COMMSECURE LIMITED
(now trading as Welcome Stranger Mining Limited)
ABN 69 007 670 386
AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

CONTENTS

Commsecure Limited (now trading as Welcome Stranger Mining Limited) is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its principal place of business is Suite 8, Floor 6, 55 Miller St. Pyrmont Sydney NSW 2009. The registered office is Suite 8, Floor 6, 55 Miller St. Pyrmont, Sydney NSW 2009.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Background

The Board of Directors of Commsecure Limited (now trading as Welcome Stranger Mining Limited) (the Company) is responsible for the Corporate Governance of the company and its controlled entities (the Group). The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the group on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement on the governance practices adopted by the Company is structured with reference to the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Principles and Recommendations. The practices are summarised below.

The Board is committed to improving its corporate governance practices and embracing the principles put out by the ASX Corporate Governance Council, however the Board is of a view that the adoption of the practices and principles should be in line with the growth in size, changes in the nature and increase in complexity of the Company's business.

The Board aims to achieve all of the Best Practice Recommendations in stages as the Company grows and its circumstances change over time. As reported in the current years' and previous years' annual report, the Company has been concentrating on its efforts to restore the financial position of the Company and does not have sufficient resources to adopt and improve its corporate governance practices at present.

A number of the principles previously adopted by the Company were not consistently adhered to during the period from March 2009 to February 2015. During this period, the Company was placed in voluntary liquidation (July 2009). The liquidation was subsequently terminated on 29 November 2010 via a court order. It is the new Board's intention to apply all principles previously adopted on the resumption of quotation on the ASX and achieve all of the Best Practice Recommendations in stages as the Company grows and its circumstances change over time.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

For the reasons outlined above, this principle previously adopted by the Company was not consistently adhered to during the period from March 2009 to February 2015.
On resumption of quotation of the Group's securities on the ASX, it is the Board's intention to ensure the Company is structured such that there are clearly defined roles, segregation of duties and responsibilities and approved levels of authority between the management and the governance of the Company. The Board will set the overall corporate governance policy for the Company including determining the strategic direction, establishing policies and goals for management and monitoring the achievement of them. The Board will delegate responsibility for the day to day management of the Company to the Chief Executive Officer and the senior executive team.

The key responsibilities of the Board will include:

- setting the long-term strategy and annual business plan including objectives and milestones to be achieved;
- evaluating capital, cash and operating risk budgets and making appropriate recommendations on an annual basis;
- reviewing and approving the Company's financial, strategic and operational goals and assessing key business developments as formulated by management in line with the objectives and goals set by the Board;
- monitoring the performance of the Company against the financial objectives and operational goals set by the Board and reviewing the implementation of Board approved strategies;
- assessing the appropriateness of the skill sets and the levels of experience of the members of the Board, individually and as a whole and selecting new members to join the Board when a vacancy exists;
- appointing, removing and determining the terms of engagement of the Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Company Secretary;
- overseeing the delegation of authority for the day to day management of the Company;
- ensuring that the risk management systems, financial reporting and information systems, personnel, policies and procedures are all operating efficiently and effectively by establishing a framework of internal controls and compliance;
- reviewing major contracts, goods or services on credit terms, acceptance of counter-party risks and issuing guarantees on behalf of the Company;
- approving the capital structure and major funding requirements of the Company;
- making recommendations as to the terms of engagement, independence and the appointment and removal of the external auditors;
- setting the Code of Conduct for the Company and ensuring that appropriate standards of corporate governance and ethics are effectively communicated throughout the Company and complied with;
- reviewing the adherence by each director to the Directors' Code of Ethics;
- establishing policies to ensure that the Company complies with the ASX Continuous Disclosure Policy;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued)

- approving the Company's half year and full year reports to the shareholders, ASX and ASIC; and
- ensuring that recruitment, retention, termination, remuneration, performance review and succession planning policies and procedures are in place and complied with.

