</u>
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	21	46,758	40,460
Current tax liabilities		18,924	18,490
Derivative financial instruments	35	29,721	-
Provisions	24	32,148	28,845
Total current liabilities		<u>127,551</u>	<u>87,795</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	23	67,733	82,917
Provisions	25	45,117	35,791
Derivative financial instruments	35	11,707	-
Total non-current liabilities		<u>124,557</u>	<u>118,708</u>
Total liabilities		<u>252,108</u>	<u>206,503</u>
Net assets		<u>2,016,456</u>	<u>2,252,916</u>
Equity			
Contributed equity	26	93,342	92,509
Reserves	27(a)	(3,988)	50,570
Retained profits	27(b)	1,925,767	2,109,104
Capital and reserves attributable to New Hope Shareholders		<u>2,015,121</u>	<u>2,252,183</u>
Non-controlling interests		1,335	733
Total equity		<u>2,016,456</u>	<u>2,252,916</u>

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2013

	Notes	Contributed Equity \$000	Reserves \$000	Retained Earnings \$000	Non-controlling Interests \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 August 2011		91,500	73,851	2,157,849	44,183	2,367,383
Profit for the year		-	-	167,126	(1)	167,125
Other comprehensive income		-	(18,468)	-	-	(18,468)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(18,468)	167,126	(1)	148,657
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	26	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	9	-	-	(91,337)	-	(91,337)
Special dividend paid	9	-	-	(124,534)	-	(124,534)
Transfer from share based payment reserve to equity	27	1,009	(1,009)	-	-	-
Net movement in share based payment reserve	27	-	2,225	-	-	2,225
Premium paid on acquisition of non-controlling interest	27	-	(6,029)	-	-	(6,029)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	37	-	-	-	(44,177)	(44,177)
Non controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary		-	-	-	728	728
		<u>1,009</u>	<u>(4,813)</u>	<u>(215,871)</u>	<u>(43,449)</u>	<u>(263,124)</u>
Balance at 31 July 2012		92,509	50,570	2,109,104	733	2,252,916
Profit for the year		-	-	74,129	(1)	74,128
Other comprehensive income		-	(54,984)	-	-	(54,984)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(54,984)	74,129	(1)	19,144
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs	26	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	9	-	-	(91,360)	-	(91,360)
Special dividend paid	9	-	-	(166,106)	-	(166,106)
Transfer from share based payment reserve to equity	27	833	(833)	-	-	-
Net movement in share based payment reserve	27	-	1,259	-	-	1,259
Premium paid on acquisition of non-controlling interest	27	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	37	-	-	-	-	-
Share of non-controlling interests equity contributions		-	-	-	603	603
		<u>833</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>(257,466)</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>(255,604)</u>
Balance at 31 July 2013		93,342	(3,988)	1,925,767	1,335	2,016,456

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

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2013

	Notes	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers inclusive of GST		560,422	718,050
Payments to suppliers and employees inclusive of GST		<u>(425,439)</u>	<u>(466,509)</u>
		134,983	251,541
Income taxes paid		<u>(42,345)</u>	<u>(208,516)</u>
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities	33	<u>92,638</u>	<u>43,025</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(106,584)	(39,045)
Payments for exploration and evaluation activities		(21,174)	(31,143)
Payments for purchase of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(44,260)	-
Payments for available for sale financial assets		-	(5,305)
Payments for investments in associates		(731)	(2,008)
Refunds of / (payments for) security and bond guarantees		(55)	864
Proceeds from / (payments for) held to maturity investments		216,901	137,486
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		936	58,748
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		5,813	-
Interest received on held to maturity investments		<u>61,060</u>	<u>101,741</u>
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities		<u>111,906</u>	<u>221,338</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Joint venture partner contributions		601	1,736
Payments for purchase of non-controlling interest, net of cash acquired		-	(50,207)
Dividends paid		<u>(257,466)</u>	<u>(215,871)</u>
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities		<u>(256,865)</u>	<u>(264,342)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(52,321)	21
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		70,990	75,149
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		2,895	(4,180)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10	<u>21,564</u>	<u>70,990</u>

The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2013

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial report covers New Hope Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries as the consolidated entity.

a. Basis of preparation of accounts

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, Australian Accounting Interpretations and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year and corresponding interim reporting period. Effective from 1 August 2012 major work carried out on mining plant and machinery has been capitalised. This has resulted in \$21,625,000 being capitalised in the balance sheet and amortised over its useful life. There has been no material impact on existing assets.

(i) *Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)*

The consolidated financial statements of the New Hope Corporation Limited Group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

(ii) *Historical cost convention*

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available for sale financial assets and derivative instruments carried at fair value.

(iii) *Critical accounting estimates*

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

b. Principles of consolidation

(i) *Subsidiaries*

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of New Hope Corporation Limited ("Company" or "parent entity") as at 31st July 2013 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. New Hope Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the Group or the consolidated entity.

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

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group (note 1(h)).

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

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

(ii) *Associates*

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill (net of any accumulated impairment loss) identified on acquisition (refer to note 38).

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. Dividends receivable from associates are recognised as reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b. Principles of consolidation (continued)

(ii) *Associates* (continued)

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

As the group only has significant influence, it is unable to obtain reliable information at year end on a timely basis. The results of associates are equity-accounted from their most recent audited annual financial statements or unaudited interim financial statements, all within three months of the year end of the group. Adjustments are made to the associates' financial results for material transactions and events in the intervening period.

(iii) *Joint Ventures*

The proportionate interests in the assets, liabilities and expenses of a joint venture activity have been incorporated in the financial statements under the appropriate headings. Details of the joint venture are set out in note 39.

c. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as comprising of the Board, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

d. Foreign currency translation

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is New Hope Corporation Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available for sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

(iii) *Group companies*

The results and financial position of all of the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

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

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, a proportionate share of such exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale where applicable.

e. Revenue recognition

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e. Revenue recognition (continued)

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

- Coal sales revenue is recognised at the time the risks and benefits of ownership have been transferred to the customer in accordance with the sales terms. For export sales this is normally at the time of loading the shipment, and for domestic sales this is generally at the time the coal is delivered to the customer.
- Service fee income and management fee income is recognised as the services are performed.
- Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.
- Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.
- Dividend income is taken into profit when the right to receive payment is established. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits. However, the investment may need to be tested for impairment as a consequence (note 1(i)).

f. Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment allowances

Companies within the Group may be entitled to claim special tax deductions for investments in qualifying assets (investment allowances). The Group accounts for such allowances as tax credits, which means that the allowance reduces income tax payable and current tax expense. A deferred tax asset is recognised for unclaimed tax credits that are carried forward as deferred tax assets.

Tax consolidation legislation

New Hope Corporation Limited and its wholly owned Australian controlled entities implemented the tax consolidation legislation as of 1 August 2003.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**f. Income tax (continued)**

The head entity, New Hope Corporation Limited, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidation Group account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidation Group continues to be a stand alone tax payer in its own right.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the Company also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated Group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the Group. Details about the tax funding agreement are disclosed in note 8.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

g. Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Exploration, evaluation and relevant acquisition costs are accumulated separately for each area of interest. They comprise acquisition costs, direct exploration and evaluation costs and an appropriate portion of related overhead expenditure. Costs are carried forward only if they relate to an area of interest for which rights of tenure are current and such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation or from sale of the area.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure which does not satisfy these criteria is written off.

h. Business combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured at fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

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

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

i. Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment under value in use testing, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**j. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, excluding funds on deposit for which there is no short term identified use in the operating cashflows of the Group.

k. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts. Trade receivables are due for settlement no more than thirty days from the date of recognition.

Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all of the amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

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

l. Inventories

Coal stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value in the normal course of business. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity.

Inventories of consumable supplies and spare parts expected to be used in production are valued at cost.

Work in progress is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

m. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal Groups) are classified as held for sale and stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

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

Assets (including those that are part of a disposal Group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal Group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other assets in the balance sheet.

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

n. Investments and other financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

(i) Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any other category. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Available for sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of non-monetary securities classified as available for sale are recognised in equity in the available for sale investments revaluation reserve. When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are included in the income statement as gains and losses from investment securities.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**n. Investments and other financial assets (continued)***(ii) Held to maturity investments*

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held to maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently at amortised cost less provisions for doubtful debts. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables (note 11) and receivables (note 15) in the balance sheet.

Impairment

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

(iv) Assets classified as available for sale

If there is objective evidence of impairment for available for sale financial assets, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss, is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period.

o. Derivatives - Forward foreign exchange contracts

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates derivatives as hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled in the income statement in the periods when the hedged item will affect profit or loss (for instance when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place). However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged, results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example, inventory) or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the measurement of the initial cost or carrying amount of the asset or liability.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p. Fair value estimation

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

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date.

The carrying value less the estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables is assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short term nature. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

q. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment during its expected economic life to the consolidated entity. Each item's useful life has due regard both to its own physical life limitations and to present assessments of economically recoverable resources of the mine property at which the item is located. Estimates of residual values and remaining useful lives are made on an annual basis. Straight line method is predominately used. The expected useful life of plant and equipment is 4 to 20 years, buildings is 25 to 40 years and motor vehicles is 4 years. Land is not depreciated.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount (note 1(i)).

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

r. Mine properties, mine development costs, mining reserves and mining leases

Development expenditure incurred by the consolidated entity is accumulated separately for each area of interest in which economically recoverable mineral resources have been identified to the satisfaction of the Directors. Direct development expenditure, pre-operating mine start-up costs and an appropriate portion of related overhead expenditures are capitalised as mine development costs up until the relevant mine is in commercial production.

Mining reserves, leases and mine development costs are amortised over the estimated productive life of each applicable mine on either a unit of production basis or years of operation basis, as appropriate. Amortisation commences when a mine commences commercial production.

The cost of acquiring mineral reserves and mineral resources are capitalised on the statement of financial position as incurred.

s. Intangible assets

(i) *IT development and software*

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems. Costs capitalised are external direct costs of materials and services. Amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over periods generally ranging from 3 to 5 years.

