A.C.N. 000 981 993

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

A.C.N. 000 981 993

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Your Directors present their report, together with the financial statements for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Principal Activities and Significant Changes in Nature of Activities

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was the operation of a golf club with licensed bar, restaurant and gaming facilities.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of activities during the year.

Operating Results and Review of Operations for the Year

The profit of the Company for the year was \$100,257 (2009: \$141,918). This profit was generated from the Company's activities as a registered club and from its golf course facilities.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There have been no significant changes in the Company's state of affairs to 31 December 2010.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

The payment of dividends by the Company is expressly prohibited by item 8(b) of the Articles of Association of the Bathurst Golf Club Limited.

After Balance Date Events

No known matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affect, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial years.

Future Developments

The Company expects to maintain the present status and level of operations and hence there are no likely known developments in future financial years.

Environmental Issues

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

BATHURST GOLF CLUB LIMITED A.C.N. 000 981 993 DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Directors

The names and details of the Directors of the Company in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows:

Directors	Position	Appointed	Ceased
Paul Desmond Oxley	President	5th April 2008	
Colin Geoffrey Hope	Vice-President	31st March 2009	
Manuel Pro	Captain	27th March 2007	
Paul William Bright	Vice-Captain	5th April 2008	
Peter John Brien	Treasurer	31st March 2010	
Trevor Alick Simmons	Director	16th July 2007	
James Stanley Johnston	Director	1st September 2009	
Michael James Locke	Director	31st March 2010	
John Charles Curtis	Director	31st March 2010	
Gerard Morris McCormick	Director	31st March 2010	
Raymond Charles Pepper	President	31st March 2003	31st March 2010
Matthew Roy Winwood-Smith	Treasurer	27th March 2007	31st March 2010
Andrew Vernon Hicks		26th June 2008	31st March 2010
Donald Allan Hammond		31st March 2009	31st March 2010

Secretary

The Company secretary is:

Bradley John Constable

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Meetings of Directors

During the financial year meetings of Directors (including committee meetings of the Directors) were held. Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

	Directors' Meetings		Course Committee		Promotions Committee	
	No. Eligible to Attend	No. Attended	No. Eligible to Attend	No. Attended	No. Eligible to Attend	No. Attended
Paul Desmond Oxley	12	10	3	0	9	2
Colin Geoffrey Hope	12	9	3	0	9	1
Manuel Pro	12	10	3	3	9	0
Paul William Bright	12	9	3	0	9	2
Peter John Brien	9	8	3	0	9	2
Trevor Alick Simmons	12	9	3	0	9	1
James Stanley Johnston	12	11	3	0	9	2
Michael James Locke	9	7	3	0	9	3
John Charles Curtis	9	8	3	0	9	4
Gerard Morris McCormick	9	8	3	0	9	1
Raymond Charles Pepper	3	3	3	0	0	0
Peter James Sheppard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matthew Roy Winwood-Smith	3	2	3	3	0	0
Andrew Vernon Hicks	3	2	3	0	0	0
Donald Allan Hammond	3	3	3	0	0	0

	G	olf	Finance		Clubhouse Committee	
	Com	nittee Committee		nittee		
	No. Eligible	No.	No. Eligible	No.	No. Eligible	No.
r	to Attend	Attended	to Attend	Attended	to Attend	Attended
Paul Desmond Oxley	12	0	3	0	9	2
Colin Geoffrey Hope	12	1	3	0	9	1
Manuel Pro	12	6	3	3	9	0
Paul William Bright	12	3	3	0	9	2
Peter John Brien	9	1	3	0	9	2
Trevor Alick Simmons	12	0	3	0	9	1
James Stanley Johnston	12	1	3	0	9	2
Michael James Locke	9	2	3	0	9	3
John Charles Curtis	9	1	3	0	9	4
Gerard Morris McCormick	9	2	3	0	9	1
Raymond Charles Pepper	3	0	3	0	0	0
Peter James Sheppard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Matthew Roy Winwood-Smith	3	0	3	3	0	0
Andrew Vernon Hicks	3	0	3	0	0	0
Donald Allan Hammond	3	3	3	0	0	0

BATHURST GOLF CLUB LIMITED A.C.N. 000 981 993 DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Share Options

No options for shares in the Company have been granted or exercised during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the end of the financial year.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

Insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Company in regards to insurance cover provided to the officers of Bathurst Golf Club Limited so long as the Directors of Bathurst Golf Club Limited act in accordance with the Company Constitution and the Law, the officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Company against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Company. The premiums for this insurance amounted to \$1,155.