Principle 2: Structure the Board to add value
For the reasons outlined above, this principle previously adopted by the Company was not consistently adhered to during the period from March 2009 to February 2015.

The Board is presently structured to maximise value to the Company and the shareholders. The Board is of a size and composition that is conducive to making decisions expediently, with the benefit of a variety of perspectives, experiences and skills.

Board composition
The Board is composed of three directors. The skills, experience and expertise relevant to the position of Director held by each Director in office at the date of the annual report are included in the Directors Report.

It is noted that the Company's board composition is not in keeping with the commentary and guidance to Best Practice Recommendations 2.1. The Board is of the opinion that the current stage of uncertainty in relation to the future operations of the Company requires the Company to have a board, which has more of a hands-on and technical experience in order to stabilise the Company. However, the board is committed to follow the guidance to Best Practice Recommendations 2.1 by appointing independent directors to the Board once the future direction of the Company is resolved.

The Board has determined that there are sufficient appropriate alternative governance measures in place to ensure that non compliance with the recommendations does not give rise to undue risk or other material concerns relating to the management and oversight of the Company.

Term of office
The members of the Board are elected by the shareholders to ensure that the Board has the appropriate mix of expertise and experience.

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, if a person is appointed as Director during the year, the Company must confirm appointment by resolution at the Company's next Annual General Meeting.

One-third of the Board retires and makes themselves available for re-election at the following Annual General Meeting, with the exception of the Chief Executive Officer. No Director, with the exception of the Chief Executive Officer, is allowed to retain office for more than 3 years without submitting himself or herself for re-election.

When a vacancy exists on the Board, the Board appoints the most suitable candidate from a panel of candidates, who then must stand for election at the next Annual General Meeting if he or she wishes to continue as a member of the Board in the following year.

Personal interests & conflicts
Directors must not take advantage of their position as Directors and must not allow their personal interests, or the interests of any associated person to interfere or exert undue influence on their conduct or decisions as a Director.

Directors also have a duty to avoid conflicts of interest between the best interests of the Company and their own personal or commercial interests. Conflicts of interest can be either actual or potential. If a conflict of interest arises, Directors must disclose their interests to the Board immediately. The Directors concerned must not be present at the meeting while the matter is being considered and must not be allowed to vote on the matter either.

Independent professional advice
There are procedures in place, agreed by the Board, to enable directors in furtherance of their duties to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense.

Board Standing Committees
Due to the size of the Company and present uncertainties the Board has decided not to formally establish a Nomination Committee.

Although the Board established an Audit and Risk Management Committee, at the date of this report, the Company has not appointed any member to the Committee and as such, the responsibilities and duties of this Committee were taken up by the Board during the year. The small size and the hands on approach of the Board enable it to handle particular issues relevant to verifying and safeguarding the integrity of the Company's financial reporting with the same efficiency as an Audit and Risk Management Committee.

Consequently, the Company does not comply with Best Practice Recommendations. However the Board will keep this position under review.

Summary
In summary, the Company does not meet the requirements of Principle 2 of the Corporate Governance Guidelines in that:
(i) The Board does not comprise a majority of independent Directors;
(ii) The Chairperson is not an independent Director;
As explained throughout this section, the Board feels that at the present time each of the recommendations is not cost effective for adoption in a small public company. However the Board will constantly monitor and review the situation.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued)

Principle 3 and 10: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making and recognise the legitimate interests of stakeholders
For the reasons outlined above, this principle previously adopted by the Company was not consistently adhered to during the period from March 2009 to February 2015.

Code of Conduct & Ethics
The Company had a Code of Conduct, which sets the standards in accordance with which each director, manager and employee of the Company is expected to act. The code is communicated to all levels of the Company and deals with areas such as professional conduct, customers/consumers, suppliers, advisers/regulators, competitors, the community and the employees.

In addition to the Code of Conduct, the Company also had a Directors' Code of Ethics, which sets out particular issues relevant to directors' obligations to the Company.