(ii) *Goodwill*

Goodwill is measured as described in note 1(h). Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in investments in associates. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment annually, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains or losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or Groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segments (note 4).

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**t. Trade and other payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and usually paid within forty five days of recognition.

u. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

v. Employee benefits*(i) Short-term obligations*

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

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iii) Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the New Hope Corporation Limited Employee Share Option Plan and the New Hope Corporation Ltd Employee Performance Rights Share Plan. Information relating to these schemes is set out in note 36.

The fair value of options granted under the New Hope Corporation Limited Employee Share Option Plan and the New Hope Corporation Ltd Employee Performance Rights Share Plan is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employee becomes unconditionally entitled to the options or rights. Options and rights are exercisable by current employees during the nominated vesting period or by Directors' consent. Detailed vesting conditions are set out in the Directors' report.

The fair value of rights at grant date is calculated as the number of rights offered at the share price at offer date. The fair value of options at grant date is independently determined using a monte carlo option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the vesting criteria, the impact of dilution, the non-tradeable nature of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

The fair value of the options granted is adjusted to reflect the market vesting condition, but excludes the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each reporting date, the entity revises its estimate of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. The employee benefit expense recognised each period takes into account the most recent estimate. The impact of the revision to the original estimates, is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

w. Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax, from the proceeds. The amounts of any capital returns are applied against contributed equity.

x. Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at balance date.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**y. Rounding of amounts**

The Company is of a kind referred to in Class Order 98/0100, issued by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission, relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with that Class Order to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

z. Earnings per share**(i) *Basic earnings per share***

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for bonus element in ordinary shares issued during the year.

(ii) *Diluted earnings per share*

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financial costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

aa. Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental expenditure

Provisions are raised for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental expenditure as soon as an obligation exists, with the cost being charged to profit or loss in respect of ongoing rehabilitation. Where the obligation relates to decommissioning of assets and restoring the sites on which they are located, the costs are carried forward in the value of the asset and amortised over its useful life.

Provisions are measured at the present value of expected future cash outflows with future cash outflows reassessed on a regular basis. The present value is determined using an appropriate discount rate. The obligations include profiling, stabilisation and revegetation of the completed area, with cost estimates based on current statutory requirements and current technology.

ab. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

ac. Leases

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

ad. New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 July 2013 reporting periods. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below. The group does not expect to adopt the new standards before their operative date. They would therefore be first applied in the financial statements for the annual reporting period ending 31 July 2014.

(i) *AASB 9 Financial Instruments, AASB 2009-11 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 and AASB 2010-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013)*

AASB 9 Financial Instruments addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The standard is not applicable until 1 January 2013 but is available for early adoption. There will be no impact on the group's accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss and the group does not have any such liabilities. The derecognition rules have been transferred from AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and have not been changed. The group has not yet decided when to adopt AASB 9.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ad. New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

(ii) *AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11 Joint Arrangements, AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and revised AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements and AASB 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective 1 January 2013)*

In August 2011, the AASB issued a suite of five new and amended standards which address the accounting for joint arrangements, consolidated financial statements and associated disclosures.

AASB 10 replaces all of the guidance on control and consolidation in AASB 127 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*, and Interpretation 12 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*. The core principle that a consolidated entity presents a parent and its subsidiaries as if they are a single economic entity remains unchanged, as do the mechanics of consolidation. However, the standard introduces a single definition of control that applies to all entities. It focuses on the need to have both power and rights or exposure to variable returns before control is present. Power is the current ability to direct the activities that significantly influence returns. Returns must vary and can be positive, negative or both. There is also new guidance on participating and protective rights and on agent/principal relationships. While the group does not expect the new standard to have a significant impact on its composition, it has yet to perform a detailed analysis of the new guidance in the context of its various investees that may or may not be controlled under the new rules.

AASB 11 introduces a principles based approach to accounting for joint arrangements. The focus is no longer on the legal structure of joint arrangements, but rather on how rights and obligations are shared by the parties to the joint arrangement. Based on the assessment of rights and obligations, a joint arrangement will be classified as either a joint operation or joint venture. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method, and the choice to proportionately consolidate will no longer be permitted. Parties to a joint operation will account their share of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities in much the same way as under the previous standard. AASB 11 also provides guidance for parties that participate in joint arrangements but do not share joint control. The group is currently assessing the full impact upon adopting this standard.

AASB 12 sets out the required disclosures for entities reporting under the two new standards, AASB 10 and AASB 11, and replaces the disclosure requirements currently found in AASB 128. Application of this standard by the group will not affect any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements, but will impact the type of information disclosed in relation to the group's investments.

AASB 127 is renamed *Separate Financial Statements* and is now a standard dealing solely with separate financial statements. Application of this standard by the group and parent entity will not affect any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements, but may impact the type of information disclosed in relation to the parent's investments in the separate parent entity financial statements.

(iii) *AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement (effective 1 January 2013)*

AASB 13 was released in September 2011. AASB 13 explains how to measure fair value and aims to enhance fair value disclosures. The group has yet to determine which, if any, of its current measurement techniques will have to change as a result of the new guidance. It is therefore not possible to state the impact, if any, of the new rules on any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements. However, application of the new standard will impact the type of information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The group does not intend to adopt the new standard before its operative date, which means that it would be first applied in the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2014.

(iv) *Int 20 Accounting for stripping costs and AASB 2011-12 (effective 1 January 2013)*

Production phase stripping costs will be attributed to an identifiable component of an ore body and amortised over the useful life of the identified component. On transition, existing production phase stripping costs will be written off to retained earnings if they cannot be attributed to an identifiable component of an ore body. Entities will no longer be able to amortise production phase stripping costs over the life of mine. Entities may need to make significant changes to processes, procedures and systems in order for the accounting to mirror the mining activity. Entities will need to directly attribute its carried forward stripping cost to components of ore bodies to avoid a write-off on adoption of the interpretation. The group is currently assessing the full impact upon adopting this standard.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ae. Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, New Hope Corporation Limited, disclosed in note 41 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries, subsidiaries and joint ventures are accounted for at cost in the financial report of New Hope Corporation Limited. Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised in the parent entity's income statement rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

Tax consolidation legislation

New Hope Corporation Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation as of 1 July 2002. The head entity, New Hope Corporation Limited, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand alone taxpayer in its own right. In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, New Hope Corporation Limited also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

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

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

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as current amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the group. Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

af. Comparative Figures

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

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes, i.e. not as trading or other speculative instruments. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks and aging analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out in accordance with written policies approved by the Board of Directors. These written policies cover specific areas, such as mitigating foreign exchange, interest rate and credit risks, use of forward exchange contracts and investment of excess liquidity.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Group holds the following financial instruments:

	Available for Sale	Derivatives used for hedging	Financial Assets/Liabilities amortised at cost	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Financial assets				
2013				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	21,564	21,564
Trade and other receivables	-	-	60,680	60,680
Available for sale financial assets	30,215	-	-	30,215
Held to maturity investments	-	-	1,229,608	1,229,608
Other financial assets	-	-	614	614
	30,215	-	1,312,466	1,342,681
2012				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	70,990	70,990
Trade and other receivables	-	-	26,332	26,332
Derivative financial instruments	-	30,364	-	30,364
Available for sale financial assets	73,140	-	-	73,140
Held to maturity investments	-	-	1,446,975	1,446,975
Other financial assets	-	-	299	299
	73,140	30,364	1,544,596	1,648,100
Financial liabilities				
2013				
Trade and other payables	-	-	46,758	46,758
Derivative financial instruments	-	41,428	-	41,428
	-	41,428	46,758	88,186
2012				
Trade and other payables	-	-	40,460	40,460
	-	-	40,460	40,460

a. Market risk*(i) Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposures to the US dollar.

Forward contracts are used to manage foreign exchange risk. Senior management is responsible for managing exposures in each foreign currency by using external forward currency contracts. Contracts are designated as cash flow hedges. External foreign exchange contracts are designated at Group level as hedges of foreign exchange risk on specific future transactions.

The Group's risk management policy is to hedge up to 65% of anticipated transactions (export coal sales) in US dollars for the subsequent year, up to 57% of anticipated revenue beyond a year but less than two years and up to 50% for revenue beyond two years but less than three years. All hedges of projected export coal sales qualify as "highly probable" forecast transactions for hedge accounting purposes.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	2013 USD \$000	2012 USD \$000
Cash and cash equivalents	5,927	37,590
Trade receivables	18,617	-
Forward exchange contracts - sell foreign currency (cash flow hedges)	412,000	275,000
Trade payables	-	750

Group sensitivity

Based on the trade receivables, cash and trade payables held at 31 July 2013, had the Australian dollar weakened/strengthened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the Group's post-tax profit for the year would have increased/(decreased) by \$2,112,000/(\$1,728,000) (2012 - \$2,833,000/(\$2,318,000)), mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar receivables and cash balances as detailed in the above table. The Group's equity as at balance date would have increased/(decreased) by the same amounts.

Based on the forward exchange contracts held at 31 July 2013, had the Australian dollar weakened/strengthened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, the Group's equity would have increased/(decreased) by \$41,820,000/(\$46,003,000) (2012 - \$23,751,000/(\$26,126,000)). There is no effect on post-tax profits. Equity in 2013 is more sensitive to movements in the Australian dollar / USD exchange rates than in 2012 because of the increased value of forward exchange contracts in 2013.

(ii) Price risk

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk arising from certain investments held by the Group and classified on the balance sheet as available for sale.

The majority of the Group's equity investments are publicly traded and are included in the All Ordinaries Index. The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases in the index on the Group's equity as at balance date. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity index had increased/decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant and all the Group's equity instruments moved according to the historical correlation with the index.

Index	Impact on post-tax profit		Impact on equity	
	2013 \$000	2012 \$000	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
All Ordinaries - 10% increase	-	-	3,518	5,335
All Ordinaries - 10% decrease	(3,099)	(2,295)	(420)	(3,041)

The price risk for unlisted securities is immaterial in terms of the possible impact on total equity. It has therefore not been included in the sensitivity analysis.