The auditors of the Company are in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Company.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

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

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 31 December 2010 has been received and is following this Report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.298 (2) of the Corporations Act 2001:

Paul Desmond Oxley

Director

Peter John Brien

Director

Dated this 7th Day of March, 2011

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

To the Directors of Bathurst Golf Club Limited:

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 31 December 2010 there has been:

- i. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

DJ Weekes MBus FCA Registered Auditor No: 4159

DJ Weekes & Co Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants 211 George Street, Bathurst, NSW, 2795

Dated this 4th Day of March, 2011.

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

		2010	2009
Revenue	Note	\$	\$
Revenue from Continuing Operations	2	1,385,818	1 406 522
Cost of Sales	: // //	(236,719)	1,406,522 (248,311)
Administation Expenses		(51,546)	(50,388)
Finance Costs		. (31,340)	(50,588)
Marketing Expenses		(57,968)	(47,318)
Occupancy Costs		(102,914)	(98,732)
Other Expenses		(836,008)	(813,832)
Prior Period Adjustments		(406)	(6,022)
Profit Before Income Tax		100,257	141,919
Income Tax Expense	3	22 E	(300)
Profit from Continuing Operations		100,257	141,919
Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued Operations after tax			
Profit for the Year		100,257	141,919
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Net Gain on Revaluation of Land and Buildings		=	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Net of Tax			
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		100,257	141,919

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

A COTTON	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	494,379	365,005
Inventories	8	18,686	20,426
Trade and Other Receivables	9	<u> </u>	3,588
Other Current Assets	10	24,910	21,315
N. G.		537,975	410,334
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	11	1,592,508	1,570,354
		1,592,508	1,570,354
TOTAL ASSETS		2,130,483	1,980,688
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	12	29,344	28,637
Short-Term Provisions	13	65,464	52,850
Other Current Liabilities	14	157,580	129,898
		252,388	211,385
Non-Current Liabilities		8	
Long-Term Provisions	15	38,160	29,625
		38,160	29,625
TOTAL LIABILITIES		290,548	241,010
NET ASSETS		1,839,935	1,739,678
			1,757,070
MEMBER'S FUNDS			
Reserves	16	1,369,784	1,369,784
Accumulated Funds	17	470,151	369,894
		1,839,935	1,739,678

BATHURST GOLF CLUB LIMITED A.C.N. 000 981 993 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Issued Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$	General Reserve	Total \$
Balance at 1 January 2008 Profit attributable to Members of the Parent Entity	-	227,976	1,369,784	σ	1,597,760
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Retrospective adjustment upon change in Accounting Policy Subtotal Dividends Paid or Provided for	-	5.	5	-	=
	-	141,918			141,918
		369,894	1,369,784	-	1,739,678
Balance at 31 December 2009		369,894	1,369,784		1,739,678
Balance at 1 January 2009 Profit attributable to Members of the Parent Entity	-	369,894 -	1,369,784	-	1,739,678
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests Total Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Retrospective adjustment upon change in Accounting Policy Subtotal Dividends Paid or Provided for	-	100,257	-	-	100,257
		470,151	1,369,784	-	1,839,935
Balance at 31 December 2010		470,151	1,369,784		1,839,935

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STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Cashflows from Operating Activities Receipts from Members and Guests Interest Received Payments to Suppliers and Employees Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	18	1,537,492 12,813 (1,355,775) 194,530	1,456,938 12,778 (1,263,958) 205,758
Cashflows from Investing Activities Net Cash Flow from Sale/Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities		(65,157) (65,157)	(81,756) (81,756)
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash Held		129,373	124,002
Cash at Beginning of Financial Year		365,006	241,004
Cash at End of Financial Year		494,379	365,006

A.C.N. 000 981 993

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

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

Australian Accounting Standards set out the accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial report and notes thereto also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

a. Presentation Currency

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

b. Income Tax

The company does not have any income tax liability or refund due at 31 December 2010 (2009: Nil). This is because the company is exempt from income tax as its main purpose is the encouragement of a game of sport, being golf. This position is consistent with TR97/22 and section 23(g)ii of ITAA 1936.

c. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

d. Property, Plant & Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value (being the amount for which as asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the statement of comprehensive income and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

d. Property, Plant & Equipment (cont'd)

Property (cont'd)

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Plant & Equipment

Plant & equipment are measured on the cost basis.