Share trading policy
The constitution permits directors, senior executives and other officers of the Company to trade in Company shares as long as they comply with the Company's Share Trading Policy. The Share Trading Policy is a code that is designed to minimise the potential for insider trading.

Directors must notify the Chairman of the Board, before they buy or sell shares in the Company. If the Chairman of the Board intends to trade in the Company shares, the Chairman of the Board must give prior notice to the Chairman of the Audit & Risk Management Committee. The details of the share trading must be given to the Company Secretary who must lodge such details of such changes with the ASX.

Senior executives must give prior notice to the Chief Executive Officer, while other officers must notify the Company Secretary, before trading in the Company shares and details of all such transactions must be given, in writing, to the Company Secretary within 7 business days.

Any changes in substantial shareholding of the Directors, senior executives or other officers must be reported to the ASX within 2 business days of such trading. The policy also recommends that trading in the Company shares only occur in the following trading windows:

- 30 days after the announcement of the Company's half year results; and
- 30 days after the announcement of the Company's full year results.

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting
For the reasons outlined above, this principle previously adopted by the Company was not consistently adhered to during the period from March 2009 to February 2015.

It is the Board's responsibility to ensure an effective internal control framework exists within the entity. This includes internal controls to deal with both the effectiveness and efficiency of significant business processes, the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information as well as non financial considerations such as benchmarking of operational key performance indicators.

Executive Certification

Historically the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) are required to and have provided assurance to the Board stating that the financial statements and reports of the Company:

- Present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the operating results and financial condition in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001;
- Are founded on a system of risk management and internal compliance and control, and these are operating efficiently and effectively in all material aspects.

However, as stated, the principles previously adopted by the Company were not adhered to during the period from March 2009 to December 2013 – including the requirement to obtain assurance from the CEO and the CFO that the financial statements present a true and fair view, in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and are founded on a system of risk management and internal compliance and control. It is the Boards intention to apply all principles previously adopted on the resumption of quotation on the ASX - including the requirement to obtain assurances from the CEO and the CFO in relation to the financial statements, systems of risk management and internal controls - in stages as the Company grows and its circumstances change over time.

Audit & Risk Management Committee – audit responsibilities
The Company currently does not have an Audit Committee. Historically the Board believes a separate audit committee in a company of this size with the absence of independent Directors would be of little value. The small size of the Company and the hands on approach of the Board enable it to handle particular issues relevant to verifying and safeguarding the integrity of the Company's financial reporting with the same efficiency as an audit committee.

The Board is committed to following the Best Practice Recommendation 4.3, and will establish an independent Audit & Risk Management Committee once independent Directors are appointed and the Company increases in size.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued)

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure

Historically, the Company's market disclosure policy is to ensure that shareholders and the market are fully informed of the Company's strategy, performance and details of any information or events that could be material to the value of the Company's securities. The Company is committed to ensuring that all information that may have a material impact on the Company's share value is disclosed to the market in a timely and balanced manner.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Company Secretary, in consultation with the Board, are responsible, for the review, authorisation and disclosure of information to the ASX and for overseeing and coordinating information disclosures to the ASX, shareholders, brokers, analysts, the media and the public.

The Company ensures that it also complies with the requirements of the Listing Rules of the Australian Stock Exchange ("ASX") and the Corporations Act in providing information to shareholders through:

- The half-yearly report to the ASX;
- The Annual Report which is distributed to the ASX and to shareholders prior to the Annual General Meeting;
- The Annual General Meeting and other meetings called to obtain approval from shareholders where appropriate;
- Ad-hoc releases to the ASX as required under the ASX Listing Rules.

However, for the period March 2009 to February 2015, the Company did not comply with this principle in a timely manner. Half yearly reports of the periods December 2009, December 2010, December 2011 and December 2012 are anticipated to be reported to the ASX in February 2015. The annual reports for the years ending June 2009, June 2010, June 2011, June 2012 and June 2013 are anticipated to be distributed to the ASX in February 2015. The Annual General Meeting to consider the Annual Reports for years June 2009, June 2010, June 2011, June 2012 and June 2013 is expected to be held in March 2015.