(iii) Fair value interest rate risk

Refer to (e) below.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**b. Credit risk**

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to export and domestic customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The majority of customers, both export and domestic have long term relationships with the Group and sales are secured with long term supply contracts. Sales are secured by letters of credit when deemed appropriate. Derivative counterparties, held to maturity investments and cash transactions are limited to financial institutions with a rating of at least BBB. The Group has policies that limit the maximum amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

Credit risk further arises in relation to financial guarantees given to certain parties (see note 22). Such guarantees are only provided in exceptional circumstances and are subject to specific board approval.

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates. The table below summarises the assets which are subject to credit risk.

	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
Trade receivables	57,905	17,124
Cash at bank and short term bank deposits	21,564	70,990
Held to maturity investments	1,229,608	1,446,975
Derivative financial instruments	-	30,364

c. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management is adopted through maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the ability to borrow funds from credit providers and to close-out market positions. The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Surplus funds are generally only invested in instruments that are tradeable in highly liquid markets.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Group has no current need of external funding lines.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d. Maturity of financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group all mature within one year. The maturity groupings of derivative financial instruments are detailed in note 35.

e. Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Group currently has significant interest-bearing assets which are placed with reputable investment counterparties for up to 12 months. The company has a treasury investment policy approved by the Board which stipulates the maximum dollar exposure to each financial institution, and the maximum percentage of funds that can be invested with an individual institution. Significant changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the Group's income and operating cash flows. The Group manages its cash flow interest rate risk by placing excess funds in term deposits and other fixed interest bearing assets. Refer to note 13 for details.

Based on the deposits held at balance date, the sensitivity to a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates would increase/(decrease) after tax profit by \$9,225,000 (2012 - \$10,968,000).

As the Group has no significant borrowings, its income statement and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest lending rates.

f. Fair value measurements

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

AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1)
- inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (level 2), and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table presents the group's assets measured and recognised at fair value at 31 July 2013 and 31 July 2012.

2013	Level 1 \$000	Level 2 \$000	Level 3 \$000	Total \$000
Assets				
Available for sale financial assets				
Equity securities	30,215	-	-	30,215
Total assets	30,215	-	-	30,215
Liabilities				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	41,428	-	41,428
Total liabilities	-	41,428	-	41,428
2012				
	Level 1 \$000	Level 2 \$000	Level 3 \$000	Total \$000
Assets				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	30,364	-	30,364
Available for sale financial assets				
Equity securities	26,659	46,481	-	73,140
Total assets	26,659	76,845	-	103,504

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as available for sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the last sale price.

During the current year, an equity security has been transferred from level 1 to level 2 as the quoted market price has not been deemed to represent fair value.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the reporting date.

The carrying value less impairment provisions of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short term nature. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

a. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Rehabilitation

The Group makes estimates about the future cost of rehabilitating tenements which are currently disturbed, based on legislative requirements and current costs. Cost estimates take into account past experience and expectations of future events that are expected to alter past experiences. Any changes to legislative requirements could have a significant impact on the expenditure required to restore these areas.

(ii) Determination of coal reserves and coal resources

The Group estimates its coal reserves and coal resources based on information compiled by Competent Persons as defined in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves of December 2004 (the "JORC code"). Reserves determined in this way are used in the calculation of depreciation, amortisation and impairment charges, the assessment of mine lives and for forecasting the timing of the payment of decommissioning and restoration costs.

(iii) Mineral Resource Rent Tax (MRRT)

During the year, as a result of the MRRT legislation that was substantively enacted on 19 March 2012 and that is effective from 1 July 2012, additional and offsetting deferred tax balances have been recognised. Judgement is required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities arising from MRRT are recognised on the balance sheet.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is considered probable that they will be recovered. Recoverability is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These in turn depend on estimates of future sales volumes, operating costs, capital expenditure and government royalties payable.

Judgements are also required about the application of the MRRT tax legislation for example in relation to the hypothetical valuation point.

The judgements and assumptions made by management are subject to risk and uncertainty; hence, there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the balance sheet. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amounts of recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in a corresponding credit or charge to the income statement.

(iii) Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT)

As a result of the 100% acquisition of Bridgeport Energy Limited during the year, the New Hope Group is subject to Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT) effective 1 July 2012 being the date of the extension of the PRRT to onshore petroleum projects. The New Hope Group has accounted for the current and deferred tax impact of PRRT in accordance with the requirements outlined above in relation to income tax. As such, the New Hope Group has recorded current and deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to PRRT at the prevailing PRRT rate at 31 July 2013.

New Hope Corporation Limited, as head company of the income tax consolidated has made a PRRT consolidation election and as such the New Hope Group includes several PRRT consolidated groups at 31 July 2013. The New Hope Group is intending to enter a Tax Sharing and Funding Agreement for each PRRT consolidated group adopting a separate taxpayer in the group approach in line with income tax. The New Hope Group has accounted for its PRRT tax balances in accordance with this methodology at 31 July 2013.

b. Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

(i) Exploration and development expenditure

During the year the entity capitalised various items of expenditure to the mine development and exploration expenditure asset account. The relevant items of expenditure were deemed to be part of the capital cost of developing future mining operations, which would then be amortised over the useful life of the mine. The key judgement applied in considering whether the costs should be capitalised, is that costs are expected to be recovered through either successful development or sale of the relevant mining interest.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

b. Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Impairment of available for sale financial assets

In the 2013 financial statements, the Group made a significant judgement about the impairment of a number of its available for sale financial assets.

The Group follows the guidance of AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* to determine when an available for sale financial asset is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

4. FINANCIAL REPORTING SEGMENTS

a. Description of segments

The Group has three reportable segments, namely Coal mining (including exploration, development, production and processing), Marketing and logistics (transport infrastructure and marketing activities) and Treasury and investments (including cash, held to maturity investments and available for sale financial assets).

Operating segments have been determined based on the analysis provided in the reports reviewed by the Board, CEO, COO and CFO (being the Chief Operating Decision Maker, "CODM"). The reportable segments reflect how performance is measured, and decisions regarding allocations of resources are made by the CODM.

Other immaterial coal mining and related operations that do not meet the quantitative thresholds requiring separate disclosure in AASB 8 *Operating Segments* have been combined with the current coal mining operations.

Segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes. Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length and are eliminated on consolidation.

b. Segment information	Notes	Coal mining \$000	Marketing & Logistics \$000	Treasury & Investments \$000	Total \$000
Year ended 31 July 2013					
Total segment revenue		322,832	569,746	64,703	957,281
Inter-segment revenue		(305,184)	-	-	(305,184)
Total segment revenue - external customers	5	17,648	569,746	64,703	652,097
Reportable segment profit before income tax		61,336	47,594	63,645	172,575
Total segment profit before income tax includes:					
Interest revenue	5	-	-	60,594	60,594
Depreciation and amortisation	7	39,164	9,334	-	48,498
Share of net profit / (loss) of associate	38	-	-	(386)	(386)
Reportable segment assets		794,642	192,536	1,281,386	2,268,564
Total segment assets includes:					
Additions to non-current assets		183,446	9,964	-	193,410
Year ended 31 July 2012					
Total segment revenue		385,734	676,691	86,697	1,149,122
Inter-segment revenue		(381,597)	-	-	(381,597)
Total segment revenue - external customers	5	4,137	676,691	86,697	767,525
Reportable segment profit before income tax		91,935	62,084	83,991	238,010
Total segment profit before income tax includes:					
Interest revenue	5	-	-	86,650	86,650
Depreciation and amortisation	7	35,008	9,036	-	44,044
Share of net profit / (loss) of associate	38	-	-	(647)	(647)
Reportable segment assets		634,659	201,125	1,623,635	2,459,419
Total segment assets includes:					
Investments accounted for using the equity method	38	-	-	32,530	32,530
Additions to non-current assets		61,551	8,444	-	69,995

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
4. FINANCIAL REPORTING SEGMENTS (continued)		
b. Segment information (continued)		
Reconciliation of reportable segment profit and loss		
Total profit for reportable segments	172,575	238,010
Non regular items		
Gain on sale of WICET Subscription	786	-
Impairment of investment in associates	(13,286)	-
Impairment of available for sale investments	(38,091)	(5,804)
Impairment of goodwill	-	(33,387)
Consolidated profit before income tax	<u>121,984</u>	<u>198,819</u>
c. Other segment information		
<i>(i) Segment revenue</i>		
Total segment revenue		
Japan	195,088	218,443
Taiwan / China	316,195	390,250
Chile	4,390	13,432
Korea	5,995	-
Australia	<u>65,726</u>	<u>58,703</u>
	587,394	680,828
Investment income - Australia	<u>64,703</u>	<u>86,697</u>
	<u>652,097</u>	<u>767,525</u>

Included within revenue for the marketing and logistics segment are customers that represent more than 10 per cent of the Group's total revenue. For the year ended 31 July 2013, one customer contributed \$308,466,859 in sales revenue (2012 - \$353,001,000) whilst another customer contributed \$185,150,680 in sales revenue (2012 - \$193,095,000).

Sales between segments are carried out at arm's length and are eliminated on consolidation. The revenue reported from external parties is measured in a manner consistent with that in the income statement.

(ii) Segment assets

The amounts provided to the CODM with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment. All non-current assets are located in Australia.

