



ASX Announcement | Media Release  
30 November 2015

## AGM VOTING

Sundance Resources Limited (“**Sundance**” or “**the Company**”) (ASX: SDL) wishes to clarify the circumstances influencing voting at the Company’s annual general meeting held today, 30 November 2015, in Perth.

The Sundance Board notes that proxies received for the Remuneration Report and election of Directors Barry Eldridge and Oleg Sheyko (resolutions 1, 2 and 3) voted at today’s meeting indicated more than 90% shareholder support for each of the resolutions.

However, representatives for Hanlong (Africa) Mining Investment Limited (“**Hanlong**”), which retains a 13.9% interest in Sundance, were in attendance and registered their opposition to resolutions 1, 2 and 3 via a poll. This is the second year in a row that Hanlong has registered its opposition to the Remuneration Report.

The Sundance Board believes Hanlong’s voting motives relate to its ongoing request for a seat on the Sundance Board. The Board has rejected this request to date, as the Board has not been convinced that this appointment would be in the best interests of all shareholders.

Sundance was pleased to see that the spill motion resolution 12 was not carried even though Hanlong voted for the spill. This allows the Sundance Board and management to remain focused on the important tasks it has at hand. At the same time, the Company will maintain an open and constructive dialogue with Hanlong whilst it remains a shareholder of Sundance.

**ENDS**

### **FURTHER INFORMATION:**

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### **About Sundance Resources**

*Sundance Resources is seeking to develop its flagship Mbalam-Nabeba Iron Ore Project, which straddles the border of Cameroon and the Republic of Congo in Central Africa. Stage One will be the production of a Direct Shipping Ore (“DSO”)-quality sinter fines product averaging >62.0% Fe at a rate of 40Mtpa for approximately 14 years based on blending material sourced from the deposits in the neighbouring countries of Cameroon and Congo. Stage Two, which is currently at a Pre-Feasibility Stage, would then extend the life of the operation by further 15-plus years producing high-grade Itabirite hematite concentrate. In April 2011, Sundance completed the Definitive Feasibility Study for Stage One and Pre-Feasibility Study for Stage Two of the Mbalam-Nabeba Iron Ore Project. The Project will utilise the following rail and port infrastructure to be financed, built and owned by the Government of Cameroon, a 540km rail line dedicated to the transport of iron ore through Cameroon and a dedicated mineral export terminal designed for taking bulk iron ore carriers of up to 300,000 tonnes.*

### **Forward Looking Statements**

*Certain statements made during or in connection with this communication, including without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the iron ore mining industry, financing a large capital project, expectations regarding iron ore prices, production, cash costs and to the operating results, growth prospects and the outlook of Sundance’s operations including the likely financing and commencement of commercial operations of the Nabeba-Mbalam-Nabeba Iron Ore Project and its liquidity and capital sources and expenditure, contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding Sundance's operations, economic performance and financial condition.*

*Although Sundance believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors: changes in economic and market conditions, deterioration in the iron ore market, deterioration in debt and equity markets that lead to the Project not being able to be financed, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government action, fluctuations in iron ore prices and exchange rates, business and operational risk management, changes in equipment life, capability or access to infrastructure, emergence of previously underestimated technical challenges, environmental or social factors which may affect a license to operate.*