It is the Boards intention to apply all principles previously adopted in a timely manner on the resumption of quotation on the ASX and achieve all of the Best Practice Recommendations in stages as the Company grows and its circumstances change over time.

Principle 6: Respect the rights of shareholders

Communication to shareholders

The Company recognises the rights of its shareholders and other interested stakeholders to have easy access to balanced, understandable and timely information concerning the operations of the Group. The Chief Executive Officer and the Company Secretary are primarily responsible for ensuring communications with shareholders are delivered in accordance with this strategy and with our policy of continuous disclosure.

The Company strives to communicate with shareholders and other stakeholders in a regular manner as outlined in Principle 5 of this statement. However as stated on page 4, in the period from March 2009 to December 2014 the Company did not communicate with shareholders and other stakeholders in a timely manner.

The Board encourages participation of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting or any other shareholder meetings to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Company's strategy and goals. Shareholders are requested to vote on the appointment and aggregate remuneration of Directors, the granting of options and shares to Directors, issue of shares and changes to the constitution.

Annual General Meeting

Historically, the Board encourages full participation of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Company's strategy and goals.

The Board has also requested representatives from the Company's external auditor, to be present at the Annual General Meeting to answer questions that shareholders might have about the scope and conduct of the audit, the preparation and content of the auditor's report, the accounting policies adopted by the Company and the independence of the auditor.

It is the Boards intention to apply all principles previously adopted on the resumption of quotation on the ASX and implement all of the Best Practice Recommendations in stages as the Company grows and its circumstances change.

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

Risk management responsibilities

The Company's risk management framework is designed to identify, assess, monitor and manage material business risks, both financial and non-financial, to minimise their impact on the achievement of organisational goals.

As no member has been appointed to the Audit & Risk Management Committee, the Board is responsible for reviewing and ratifying the system of risk management, internal compliance and control, codes of conduct and legal compliance.

Historically, the Board delegates to the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer the responsibilities for the establishment, implementation and maintenance of the system of risk management including measures of its effectiveness.

In the period March 2009 to December 2014, the Board did not receive a report from management as required under section 295A of the Corporation Act that the Company's risk management framework is effective for the Company's purpose.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued)

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk (continued)
As disclosed on page 43, the principles previously adopted by the Company were not always adhered to during the period from March 2009 to February 2015. It is the Boards intention to apply all principles previously adopted on the resumption of quotation on the ASX and achieve all of the Best Practice Recommendations in stages as the Company grows and its circumstances change over time.

Principle 8: Encourage enhanced performance
As stated above, principles previously adopted by the Company were not always adhered to during the period from March 2009 to February 2015.

Performance evaluation
The Board has responsibility with respect to the following functions:

- develop policies and procedures to identify, assess and enhance the skills, expertise and competencies of the Directors individually and the Board as a whole; and
- develop a process and establish the criteria for evaluating the performance of the Directors and the Board as a whole.

Monthly financial results
Historically, the Chief Financial Officer distributes the monthly financial results of the Company to members of the Board before each monthly Board meeting. This ensures the Board is kept up to date with all the necessary information to effectively discharge their duties in its discussions and deliberations. The Board is also free to meet and question individual members of management to clarify issues on any matter pertaining to the Company.

However, as previously stated the principles, previously adopted by the Company were not always adhered to during the period from March 2009 to December 2014 – including the provision of monthly reports. It is the Boards intention to apply all principles previously adopted – including distribution of monthly results before each board meeting - on the resumption of quotation on the ASX and implement all of the Best Practice Recommendations in stages as the Company grows and its circumstances change.

Director induction and training
New Directors will be provided with an induction program to introduce them to the Company structure, culture and business operations.