	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
5. REVENUE		
From continuing operations		
Sales revenue		
Sale of goods	560,211	650,318
Services	26,092	25,286
	<u>586,303</u>	<u>675,604</u>
Other revenue		
Property rent	750	778
Interest	60,594	86,650
Sundry revenue	4,450	4,493
	<u>652,097</u>	<u>767,525</u>
6. OTHER INCOME		
Gain on Bridgeport previously held interest	4,109	-
Gain on sale of WICET Subscription	786	-
Gain/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	(567)	149
	<u>4,328</u>	<u>149</u>
7. EXPENSES		
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Foreign exchange gains and losses		
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(2,895)	4,180
	<u>(2,895)</u>	<u>4,180</u>
Depreciation		
Buildings	413	420
Plant and equipment	40,716	36,142
	<u>41,129</u>	<u>36,562</u>
Amortisation		
Mining reserves and mine development	5,033	6,408
Software	1,285	1,074
Oil producing assets	1,051	-
	<u>7,369</u>	<u>7,482</u>
Other charges against assets		
Bad and doubtful debts	-	-
Impairment of investment in associates	13,286	-
Impairment of available for sale investments	38,091	5,804
Impairment of goodwill	-	33,387
	<u>51,377</u>	<u>39,191</u>
Accretion expense	901	-
	<u>901</u>	<u>-</u>
Exploration costs expensed	13,419	11,338
	<u>13,419</u>	<u>11,338</u>
Defined contribution superannuation expense	6,449	6,118
	<u>6,449</u>	<u>6,118</u>
Employee benefits expensed	96,624	98,004
	<u>96,624</u>	<u>98,004</u>
Operating lease costs expensed	4,171	3,556
	<u>4,171</u>	<u>3,556</u>

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

a. Tax consolidation legislation

New Hope Corporation Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation as of 1 August 2003. The accounting policy in relation to this legislation is set out in note 1(f).

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

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

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

	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
b. Income Tax Expense		
Current tax	48,593	63,897
Deferred tax	6,587	(29,134)
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	(5,815)	(3,069)
Petroleum Resource Rent Tax Expense	(1,509)	-
	<u>47,856</u>	<u>31,694</u>
Deferred income tax expense / (revenue) included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets (note 19)	1,135	(9,331)
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities (note 23)	3,943	(19,803)
	<u>5,078</u>	<u>(29,134)</u>
c. Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	121,984	198,819
Income tax calculated at 30% (2012 - 30%)	36,595	59,646
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Foreign tax loss not recognised	164	-
Net capital gains	-	75
Share based payment expense	131	365
Impairment expense	15,413	11,757
Income tax on PRRT	453	-
Sundry items	(412)	1,094
	<u>52,344</u>	<u>72,937</u>
Under / (over) provided in prior year	(2,979)	(3,069)
Tax consolidation benefit	-	(38,174)
Petroleum Resource Rent Tax	(1,509)	-
Income tax expense	<u>47,856</u>	<u>31,694</u>
d. Tax expense relating to items of other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedges (note 27(a))	21,537	3,097
Available for sale financial assets (note 27(a))	105	7,418
	<u>21,642</u>	<u>10,515</u>

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
9. DIVIDENDS - New Hope Corporation Limited		
a. Ordinary dividend paid		
2011 final dividend of 5.00 cents per share - 100% franked at a tax rate of 30% (paid on 8 Nov 2011)	-	41,512
2011 special dividend of 15.00 cents per share - 100% franked at a tax rate of 30% (paid on 8 Nov 2011)	-	124,534
2012 interim dividend of 6.00 cents per share - 100% franked at a tax rate of 30% (paid on 2 May 2012)	-	49,825
2012 final dividend at 5.00 cents per share - 100% franked at a tax rate of 30% (paid on 6 Nov 2012)	41,526	-
2012 special dividend at 20.00 cents per share - 100% franked at a tax rate of 30% (paid on 6 Nov 2012)	166,106	-
2013 interim dividend at 6.0 cents per share - 100% franked at a tax rate of 30% (paid on 1 May 2013)	49,834	-
Total dividends paid	257,466	215,871

b. Proposed dividends

In addition to the above dividends, since the end of the financial year, the Directors have declared a final dividend of 5.0 cents and a special dividend of 5.0 cents per fully paid share, (2012 - 5.0 cents per share and 20.0 cents per share respectively). Both dividends are fully franked based on tax paid at 30%. The aggregate amount of the proposed dividend expected to be paid on 5 November 2013 but not recognised as a liability at year end is \$83,072,000 (2012 - \$207,632,000).

c. Franked dividends

The franked portions of the final dividends recommended after 31 July 2013 will be franked out of existing franking credits or out of franking credits arising from the payment of income tax in the year ending 31 July 2013.

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
Franking credits available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30% (2012 - 30%)	565,512	632,772

The above amounts represent the balances of the franking accounts as at the end of the financial year, adjusted for franking credits that will arise from the payment of provision for income tax, franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date and franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date.

The impact on the franking account of the dividend recommended by the Directors since year end, but not recognised as a liability at year end, will be a reduction in the franking account of \$35,602,000 (2012 - \$88,985,000).

d. Dividend reinvestment plans

There were no dividend reinvestment plans in operation at any time during or since the end of the financial year.

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
10. CURRENT ASSETS - Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	21,564	70,990
	<u>21,564</u>	<u>70,990</u>

a. Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank and on hand includes deposits for which there is a short term identified use in the operating cashflows of the group, and attracts interest at rates between 0% and 2.75% (2012 - 0% to 3.7%).

b. Risk exposure

Information about the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk and credit risk is detailed in note 2.

	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
11. CURRENT ASSETS - Receivables		
Trade receivables (a)	35,801	4,017
Other receivables (b)	16,072	10,104
Prepayments	6,032	3,003
	<u>57,905</u>	<u>17,124</u>

a. Past due but not impaired

As of 31 July 2013, no trade receivables were past due but not impaired. These relate to customers who have no recent history of default.

b. Other receivables

These amounts relate to long service leave payments recoverable from the Coal Mining Industry Long Service Leave Fund, diesel fuel rebates receivable and GST refunds receivable. None of these receivables are impaired or past due but not impaired.

c. Foreign exchange and interest rate risk

Information about the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk in relation to trade and other receivables is provided in note 2.

d. Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

Information about the Group's exposure to fair value and credit risk in relation to trade and other receivables is provided in note 2.

12. CURRENT ASSETS - Inventories

Coal stocks at cost	34,308	39,924
Raw materials and stores at cost	24,365	19,636
	<u>58,673</u>	<u>59,560</u>

a. Inventory expense

Inventories recognised as an expense during the year ended 31 July 2013 amounted to \$240,732,000 (2012 - \$239,961,000).

Write-downs of inventory to net realisable value recognised as an expense during the year amounted to \$nil (2012 - \$nil)

13. CURRENT ASSETS - Held to maturity investments

Term Deposits	1,229,608	1,446,975
	<u>1,229,608</u>	<u>1,446,975</u>

The term deposits are held to their maturity of less than one year and carry a weighted average fixed interest rate of 4.54% (2012 - 5.10%). Due to their short-term nature their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value. Information about the Group's exposure to credit risk is disclosed in note 2.

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
14. CURRENT ASSETS - Other		
Security deposits	614	299
	<u>614</u>	<u>299</u>
15. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - Receivables		
Prepayments	1,244	1,759
Other receivables	1,531	7,449
	<u>2,775</u>	<u>9,208</u>
a. Interest rate risk		
In both the current and prior year all non-current receivables are non-interest bearing.		
b. Fair value of receivables		
The fair value of receivables approximates their carrying amounts. None of the non-current receivables are impaired or past due but not impaired.		
16. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - Available for sale financial assets		
Listed securities		
Equity securities	30,212	73,137
Unlisted securities		
Equity securities	3	3
	<u>30,215</u>	<u>73,140</u>
An impairment expense of \$38,091,000 (2012 - \$5,804,000) has been recognised on listed equity securities held and is included in other expenses at note 7.		
17. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - Property, plant and equipment		
Land and buildings - non-mining		
Freehold land at cost	1,049	1,049
Buildings at cost	8,930	8,957
Accumulated depreciation	(1,099)	(838)
	<u>7,831</u>	<u>8,119</u>
Leasehold improvements	384	-
Accumulated depreciation	(80)	-
	<u>304</u>	<u>-</u>
Total land and buildings - non-mining	<u>9,184</u>	<u>9,168</u>
Land and buildings - held for mining		
Freehold land at cost	132,766	127,770
Buildings at cost	5,495	5,620
Accumulated depreciation	(997)	(874)
	<u>4,498</u>	<u>4,746</u>
Total land and buildings - held for mining	<u>137,264</u>	<u>132,516</u>
Plant and equipment		
Plant and equipment at cost	551,031	478,725
Accumulated depreciation	(251,801)	(217,010)
	<u>299,230</u>	<u>261,715</u>

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
17. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Motor vehicles		
Motor vehicles at cost	6,784	5,717
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,765)</u>	<u>(2,951)</u>
	<u>3,019</u>	<u>2,766</u>
Mining reserves and leases		
Mining reserves and leases at cost	230,710	228,297
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(7,713)</u>	<u>(7,379)</u>
	<u>222,997</u>	<u>220,918</u>
Mine properties, mine development		
Mine properties, mine development at cost	59,286	59,286
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(47,623)</u>	<u>(42,923)</u>
	<u>11,663</u>	<u>16,363</u>
Oil Producing assets		
Oil Producing assets at cost	62,483	-
Accumulated amortisation	<u>(1,051)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>61,432</u>	<u>-</u>
Plant and equipment under construction	19,248	15,756
Total Property, plant and equipment	<u>764,037</u>	<u>659,202</u>
Reconciliations		
Land and buildings - non-mining		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	9,168	8,544
Additions	383	-
Disposals	(40)	-
Depreciation	(340)	(264)
Transfers in / (out)	13	888
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>9,184</u>	<u>9,168</u>
Land and buildings - held for mining		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	132,516	115,660
Additions	4,946	16,966
Disposals	(165)	-
Depreciation	(73)	(156)
Transfers in / (out)	40	46
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>137,264</u>	<u>132,516</u>
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	261,715	265,981
Additions	22,512	89
Additions on acquisition of subsidiary	1,118	-
Disposals	(880)	(27)
Depreciation	(39,432)	(34,992)
Transfers in / (out)	54,197	30,664
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>299,230</u>	<u>261,715</u>
Motor vehicles		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	2,766	2,653
Additions	-	53
Disposals	(184)	(342)
Depreciation	(1,284)	(1,150)
Transfers in / (out)	1,697	1,552
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>2,995</u>	<u>2,766</u>