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

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cist of the item can be measured reliably, All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

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

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

Club House Plant	10 - 33.33%	Prime Cost
Course Plant & Equipment	10 - 25%	Prime Cost
Poker Machines	30 - 40%	Prime Cost
Kitchen Equipment	10 - 25%	Prime Cost

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

d. Property, Plant & Equipment (cont'd)

Depreciation (cont'd)

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

e. Leases

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

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

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

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

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

f. Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either of fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

A.C.N. 000 981 993

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED **31 DECEMBER 2010**

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

d. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Classification and Subsequent Measurement (cont'd)

Amortised Cost is calculated as:

- the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured i. at initial recognition;
- ii. less principal repayments;
- plus or minus the cumulative amortization of the difference, if any, iii. between the amount initially recognized and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest rate method; and
- iv. less any reduction for impairment.

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

Financial Assets at fair value through profit and loss (i)

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

(ii) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other loans and receivables are classified as non-current assets).

(iii) Held to Maturity Investments

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

A.C.N. 000 981 993 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

d. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Classification and Subsequent Measurement (cont'd)

(iii) Held to Maturity Investments (cont'd)

Held to maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other investments are classified as current assets).

If during the period the Company sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of the held to maturity investments before maturity, the entire held to maturity investment category would be tainted and reclassified as available for sale.

(iv) Available for Sale Financial Assets

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

Available for sale financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other financial assets are classified as current assets.)

(v) Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair Value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment

At each reporting date the Company assess whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available for sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to be determinate of whether impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

d. Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Derecognition

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

e. Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the assets, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

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

f. Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may satisfy vesting requirements.

g. Provisions

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

h. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investment with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within the short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

i. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed.

Interest revenue is recognized using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

j. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognized as a current liability with the amounts being normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

k. Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

I. Comparative Figures

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

When the Company applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

m. Superannuation

The Company contributes to employee superannuation funds on the basis of relevant legislation. Contributions are charged against income as the liability is accrued.

n. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and the best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

o. Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

During the current year the Company adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

The adoption of these standards has impacted the recognition, measurement and disclosure of certain transactions. The following is an explanation of the impact the adoption of these standards and interpretations has had on the financial statements of Bathurst Golf Club Limited.

AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements

In September 2007 the Australian Accounting Standards Board revised AASB 101 and as a result, there have been changes to the presentation and disclosure of certain information within the financial statements. Below is an overview of the key changes and the impact on the Company's financial statements.

Disclosure Impact

Terminology changes - The revised version of AASB 101 contains a number of terminology changes, including the amendment of the names of the primary financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income – The revised AASB 101 requires all income and expenses to be presented in either one statement, the statement of comprehensive income, or two statements, a separate income statement and a statement of comprehensive income. The previous version of AASB 101 required only the presentation of a single income statement.

The Company's financial statements now contain a statement of comprehensive income.

Other Comprehensive Income – The revised version of AASB 101 introduces the concept of 'other comprehensive income' which comprises of income and expenses that are not recognised in profit or loss as required by other Australian Accounting Standards. Items of other comprehensive income are to be disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income. Entities are required to disclose the income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income. The previous version of AASB 101 did not contain an equivalent concept.

AASB 2009-5: Further amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 8, 101, 107, 117, 118, 136 & 139].

These standards detail numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to accounting standards arising from the IASB's annual improvement project and have not materially affected the Company's financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

p. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

i. AASB 9: Financial Instruments and AASB 2009-11: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12] applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

These standards are applicable retrospectively and amend the classification and measurement of financial assets. The Company has not yet determined the potential impact on the financial statements.

ii.AASB 2009-12: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This standard makes a number of editorial amendments to a range of Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of International Financial Reporting Standards by the IASB.

The Company does not anticipate early adoption of any of the above Australian Accounting Standards.

Note 2: Revenue from Continuing Operations

	2010 \$	2009 \$
Trading Revenue		
Bar Sales	415,947	437,336
Poker Machine Sales	165,711	167,567
Keno	1,488	2,794
Tobacco Sales	609	6,791
Confectioney Sales	4,634	2,822
Green Fees	219,054	214,562
Subscriptions	319,215	331,612
Sponsorship	16,609	13,718
Competition Fees	119,889	120,432
Golf Cart Hire	39,759	35,826
Interest Income	12,813	12,778
Other Income	70,089	60,284
Total Trading Revenue	1,385,818	1,406,522

These Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the attached Audit Report

A.C.N. 000 981 993

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 3: Income Tax Expense

The company does not have any income tax liability or refund due at 31 December 2010 (2009: Nil). This is because the company is exempt from income tax as its main purpose is the encouragement of a game of sport, being golf. This position is consistent with TR97/22 and section 23(g)ii of ITAA1936.