Directors are also encouraged to undertake continuous professional development, at the Company's expense, to keep their skills up to date.

Principle 9: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

Remuneration responsibilities
The Company's remuneration policy is disclosed in the Directors' Report. The policy has been set out to ensure that the performance of Directors, key executives and staff reflect each person's accountabilities, duties and their level of performance, and to ensure that remuneration is competitive in attracting, motivating and retaining staff of the highest quality. A program of regular performance appraisals and objective setting for key executives and staff is in place. These annual reviews take into account individual and company performance, market movements and expert advice.

The Board determines any changes to the remuneration of key executives on an annual basis.

The Board determines and reviews compensation arrangements for the Directors and the executive team.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of Commsecure Limited (now trading as Welcome Stranger Mining Limited) and the entities it controlled. The following persons held office as Directors at any time during or since the end of the financial year.

Current directors:

The names and details of Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report as as follows. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated. The details of each of the current Directors' position, date of appointment, qualifications, experience and expertise and assessment of independence is listed in the table below.

Tony Crimmins	Director (Non Executive) appointed 7 October 2010
Qualifications:	Mr Crimmins has a Master of Chemical Engineering and a Master of Business Administration degree.
Special Responsibilities	Director
Interest in Shares & Options:	28,333,333 (15.53% of total share capital) and Nil Options
Experience:	Mr Crimmins is an experienced corporate executive, advisor and company director. He has a background in Chemical and Environmental Engineering. He brings a wealth of experience in management consulting has successfully assisted 12 businesses list onto the Australia Stock Exchange.
Directorships held in Other Listed Entities during the last 3 years	Mr Crimmins is a director of ASX listed companies JAT Energy Limited. Mr Crimmins was a director of DVM international Limited, now known as Tangiers Petroleum Limited from 22 April 2005 to 5 April 2008, Retail Star Limited now known as Resource Star Limited from 15 August 2006 to 6 August 2007, Reco Financial Services Limited now known as Land and Mineral Exploration Limited from 15 June 2006 until 14 May 2008, FTD Corporation Limited now known as Agri-trade Holdings Limited from 31 May 2010 to 18 January 2011 and RKS Consolidated Limited now known as Skyfii Limited from 23 August 2010 to 3 August 2011..

George Sim	Director (Non Executive) - appointed 31 July 2013
Qualifications:	Mr Sim is a Chartered Accountant having qualified in Scotland in 1977.
Special Responsibilities	Director
Interest in Shares & Options:	28,333,333 (15.53% of total share capital) and Nil Options
Experience:	Mr Sim has over 10 years' experience working in Corporate Advisory.
Directorships held in Other Listed Entities during the last 3 years	

Adrian Horbach	Director (Non Executive) - appointed 13 September 2013
Qualifications:	Mr Horbach has a diploma in financial planning and a diploma in technical analysis.
Special Responsibilities	Director
Interest in Shares & Options:	6,000,000 (3.2% of total share capital) and Nil Options
Experience:	Mr Horbach has over 20 years' experience working the financial markets having worked for international money broking firms in Australia, Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore. He has significant experience with capital raising, general strategic and corporate advice, having raised funds for over ten ASX listed companies.
Directorships held in Other Listed Entities during the last 3 years	Mr Horbach has no previous directorships of ASX Listed companies.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Greg Cornelsen	Director (Non Executive) - appointed 7 October 2010 – resigned 13 September 2013
Qualifications:	Mr Cornelsen has a Bachelor of Economics.
Special Responsibilities	Director
Interest in Shares & Options:	Nil shares and Nil Options
Experience:	Mr Cornelsen has an extensive network within the Australian business community. He has been involved in a number of small businesses and founded two companies which were sold to an ASX listed company.
Directorships held in Other Listed Entities during the last 3 years	Mr Cornelsen is currently a director of BluGlass Limited and Blackcrest Resources Limited.