	Note	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
17. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - Property, plant and equipment (continued)			
Reconciliations (continued)			
Mining reserves and leases			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		220,918	221,280
Additions		2,412	-
Amortisation		(333)	(362)
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>222,997</u>	<u>220,918</u>
Mine properties and mine development			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		16,363	22,409
Amortisation		(4,700)	(6,046)
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>11,663</u>	<u>16,363</u>
Oil Producing assets			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		-	-
Additions		14,971	-
Additions on acquisition of subsidiary	37	47,512	-
Amortisation		(1,051)	-
Transfers in / (out)		-	-
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>61,432</u>	<u>-</u>
Plant and equipment under construction			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		15,756	27,674
Additions		61,575	21,744
Transfers in / (out)		(58,083)	(33,662)
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>19,248</u>	<u>15,756</u>
18. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - Exploration and evaluation			
Exploration and evaluation at cost		<u>77,210</u>	<u>39,228</u>
		<u>77,210</u>	<u>39,228</u>
Reconciliation			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		39,228	8,085
Additions		21,175	31,143
Additions on acquisition of subsidiary	37	16,807	-
Disposals		-	-
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>77,210</u>	<u>39,228</u>
19. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - Deferred tax assets			
The balance comprises temporary differences attributed to :			
Amounts recognised in profit and loss			
Accrued expenses		916	90
Employee benefits		9,634	6,047
Mine site rehabilitation provision		13,545	11,408
Tax Losses		9,563	8,563
Other		3,095	5,091
		<u>36,753</u>	<u>31,199</u>
Amounts recognised directly in equity			
Cashflow hedges		12,428	-
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions (note 23)		<u>(49,182)</u>	<u>(31,199)</u>
Net deferred tax assets		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
19. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - Deferred tax assets (continued)		
Movements		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	31,199	13,305
Credited / (charged) to the income statement (note 8(b))	(1,135)	9,331
Charged / (credited) to equity	12,428	-
Amounts recognised on acquisition of subsidiary	6,690	8,563
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>49,182</u>	<u>31,199</u>
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	44,208	30,505
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	4,974	694
	<u>49,182</u>	<u>31,199</u>

20. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - Intangibles

Software		
Software at cost (i)	12,538	10,246
Accumulated amortisation	(8,599)	(7,314)
	<u>3,939</u>	<u>2,932</u>
Goodwill		
Goodwill at cost	22,024	17,867
	<u>22,024</u>	<u>17,867</u>
Total Intangibles	<u>25,963</u>	<u>20,799</u>

Reconciliation

Software (i)		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	2,932	3,494
Additions	156	-
Transfers in / (out)	2,137	512
Amortisation (ii)	(1,285)	(1,074)
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>3,939</u>	<u>2,932</u>

(i) Software includes capitalised development costs, being an intangible asset.

(ii) Amortisation is included in cost of sales in profit or loss.

Goodwill			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		17,867	51,254
Acquisition of subsidiary	37	4,157	-
Impairment expense (i)		-	(33,387)
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>22,024</u>	<u>17,867</u>

(i) Impairment relates to goodwill previously recognised on the acquisition of Northern Energy Corporation Limited.

Brought forward goodwill relates to the acquisition of Northern Energy Corporation Limited. The increase in goodwill in the current year relates to the acquisition of Bridgeport Energy Limited (Bridgeport) in an arm's length transaction.

The recoverable amount of the NEC cash generating units have been based on fair values less cost to sell. This assessment is based on observable external market data for reserve and resource trading and transaction multiples, and is based on similar coal exploration companies. The Bridgeport recoverable amount of the cash generating units have been based on fair value less cost to sell. These calculations used a post-tax cash flow projection over the remaining life of the fields (8 - 11 years) discounted using a post-tax nominal discount rate, average long term oil price of approximately US\$108/bbl and an AUD/USD exchange rate of \$0.88. The equivalent pre-discount tax rate is 13%. These assumptions are consistent with external sources of information.

	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
21. CURRENT LIABILITIES - Accounts payable		
Trade payables and accruals	46,758	40,460
	<u>46,758</u>	<u>40,460</u>
22. CURRENT LIABILITIES - Financing Arrangements		
a. Financing arrangements		
Unrestricted access was available at balance date to the following lines of credit:		
Total facilities		
Other facilities (i)	75,000	85,317
	<u>75,000</u>	<u>85,317</u>
Used at balance date		
Other facilities	63,101	61,635
	<u>63,101</u>	<u>61,635</u>
Unused at balance date		
Other facilities	11,899	23,682
	<u>11,899</u>	<u>23,682</u>
(i) Other facilities are only in relation to bank guarantees, are unsecured, for no fixed term and bear variable rates.		
b. Guarantees		
The parent entity has given unsecured guarantees in respect of:		
(i) Mining restoration and rehabilitation	38,230	37,474
The liability has been recognised by the consolidated entity in relation to its rehabilitation obligations. See notes 24, 25 and 1(aa).		
(ii) Statutory body suppliers	24,871	24,161
No liability was recognised by the consolidated entity in relation to these guarantees as no losses are foreseen on these contingent liabilities.		
23. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - Deferred tax liabilities		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributed to:		
Amounts recognised in profit and loss		
Other accounts receivable	295	7,257
Inventories	5,989	5,170
Capitalised exploration	14,789	4,542
Property plant and equipment	14,951	14,401
Mine reserves	66,899	66,275
Arising on Petroleum Rent Resource Tax	4,701	-
Other	2,131	96
	<u>109,755</u>	<u>97,741</u>
Amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedges	-	9,109
Property plant and equipment	7,160	7,160
Available for sale financial assets	-	106
	<u>7,160</u>	<u>16,375</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>116,915</u>	<u>114,116</u>
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions (note 19)	(49,182)	(31,199)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>67,733</u>	<u>82,917</u>

	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
23. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - Deferred tax liabilities (continued)		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	114,116	135,871
Charged / (credited) to the income statement (note 8(b))	3,943	(19,803)
Charged / (credited) to other comprehensive income (note 8(d))	(9,215)	(10,515)
Amounts recognised on acquisition of subsidiary	8,071	8,563
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>116,915</u>	<u>114,116</u>
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	110,631	101,689
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	6,284	12,427
	<u>116,915</u>	<u>114,116</u>
24. CURRENT LIABILITIES - Provisions		
Employee benefits (c)	25,616	22,830
Mining restoration and rehabilitation (note 1(aa))	6,415	6,015
Native title claim	117	-
	<u>32,148</u>	<u>28,845</u>
a. Mining restoration and rehabilitation		
Current	6,415	6,015
Non-current	42,093	32,012
	<u>48,508</u>	<u>38,027</u>
Movements		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	38,027	19,818
Additional provision recognised	10,481	18,209
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>48,508</u>	<u>38,027</u>
b. Amounts not expected to be settled within the next 12 months		
Long service leave obligations expected to be settled after 12 months	6,619	4,931
c. The current provision for employee benefits includes accrued annual leave, vested sick leave and long service leave for all unconditional settlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also those where employees are entitled to pro-rata payment in certain circumstances. The entire amount is presented as current, since the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement. However, based on past experience, the Group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued long service leave or require payment within the next 12 months.		
	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
25. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - Provisions		
Employee benefits	3,004	3,779
Mining restoration and rehabilitation (note 1(aa))	42,093	32,012
Native title claim	20	-
	<u>45,117</u>	<u>35,791</u>

26. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY**a. Ordinary shares**

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

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

b. Rights

Information relating to the New Hope Corporation Employee Performance Rights Share Plan, including details of rights granted, vested and lapsed during the financial year and rights outstanding at the end of the financial year, is set out in note 36.

	2013 No. of shares	2013 \$000	2012 No. of shares	2012 \$000
c. Share Capital				
Issued and paid up capital	830,563,352	93,342	830,411,534	92,509

d. Movements in share capital

Date	Details	Number of Shares	Issue Price	\$000
1 August 2011	Opening Balance	830,230,549		91,500
1 January 2012	Vesting of performance rights	180,985	\$0.0000	-
31 July 2012	Transfer from SBP reserve to Equity (note 27(a))			1,009
31 July 2012	Balance	830,411,534		92,509
1 August 2012	Vesting of performance rights	115,281	\$0.0000	
1 December 2012	Vesting of performance rights	36,537	\$0.0000	
31 July 2013	Transfer from SBP reserve to Equity (note 27(a))			833
31 July 2013	Balance	830,563,352		93,342

e. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or source debt to fund growth projects.

27. RESERVES**a. Reserves**

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
Capital profits	1,343	1,343
Available-for-sale investments revaluation	644	5,373
Property, plant and equipment revaluation	27,412	27,412
Hedging	(29,000)	21,255
Share-based payments	1,642	1,216
Premium paid on non-controlling interest acquisition	(6,029)	(6,029)
	<u>(3,988)</u>	<u>50,570</u>

27. RESERVES (continued)
a. Reserves (continued)
Movements

Capital profits

Carrying amount at beginning of year		1,343	1,343
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>1,343</u>	<u>1,343</u>

Available for sale investments revaluation

Carrying amount at beginning of year		5,373	16,615
Revaluation - gross		(4,834)	(18,660)
Revaluation - deferred tax	8(d)	105	7,418
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>644</u>	<u>5,373</u>

Property, plant and equipment revaluation

Carrying amount at beginning of year		27,412	27,412
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>27,412</u>	<u>27,412</u>

Hedging

Carrying amount at beginning of year		21,255	28,481
Transfer to net profit - gross		(14,901)	(25,620)
Transfer to net profit - deferred tax	8(d)	4,470	7,686
Revaluation - gross		(56,891)	15,297
Revaluation - deferred tax	8(d)	17,067	(4,589)
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>(29,000)</u>	<u>21,255</u>

Share-based payment

Carrying amount at beginning of year		1,216	-
Share based payment expense	30(c)	1,259	2,225
Transfer to contributed equity	26(d)	(833)	(1,009)
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>1,642</u>	<u>1,216</u>

Premium paid on non-controlling interest acquisition

Carrying amount at beginning of year		(6,029)	-
Acquisition of subsidiary - Northern Energy Corporation Limited		-	(6,029)
Carrying amount at end of year		<u>(6,029)</u>	<u>(6,029)</u>

27. RESERVES (continued)**a. Reserves (continued)****Nature and purpose of reserves**Capital profits

This reserve represents amounts allocated from retained profits that were profits of a capital nature.