2010

2009

Position	No.	Amount Paid
Secretary/Manager	1	\$50,000 - \$100,00
2 october 3/1/14mager	1	\$50,000 - \$100,0

	\$	\$
Note 5: Auditor Remuneration		
Audit Fees	10,000	10,000

Note 6: Dividends

The payment of dividends by the Company is expressly prohibited by item 8(b) of the Articles of Association of the Bathurst Golf Club Limited.

	2010 \$	2009 \$
Note 7: Cash and Cash Equivalents	Ψ	Ψ
GNBS Trading Account	59,002	27,019
GNBS Keno Account	5,837	4,975
GNBS Machinery Account	4,893	207
GNBS Cash Management Account	31,057	64,193
GNBS Staff Fund	67,582	49,710
GNBS Term Deposit	300,000	200,000
GNBS Visa Account	878	195
Cash Floats	17,067	12,614
Cash in Transit	8,063	6,093
	494,379	365,006

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	2010	2009
Note O. I.	\$	\$
Note 8: Inventories		
Current		
At Average Cost	18,686	20,426
	18,686	20,426
N. O. m		
Note 9: Trade and Other Receivables		
Trade Debtors	=	=
Sundry Debtors		3,588
		3,588
Note 10: Other Current Assets		
Prepayments	24.010	21 215
repayments	24,910	21,315
Note 11: Property, Plant & Equipment		
a. Carrying Values at 31 December 2010		
Land & Buildings		
Land & Buildings at Directors Valuation	1,427,361	1,424,773
Total Land & Buildings	1,427,361	1,424,773
3	1,127,001	1,121,773
Club House Plant & Equipment		
Club House Plant & Equipment at Cost	164,056	140,990
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(135,392)	(127,612)
2300 A Additional Depression	28,664	13,378
	20,004	13,376
Poker Machine Plant & Equipment at Cost	77,804	73,054
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(72,887)	(65,703)
2000 1 toodinatated Depreciation	4,917	7,351
	. 4,917	7,331
Course Plant & Equipment	326,902	293,599
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(199,884)	(174,411)
Bess. Accommission Depression		119,188
	127,018	119,100
Kitchen Assets	7,711	7,205
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(3,163)	(1,541)
T. T	4,548	5,664
Total Plant & Equipment	1,592,508	1,570,354
- out a min or Equipment	1,392,300	1,570,554

A.C.N. 000 981 993

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 11: Property, Plant & Equipment (cont'd) b. Movements in Carrying Amounts

	Land & Buildings	Club House Plant & Equip	Poker Machines	Course Plant & Equip	Kitchen Assets	Total
1 January 2009 Balance at Beginning of Year Additions Disposals Depreciation Expense Balance at 31 December 2009	1,417,855 6,918 - - 1,424,773	17,498 1,240 (5,360) 13,378	5,500 8,600 - (6,750) 7,350	80,440 63,207 - (24,459) 119,188	5,414 1,791 - (1,541) 5,664	1,526,707 81,756 (38,110) 1,570,353
1 January 2010 Balance at Beginning of Year Additions Disposals Depreciation Expense Balance at 31 December 2010	1,424,773 2,588 - 1,427,361	13,378 23,102 (7,816) 28,664	7,350 4,751 (7,184) 4,917	119,188 33,805 (25,975) 127,018	5,664 506 (1,622) 4,548	1,570,353 64,752 (42,597) 1,592,508

	2010 \$	2009
Note 12: Trade and Other Payables	3	\$
Trade Creditos	25,857	28,077
Other Creditors	3,487	559
	29,344	28,636
Note 13: Short-Term Provisions		
Annual Leave	38,410	33,270
Rostered Days Off	2,436	-
Sick Leave	24,618	19,581
	65,464	52,851
Note 14: Other Current Liabilities		
Accrued Expenses	10,000	10,000
GST/PAYG Liability	31,055	12,171
Buggy Shed Rent in Advance	2,625	4,125
Members Subs in Advance	109,277	103,152
Other Liabilities	4,623	=
Functions Deposit Liability	-	450
	157,580	129,898

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 15: Long-Term Provisions	2010 \$	2009
Long Service Leave	38,160	29,625
	38,160	29,625
Note 16: Reserves		
Asset Revaluation Reserve	1,369,784	1,369,784
	1,369,784	1,369,784
Note 17: Retained Profits		
Retained Profits at the Beginning of the Year	369,894	227,976
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period	100,257	141,918
Retained Profits at the End of the Year	470,151	369,894
State		302,024
Note 18: Cash Flow Information		
Operating Surplus After Income Tax	100,257	141,918
Non Cook Flavor in Over die G		
Non-Cash Flows in Operating Surplus Depreciation		
	42,597	38,109
Movement in Employee Entitlements	21,147	13,452
Prior Year Adjustment	406	27,626
	64,150	79,187
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	1,740	(726)
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade and Other Receivables	3,588	(2,888)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Current Assets	(3,595)	(539)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	708	(7,613)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	27,682	(3,582)
50 × 50.	30,123	(15,348)
Nacaln	1752	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	194,530	205,757