Available for sale investments revaluation

Changes in the fair value of investments classified as available for sale financial assets are taken to this reserve, as described in note 1(n). Amounts are recognised in profit and loss when the associated assets are sold or impaired.

Property, plant and equipment revaluation

This reserve represents the revaluation arising on the fair value uplift of property, plant and equipment on the initial holding of Queensland Bulk Handling Pty Ltd further to the acquisition of the remaining 50% of this company.

Hedging

The hedging reserve is used to record the gains and losses on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that are recognised directly in equity, as described in note 1(o). Amounts are recognised in profit and loss when the associated hedged transaction affects profit and loss.

Share based payment reserve

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

Premium paid on non-controlling interest acquisition

The premium paid on non-controlling interest acquisition is used to recognise any excess paid on the acquisition of a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary.

	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
b. Retained profits		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	2,109,104	2,157,849
Net profit after income tax	74,129	167,126
Dividends paid (note 9)	(257,466)	(215,871)
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>1,925,767</u>	<u>2,109,104</u>

28. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Details and estimates of maximum amounts of contingent liabilities for which no provision is included in the accounts, are as follows:

Controlled entities

The bankers of the consolidated entity have issued undertakings and guarantees to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Statutory Power Authorities and various other entities.

14,822 14,857

The bankers of the consolidated entity have issued undertakings and guarantees in relation to stages 1 and 2 of the Wiggins Island Coal Export Terminal expansion project and expansion of rail facilities.

10,049 10,317

No losses are anticipated in respect of any of the above contingent liabilities.

29. COMMITMENTS**a. Capital commitments**

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Property plant and equipment

Within one year	9,885	7,334
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
	<u>9,885</u>	<u>7,334</u>

29. COMMITMENTS (continued)

b. Lease commitments: Group as lessee

(i) Non-cancellable operating leases

The Group leases port facilities under non-cancellable operating leases expiring within one to fifteen years. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

Within one year	3,497	3,095
Later than one year but not later than five years	15,508	14,491
Later than five years	48,012	52,141
	<u>67,017</u>	<u>69,727</u>

30. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

a. Directors

The following persons were Directors of New Hope Corporation Limited during the financial year:

Chairman - non-executive

Mr R.D. Millner

Non executive Directors

Mr P.R. Robinson

Mr D.J. Fairfull

Mr W.H. Grant

Ms S. Palmer

Commenced 1 November 2012

Mr I. Williams

Commenced 1 November 2012

Executive Directors

Mr R.C. Neale

Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

b. Other key management personnel

The following persons also had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

Name	Position	Employer
Mr S.O. Stephan	Chief Financial Officer	New Hope Corporation Limited
Mr B.D. Denney	Chief Operations Officer	New Hope Corporation Limited
Mr M. J. Busch	Financial Controller and Company Secretary	New Hope Corporation Limited

c. Key management personnel compensation

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	5,150,919	6,457,823
Long-term employee benefits	31,055	30,821
Post employment benefits	140,756	128,365
Share based payment	1,259,370	2,151,608
	<u>6,582,100</u>	<u>8,768,617</u>

Detailed remuneration disclosures can be found in sections (a) to (f) of the remuneration report on pages 14 to 20.

30. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (continued)**d. Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel (continued)**

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

Details of options and rights provided as remuneration and shares issued on the exercise of such options and rights, together with the terms and conditions, can be found in section (d) of the remuneration report on pages 13 to 20.

(iii) Rights holdings

The numbers of rights over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director of New Hope Corporation Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related entities are as follows:

	Opening balance	Movements during the year			Closing balance	Vested & exercisable
		Granted	Purchased / (Sold)	Exercised		
Directors of New Hope Corporation Ltd - 2013						
Mr R.D. Millner	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr P.R. Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr D.J. Fairfull	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr W.H. Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms S. Palmer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr I. Williams	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr R.C. Neale	262,783	156,951	-	(116,311)	303,423	-
Other key management personnel of the Group - 2013						
Mr S.O. Stephan	63,848	44,843	-	(18,472)	90,219	-
Mr B.D. Denney	32,040	44,843	-	(8,010)	68,873	-
Mr M.J. Busch	31,080	33,632	-	(9,025)	55,687	-
Directors of New Hope Corporation Ltd - 2012						
Mr R.D. Millner	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr P.R. Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr D.J. Fairfull	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr D.C. Williamson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr W.H. Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr R.C. Neale	-	428,708	-	(165,925)	262,783	-
Other key management personnel of the Group - 2012						
Mr S.O. Stephan	-	73,888	-	(10,040)	63,848	-
Mr B.D. Denney	-	32,040	-	-	32,040	-
Mr M.J. Busch	-	36,100	-	(5,020)	31,080	-

30. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (continued)**d. Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel (continued)****(iv) Share holdings**

The number of shares in the company held during the financial year by each Director of New Hope Corporation Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, is set out below. There were no shares granted during the reporting period as compensation.

	Opening balance	Purchased / (sold)	Movements during the year		Closing balance
			Received	Other	
			from rights or options exercised		
Directors of New Hope Corporation Ltd - 2013					
Mr R.D. Millner	3,681,962	-	-	-	3,681,962
Mr P.R. Robinson	109,234	10,000	-	-	119,234
Mr D.J. Fairfull	11,000	-	-	-	11,000
Mr W.H. Grant	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
Ms S. Palmer	-	-	-	-	-
Mr I. Williams	-	-	-	-	-
Mr R.C. Neale	2,171,425	-	116,311	-	2,287,736
Other key management personnel of the Group - 2013					
Mr S.O. Stephan	10,040	14,200	18,472	-	42,712
Mr B.D. Denney	-	-	8,010	-	8,010
Mr M.J. Busch	655,020	-	9,025	-	664,045
Directors of New Hope Corporation Ltd - 2012					
Mr R.D. Millner	3,670,573	11,389	-	-	3,681,962
Mr P.R. Robinson	109,234	-	-	-	109,234
Mr D.J. Fairfull	11,000	-	-	-	11,000
Mr D.C. Williamson	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Mr W.H. Grant	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
Mr R.C. Neale	2,005,500	-	165,925	-	2,171,425
Other key management personnel - 2012					
Mr S.O. Stephan	-	-	10,040	-	10,040
Mr B.D. Denney	-	-	-	-	-
Mr M.J. Busch	650,000	-	5,020	-	655,020

e. Other transactions of key management personnel

Mr D.J. Fairfull is a Director of New Hope Corporation Limited. Mr Fairfull also had an interest in Pitt Capital Partners Limited which acted as Financial Advisor to the Company for various corporate transactions during the 2013 and 2012 financial years. All transactions are at prices similar to those with other customers.

Mr K.P. Standish is a Director of certain subsidiaries of New Hope Corporation Limited. Mr Standish is a partner in the firm Campbell Standish Partners Solicitors which has provided legal services to New Hope Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries for several years. All transactions are at prices similar to those with other customers.

30. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (continued)**e. Other transactions of key management personnel (continued)**

Aggregate amounts of each of the above types of transactions with key management personnel were as follows:

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Legal advice	900,885	984,556
Financial advice fees paid	579,871	1,120,870

f. Loans to key management personnel

No loans have been made available to the key management personnel of the Group.

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**a. Parent entities**

The parent entity within the Group is New Hope Corporation Limited. The ultimate Australian parent entity and controlling entity is Washington H. Soul Pattinson & Company Limited (WHSP) which at 31st July 2013 owned 59.68% (2012 - 59.69%) of the issued ordinary shares of New Hope Corporation Limited.

b. Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 30.

c. Transactions with related parties**Other transactions**

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Dividends paid to ultimate Australian controlling entity (WHSP)	153,665,890	128,881,069

d. Outstanding balances arising from sales / purchases of goods and services

No provision for impairment of receivables has been raised to any outstanding balances. An impairment expense of \$nil (2012 - \$nil) has been recognised in the books of the parent entity in respect of amounts owing from subsidiaries. This has no effect on the Group result.

e. Terms and conditions

Transactions relating to dividends were on the same terms and conditions that applied to other shareholders.

32. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

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

a. Audit services

PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian firm for audit and review of financial reports and other audit work under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>	355,629	279,232
Non PricewaterhouseCoopers audit firms for the audit or review of financial reports of any entity in the Group	-	-
Total remuneration for audit services	<u>355,629</u>	<u>279,232</u>

b. Other services

PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian firm		
Transaction tax & advisory services	421,090	908,441
General advisory services	63,397	266,971
Tax compliance services	160,752	217,272
Tax compliance services - MRRT	192,670	419,498
Tax compliance services - PRRT	43,795	-
Research and development compliance services	270,348	282,984
Non PricewaterhouseCoopers firms		
Taxation services	-	-
Total remuneration for other services	<u>1,152,052</u>	<u>2,095,166</u>

Total auditors' remuneration

<u>1,507,681</u>	<u>2,374,398</u>
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**33. RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH INFLOW / (OUTFLOW)
FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX**

Profit after income tax	74,128	167,125
Depreciation and amortisation	48,484	44,044
Non-cash employee benefit expense - share based payments	1,259	1,216
Impairment costs of associates	13,286	-
Impairment costs of available for sale assets	38,091	5,804
Impairment costs of goodwill	-	33,387
Net foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(2,893)	4,180
Fair value adjustment on acquisition of subsidiary	(4,109)	-
Net (profit) / loss on sale of non-current assets	(219)	(149)
Investment interest income	(60,594)	(86,650)
Income taxes paid	(42,345)	(208,516)
Income tax expense in accounts	47,856	31,694
Share of (profits) / losses of associates	386	647
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in debtors	(33,727)	36,144
Increase / (decrease) in creditors	750	(4,696)
(Increase) / decrease in other receivables	(3,385)	(7,906)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	1,406	1,186
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	974	3,848
Increase / (decrease) in provisions and employee entitlements	16,156	22,752
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	(2,866)	(1,085)
Net cash provided by operating activities	92,638	43,025

34. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Earnings per share (cents)	
	2013	2012
a. Basic earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	8.9	20.1
b. Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	8.9	20.1

	Basic and Diluted	
	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
c. Reconciliation of adjusted profits		
Profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company	74,129	167,126

	Consolidated	
	2013	2012
d. Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)	830,551,140	830,335,876
Rights	326,839	349,853
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)	<u>830,877,979</u>	<u>830,685,729</u>

- e. Rights granted to employees are considered to be potential ordinary shares and have been included in the determination of diluted earnings per share to the extent to which they are dilutive. The rights have not been included in the determination of basic earnings per share. Details relating to the rights are set out in note 36.

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
35. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	20,393
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	9,971
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	29,721	-
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	11,707	-

a. Instruments used by the Group

New Hope Corporation Limited and certain of its controlled entities are parties to derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. These instruments are used in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policies (refer to note 2).

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in equity. When the cash flows occur, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss into the income statement.

At balance date these contracts was a liability with a fair value of \$41,428,000 (2012 - asset with a fair value of \$30,364,000).

At balance date the details of outstanding contracts are:

Maturity	Buy Australian Dollars		Average exchange rate	
	2013 \$000	2012 \$000	2013	2012
0 to 6 months	129,884	106,225	1.00090	0.93198
6 to 12 months	121,122	83,397	0.98250	0.91130
1 to 2 years	130,854	29,483	0.94760	0.91579
2 to 5 years	45,955	84,568	0.84870	0.86321
	<u>427,815</u>	<u>303,673</u>		

b. Credit risk exposures

Credit risk also arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations under the respective contracts at maturity. A material exposure arises from forward exchange contracts and the consolidated entity is exposed to loss in the event that counterparties fail to deliver the contracted amount. At balance date \$427,815,147 (2012 - \$303,673,000) was receivable (AUD equivalents).

36. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Rights are granted under the New Hope Corporation Limited Employee Performance Rights Share Plan. Membership of the Plans is open to those senior employees and those Directors of New Hope Corporation Limited, its subsidiaries and associated bodies corporate whom the Directors believe have a significant role to play in the continued development of the Group's activities.

Rights are granted for no consideration. Rights will vest and automatically convert to ordinary shares in the company following the satisfaction of the relevant service conditions. Service conditions applicable to each issue of rights are determined by the board at the time of grant. Total expense arising from rights issued under the employee performance share rights plan during the financial year was \$1,259,000 (2012 - \$2,225,000).

36. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)*Rights*

Set out below are the summaries of rights granted under the plan:

Grant date	Vesting Date	Value of Right at Grant Date	Balance at beginning of the year Number	Granted during the year Number	Vested during the year Number	Expired during the year Number	Balance at the end of the year Number
2013							
27 Oct 2011	1 Aug 2012	\$5.170	94,834	-	(94,834)	-	-
27 Oct 2011	1 Aug 2013	\$5.170	64,059	-	-	-	64,059
27 Oct 2011	1 Aug 2014	\$5.170	39,458	-	-	-	39,458
17 Dec 2011	1 Aug 2012	\$6.020	20,447	-	(20,447)	-	-
17 Dec 2011	1 Dec 2012	\$6.020	36,537	-	(36,537)	-	-
17 Dec 2011	1 Aug 2013	\$6.020	56,984	-	-	-	56,984
17 Dec 2011	1 Aug 2014	\$6.020	56,985	-	-	-	56,985
17 Dec 2011	1 Aug 2015	\$6.020	20,447	-	-	-	20,447
28 Nov 2012	1 Aug 2013	\$4.140	-	30,830	-	-	30,830
28 Nov 2012	1 Aug 2014	\$4.140	-	30,830	-	-	30,830
28 Nov 2012	1 Aug 2015	\$4.140	-	30,830	-	-	30,830
28 Nov 2012	1 Aug 2016	\$4.140	-	30,828	-	-	30,828
Total			389,751	123,318	(151,818)	-	361,251
Weighted average exercise price				4.1400	5.4890		5.1347
2012							
27 Oct 2011	1 Jan 2012	\$5.170	-	180,985	(180,985)	-	-
27 Oct 2011	1 Aug 2012	\$5.170	-	94,834	-	-	94,834
27 Oct 2011	1 Aug 2013	\$5.170	-	64,059	-	-	64,059
27 Oct 2011	1 Aug 2014	\$5.170	-	39,458	-	-	39,458
17 Dec 2011	1 Aug 2012	\$6.020	-	20,447	-	-	20,447
17 Dec 2011	1 Dec 2012	\$6.020	-	36,537	-	-	36,537
17 Dec 2011	1 Aug 2013	\$6.020	-	56,984	-	-	56,984
17 Dec 2011	1 Aug 2014	\$6.020	-	56,985	-	-	56,985
17 Dec 2011	1 Aug 2015	\$6.020	-	20,447	-	-	20,447
Total			-	570,736	(180,985)	-	389,751
Weighted average exercise price				5.4551	5.1700		5.5874

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of rights vested during the 2013 year was \$4.02 (2012 - \$5.57). The weighted average remaining contractual life of share rights outstanding at the end of the period was 2.2 years (2012 - 1.7 years).

37. BUSINESS COMBINATION**a. Summary of acquisition**

On 1 August 2012, New Hope Corporation Limited's wholly owned subsidiary, Mattvale Pty Ltd, acquired 69.62% of the issued share capital and options on issue of Bridgeport Energy Limited. Bridgeport Energy Limited is an oil and gas exploration company with interests in a portfolio of projects in Queensland that are being progressed towards development.

Details of the purchase consideration and the net assets acquired are as follows:

Purchase consideration (refer to b. below):		\$000
Previously held interest		18,876
Cash paid - current year		45,488
Gain on previously held interest to 0.41 cents per share		4,109
Total purchase consideration	38	<u>68,473</u>

The assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

		Fair value
		\$000
Cash		1,228
Trade receivables		685
Held to maturity investments		838
Other receivables and prepayments		157
Inventory		87
Oil producing assets		47,512
Exploration assets		16,807
Property, plant and equipment		1,118
Accounts payables		(968)
Provisions		(1,768)
Deferred tax liabilities		(1,380)
Net identifiable assets acquired		<u>64,316</u>
Add: goodwill		4,157
Net assets acquired		<u>68,473</u>

Goodwill arising on consolidation of \$4,156,952 is calculated in accordance with the requirement in IFRS to recognise a deferred tax liability on the difference between the fair value of newly consolidated assets and liabilities and their tax base. None of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

(ii) Revenue and profit contribution

The acquired business contributed revenues of \$6,074,501 and net loss before tax of \$1,874,172 to the Group for the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013.

b. Purchase consideration

Outflow of cash to acquire subsidiary, net of cash acquired		\$000
Total cash consideration		45,488
Less: Balances acquired		
Cash		(1,228)
Outflow of cash - investing activities		<u>44,260</u>

Acquisition related costs

Acquisition costs of \$3,198,664 are included in other expenses in profit or loss and in operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows.

		2013 \$000	2012 \$000
38. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES			
a. Movements in carrying amounts			
Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year		32,530	31,825
Additions		49,615	1,352
Share of profits after income tax		(386)	(647)
Impairment		(13,286)	-
Transfer due to business combination	37	(68,473)	-
Carrying amount at the end of the financial year		<u>-</u>	<u>32,530</u>

b. Summarised financial information of associates

The Group's share of the results of its principal associates and its aggregated assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Ownership Interest %	Company's share of:			Profit / (Loss) after income tax \$000
		Assets \$000	Liabilities \$000	Revenues \$000	
2013					
Quantex Energy Inc.	25	-	-	-	(363)
Quantex Research Corporation	25	-	-	-	(23)
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(386)</u>
2012					
Quantex Energy Inc.	25	524	1,624	-	(955)
Quantex Research Corporation	25	2,918	(4)	-	(86)
Bridgeport Energy Limited	36	12,691	662	2,325	394
		<u>16,133</u>	<u>2,282</u>	<u>2,325</u>	<u>(647)</u>

39. INTERESTS IN JOINT VENTURES**a. Lenton Joint Venture**

New Hope Corporation Limited has entered into a joint venture to develop the Lenton project. The subsidiary has a 90% participating interest in this joint venture and is entitled to 90% of the output of the Lenton project. The group's interests employed in the joint venture are included in the balance sheet, in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1(b).

b. Taroom-Yamala Joint Venture

In March 2006, New Hope Corporation Limited entered into a joint venture in relation to its Yamala (EPC927) project on the following terms:

An external company will earn a 30% Joint Venture interest in the Yamala project (EPC927) through sole funding a three-stage \$5.30 million exploration and evaluation programme designed to take the project from its current status as an exploration target to completion of a bankable feasibility study for establishment of a mine within the tenement. On completion of the funding of the \$5.30 million farm-in, the external company will have the option to acquire a further 19% joint venture interest for \$6.65 million. As at 31 July 2013, the first two stages had been completed by funding of \$3.00 million and had earned a 17% interest in the project. At 31 July 2013, \$nil is carried as exploration expenditure in relation to EPC927.

c. Ashford Joint Venture

In February 2005, New Hope Corporation Limited entered into a joint venture in relation to the Ashford project. This project allows for the exploration and evaluation, and if warranted, development and exploitation of the tenements and all of the minerals within the tenements. Northern Energy acquired a 50% participating interest in the tenements with an option to acquire a further 25% participating interest in the tenements by sole funding certain expenditure.

d. Oilwells Inc. of Kentucky Joint Venture

New Hope Corporation Limited has a 60% interest in the Oilwells Inc. of Kentucky Joint Venture. The principle activity of this joint venture is to extract oil from PL 214 of which the subsidiary is entitled to 60% of the output. The group's interests employed in the joint venture are included in the balance sheet, in accordance with the accounting policy described in note (b).

e. Bridgeport Bounty Exploration Joint Venture

New Hope Corporation Limited has a 60% interest in the Bridgeport Bounty Exploration Joint Venture. The principle activity of this joint venture is to conduct exploration on ATP 560 of which the subsidiary is entitled to 60% of the output. The group's interests employed in the joint venture are included in the balance sheet, in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1(b).