Note 19: Financial Reporting by Segment

The Financial report is for the Bathurst Golf Club Limited as an individual entity. The Company operates in one industry within Australia, being that of a licensed Golf Club.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	2010	2009
Note 20: Related Party Transactions	\$	\$
Transactions between relates parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions		
no more favourable than those available to		
other parties unless otherwise stated:		
Directors and Their Associated Entities		
John Curtis - Building Repairs to Clubhouse	5,404	-
Paul Bright - Labour for Bar Renovations	2,000	_

Note 21: Financial Instruments

a. Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments and accounts receivable and payable. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The totals for each category of financial instruments measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements are as follows:

Financial Assets	Note		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	494,379	365,006
Trade and Other Receivables	9	-	3,588
Total Financial Assets		494,379	365,006
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	12	29,344	28,636
Total Financial Liabilities	•	29,344	28,636

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

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

a. Market Risk

i. Interest Rate Risk

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

A.C.N. 000 981 993

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

Note 21: Financial Instruments

a. Financial Risk Management (cont'd)

b. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Company's approach to liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities by monitoring its cash reserves and available credit facilities and only investing cash with reputable institutions.

b. Financial Instruments Composition and Maturity Analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity.

	Weighted							
	Average	Average Floating Fixed Interest Maturing			uring In	ng In Non		
	Int Rate	Interest	1 year	1 year to	More than	Interest		
	%	Rate	or less	5 years	5 years	Bearing	Total	
31 December 2010								
Financial Assets								
Cash on Hand	0.00%	2		2		25,130	25,130	
Cash at Bank	2.56%	169,249	12	-	-	25,150	169,249	
Term Deposit	3.62%	107,247	300,000	-		=	300,000	
,	3.0270	169,249	300,000	=	-	25,130	494,379	
Financial Liabilities								
Trade and Other Payables	0.00%	_	_	2		29,344	29,344	
P ostpulston		-	-		_	29,344	29,34	
31 December 2009							unaire e	
Financial Assets								
Cash on Hand	0.00%	_	_	<u> </u>		18,708	18,708	
Cash at Bank	1.75%	146,298	<u>-</u>		_	-	146,298	
Term Deposit	5.10%		200,000	- 2	12	2	200,000	
Trade and Other Receivables	0.00%		200,000	_		3,588	3,588	
		146,298	200,000	-	.=	22,296	368,59	
Financial Liabilities								
Trade and Other Payables	0.00%	11.72	2	_	_	28,636	28,630	
	0.0070	-	.7.	15	.7	28,636	28,630	

BATHURST GOLF CLUB LIMITED A.C.N. 000 981 993 DIRECTORS' DECLARATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2010

The Directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out in the preceding pages, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - a. Comply with Accounting Standards; and
 - b. Give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2010 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
- 2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Paul Desmond

Director

Peter John Brien

Director

Dated this 7th Day of March, 2011.

DJ Weekes & Co

Pty Limited ABN: 67 107 735 731 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BUSINESS & TAXATION SPECIALISTS

Liability limited by a scheme approved under

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation 211 George Street BATHURST NSW 2795 PO Box 1303
BATHURST NSW 2795
Telephone: (02) 6332 3110
Facsimile: (02) 6332 3132
e-mail: admin@wcbx.com.au

Bathurst Golf Club Limited ACN 000 981 993 Independent Audit Report to the Members

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Bathurst Golf Club Limited "the company", which comprises the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of Bathurst Golf Club Limited, 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 (IFRS).

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company'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 that we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Bathurst Golf Club Limited ACN 000 981 993

Independent Audit Report To the Members

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the Directors of Bathurst Golf Club Limited, would be the same terms if given to the Director as at the time of this auditor's report.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion,

- (a) The financial report of Bathurst Golf Club Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - i. Giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 December 2010 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;
 - ii. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

The financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matter:

The limited segregation of administrative and other functions within the company reduced the internal controls of the Company.

This information is provided for the benefit of the members only and does not form part of the audit.

DJ Weekes MBus FCA

Registered Auditor No: 4159

DJ Weekes & Co Ptv Ltd **Chartered Accountants**

211 George Street, Bathurst, NSW, 2795

Dated this 8th Day of March, 2011.