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
40. PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
a. Summary financial information		
The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:		
Balance Sheet		
Current assets	2,026,667	1,963,160
Non-current assets	13,806	13,932
Total assets	<u>2,040,473</u>	<u>1,977,092</u>
Current liabilities	520,899	229,613
Non-current liabilities	1,388	6,164
Total liabilities	<u>522,287</u>	<u>235,777</u>
<i>Shareholders' equity</i>		
Issued capital	93,342	92,509
Reserves		
Share-based payments	1,642	1,216
Retained earnings	1,423,202	1,647,590
	<u>1,518,186</u>	<u>1,741,315</u>
Profit for the year	<u>33,078</u>	<u>375,019</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>33,078</u>	<u>375,019</u>
b. Guarantees entered into by parent entity		
Bank guarantees issued in relation to rehabilitation and utility obligations	<u>38,230</u>	<u>37,474</u>
	<u>38,230</u>	<u>37,474</u>

The parent entity has given unsecured guarantees in respect of mining restoration and rehabilitation. The liability has been recognised by the parent entity in relation to its rehabilitation obligations. See notes 24, 25 and 1(aa).

Further guarantees are provided in respect of statutory body suppliers with no liability being recognised by the parent entity as no losses are foreseen on these contingent liabilities.

c. Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

Details and estimates of maximum amounts of contingent liabilities for which no provision is included in the accounts, are as follows:

	2013 \$000	2012 \$000
<u>Controlled entities</u>		
The bankers of the consolidated entity have issued undertakings and guarantees to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Statutory Power Authorities and various other entities.	14,822	14,857

No losses are anticipated in respect of any of the above contingent liabilities.

For information about guarantees given by the parent entity, please see above.

d. Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment

As at 31 July 2013, the parent entity had contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment totalling \$95,000 (2012 - \$74,000). These commitments are not recognised as liabilities as the relevant assets have not yet been received.

41. DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE

During 2012, a number of entities within the group entered into a deed of cross guarantee. New Hope Corporation Limited, Jeebropilly Collieries Pty Ltd, Acland Pastoral Co. Pty Ltd, New Oakleigh Coal Pty Ltd, New Acland Coal Pty Ltd, New Lenton Coal Pty Ltd, Andrew Wright Holdings Pty Ltd, Arkdale Pty Ltd and Queensland Bulk Handling Pty Ltd are parties to a deed of cross guarantee under which each company guarantees the debts of the others. By entering into the deed, the wholly-owned entities have been relieved from the requirement to prepare a financial report and directors' report under Class Order 98/1418 (as amended) issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

a. Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

The above companies represent a "closed group" for the purposes of the Class Order, and as there are no other parties to the deed of cross guarantee that are controlled by New Hope Corporation Limited, they also represent the "extended closed group".

Set out below is the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 July 2013 for the closed group consisting of New Hope Corporation Limited, Jeebropilly Collieries Pty Ltd, Acland Pastoral Co. Pty Ltd, New Oakleigh Coal Pty Ltd, New Acland Coal Pty Ltd, New Lenton Coal Pty Ltd, Andrew Wright Holdings Pty Ltd, Arkdale Pty Ltd and Queensland Bulk Handling Pty Ltd.

	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
Revenue from continuing operations	610,852	739,883
Other income	-	151
	<u>610,852</u>	<u>740,034</u>
Expenses		
Cost of sales	(282,870)	(335,587)
Marketing and transportation	(139,314)	(140,846)
Administration	(13,287)	(26,101)
Other expenses	-	(1)
Profit before income tax	<u>175,381</u>	<u>237,499</u>
Income tax expense	(52,015)	(64,616)
Profit after income tax for the year	<u>123,366</u>	<u>172,883</u>
Other comprehensive income		
Items to be reclassified to profit and loss		
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax	(39,824)	10,708
Net transfer to profit and loss	(10,431)	(17,934)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	<u>(50,255)</u>	<u>(7,226)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>73,111</u>	<u>165,657</u>

41. DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE (continued)**b. Consolidated balance sheet**

Set out below is a consolidated balance sheet as at 31 July 2013 of the closed group consisting of New Hope Corporation Limited, Jeebropilly Collieries Pty Ltd, Acland Pastoral Co. Pty Ltd, New Oakleigh Coal Pty Ltd, New Acland Coal Pty Ltd, New Lenton Coal Pty Ltd, Andrew Wright Holdings Pty Ltd, Arkdale Pty Ltd and Queensland Bulk Handling Pty Ltd.

	2013	2012
	\$000	\$000
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,746	69,025
Trade and other receivables	331,158	218,913
Inventories	58,604	59,560
Held to maturity investments	1,228,995	1,435,961
Derivative financial instruments	-	20,392
Other	106	116
Total current assets	1,637,609	1,803,967
Non-current assets		
Receivables	2,775	4,181
Other financial assets	248,183	248,183
Derivative financial instruments	-	9,971
Property, plant and equipment	405,809	370,715
Exploration and evaluation assets	29,295	17,148
Deferred tax assets	38,752	-
Intangible assets	9,411	8,525
Total non-current assets	734,225	658,723
Total assets	2,371,834	2,462,690
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	123,102	58,952
Current tax liabilities	54,258	54,345
Provisions	28,434	27,592
Derivative financial instruments	29,721	-
Total current liabilities	235,515	140,889
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	-	23,699
Provisions	41,853	32,246
Derivative financial instruments	11,707	-
Total non-current liabilities	53,560	55,945
Total liabilities	289,075	196,834
Net assets	2,082,759	2,265,856
Equity		
Contributed equity	89,246	88,413
Reserves	9,112	58,941
Retained earnings	1,984,401	2,118,502
Total equity	2,082,759	2,265,856

42. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the final quarter, New Hope Corporation Limited entered into a contract to acquire a 15% interest in the Cuisinier tenement from Arrow Energy subject to government approvals and transfer of title. This additional tenement will increase oil production by approximately 240 barrels of oil per day, based on current rates.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the Directors' opinion:

- a. the financial statements and notes set out on pages 29 to 77 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with *Accounting Standards*, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 31 July 2013 and of their performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and

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

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

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

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

R.D. Millner
Director

S.J. Palmer
Director

Sydney
16 September 2013



Independent auditor's report to the members of New Hope Corporation Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of New Hope Corporation Limited (the company), which comprises the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 July 2013, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cashflow statement for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration for the New Hope Corporation Limited Group (the consolidated entity). The consolidated entity comprises the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 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. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

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

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

Independence

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers, ABN 52 780 433 757

Riverside Centre, 123 Eagle Street, BRISBANE QLD 4000, GPO Box 150, BRISBANE QLD 4001

T: +61 7 3257 5000, F: +61 7 3257 5999, www.pwc.com.au



Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of New Hope Corporation 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 31 July 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (b) the financial report and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 14 to 21 of the directors' report for the year ended 31 July 2013. 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.

In our opinion, the remuneration report of New Hope Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 July 2013, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Simon Neill
Partner

Sydney
16 September 2013

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

AS AT 14 SEPTEMBER 2013

As at 13 September 2013 there were 9,192 holders of ordinary shares in the Company.

Voting entitlement is one vote per fully paid ordinary share.

Distribution of equity securities	Number of shareholders	Fully paid ordinary shares	Number of rights holders	Ordinary rights
1 - 1,000	2,259	1,194,984	-	-
1,001 - 5,000	3,600	10,536,618	-	-
5,001 - 10,000	2,045	14,446,979	-	-
10,001 - 100,000	1,201	29,193,255	4	209,378
100,001 and over	87	775,343,389	-	-
	<u>9,192</u>	<u>830,715,225</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>209,378</u>
Holding less than a marketable parcel	349	14,836		

The names of substantial shareholders as disclosed in substantial shareholder notices received by the Company:

Shareholder	Number of shares	%
Washington H Soul Pattinson And Company Limited	495,696,418	59.67%
Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	91,490,000	11.01%
Perpetual Limited and subsidiaries	67,674,630	8.15%
1 Washington H Soul Pattinson And Company Limited	495,696,418	59.67%
2 Mitsubishi Materials Corporation	93,240,000	11.22%
3 J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	26,942,434	3.24%
4 RBC Investor Services Australia Nominees Pty Limited (Pi Pooled A/C)	24,391,120	2.94%
5 Domer Mining Co Pty Limited	22,000,000	2.65%
6 Farjoy Pty Ltd	15,500,000	1.87%
7 BKI Investment Company Limited	14,760,452	1.78%
8 National Nominees Limited	12,062,646	1.45%
9 HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	11,930,130	1.44%
10 Ubs Nominees Pty Ltd	10,187,046	1.23%
11 Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	6,750,337	0.81%
12 Taiheiyo Kouhatsu Inc	4,054,000	0.49%
13 Pacific Custodians Pty Limited (New Hope Employee S/P A/C)	3,750,000	0.45%
14 BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd (Drp)	3,262,289	0.39%
15 BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd (Agency Lending Drp A/C)	2,867,517	0.35%
16 RBC Investor Services Australia Nominees Pty Limited (PIIC A/C)	2,090,464	0.25%
17 J S Millner Holdings Pty Limited	2,009,197	0.24%
18 RBC Investor Services Australia Nominees Pty Ltd (Piselect A/C)	1,763,500	0.21%
19 Milton Corporation Limited	1,290,107	0.16%
20 Dixson Trust Pty Limited	1,225,596	0.15%
	<u>755,773,253</u>	<u>90.99%</u>

Unquoted equity securities	Number on issue	Number of holders
Rights issued under the New Hope Corporation Limited Employee Performance Rights Share Plan to take up ordinary shares	209,378	4



ABN: 38 010 653 844