Steve Nicols	Chairman (Non Executive) - appointed 7 October 2010 – resigned 31 July 2013
Qualifications:	Mr Nicols has a Bachelor of Commerce and is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA)
Special Responsibilities	Chairman
Interest in Shares & Options:	28,333,334 (15.53% of total share capital) and Nil Options
Experience:	Mr Nicols is the principal of Nicols and Brien, a specialised accounting practice with offices in Sydney and Wollongong. He provides advice to businesses for the purposes of reconstruction or profit enhancement. He has recapitalised 7 ASX listed companies.
Directorships held in Other Listed Entities during the last 3 years	Mr Nicols previous directorships of ASX Listed companies include DVM International Ltd, Resource Star Ltd, FTD Corporation limited, Blackcrest Resources Ltd, RKS Consolidated Limited and GRP Corporation Limited.

Christina Gillies	Director (Non Executive) appointed 14 September 2001 - ceased 29 November 2010
Qualifications:	Ms Gillies is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Special Responsibilities	Director, chair of the risk/compliance committee and member of the remuneration committee
Interest in Shares & Options:	Nil (0% of total share capital) and Nil Options
Experience:	Ms Gillies is an independent consultant specialising in implementing large change programs in both the public and private sectors. Ms Gillies' background includes roles at Group Executive Integration and Group Services at St George Bank, Chief Information Officer for the Bank of Melbourne, and Vice President and Victorian Manager for DMR Group Australia.
Directorships held in Other Listed Entities during the last 3 years	Ms Gillies is a director of Oakton Limited, Corporate Express Australia Limited and Sealcorp Holdings Limited (a part of St George Bank).

John Montgomerie	Director (Non Executive) appointed 8 December 1999 - ceased 29 November 2010
Qualifications:	Mr Montgomerie is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
Special Responsibilities	Director, chair of the audit committee and member of the remuneration committee.
Interest in Shares & Options:	Nil (0% of total share capital) and Nil Options
Experience:	Mr. Montgomerie has commercial interests and experience in managing property developments and advising manufacturing companies, importers, retailers, distributors and service companies regarding their trading operations.
Directorships held in Other Listed Entities during the last 3 years	Mr Montgomerie did not hold any directorships of ASX Listed companies in the previous 3 years

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Paul Reading	Director (Non Executive) and chairman appointed 21 May 2002 - ceased 29 November 2010
Qualifications:	Mr Reading is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, a fellow of the Certified Practicing Accountants and a Chartered Accountant (NZ).
Special Responsibilities	Chairman and chair of the remuneration committee and member of the audit committee.
Interest in Shares & Options:	Nil (0% of total share capital) and Nil Options
Experience:	Mr. Reading is the principal of a business advisory and consulting company that provides assistance relating to the management and operational issues. He was a consultant to the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG). Mr. Reading has also held senior finance positions with Australian National Industries Limited (ANI).
Directorships held in Other Listed Entities during the last 3 years	Mr Reading did not hold any directorships of ASX Listed companies in the previous 3 years

Company secretary

Mr Graeme Hogan is Company Secretary. He was appointed on 13 September 2013.

Ms Eryn Kestel was appointed Company Secretary on 7 October 2010 until her resignation on 13 September 2013.

Mr Richard Shaw was appointed Company Secretary on 31 October 2007 until his resignation on 29 November 2010.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Directors Meetings
The current directors of the Company are not in possession of the corporate records for the financial year ended 30 June 2009. It is therefore not possible to provide details of the number of Directors meetings held during the year.

Principal activity
The principal activity of the Consolidated Entity is to seek business opportunities in the exploration and development of gold and other precious metals tenements as well as seeking other investments that will add shareholder value.

Consolidated Results
For the year ended 30 June 2010, the net result of the Consolidated Entity after applicable income tax for was a loss of $111,628 (30 June 2009: loss of $222,776).

Review of operations

On 29 June 2009, the shareholders passed a special resolution to voluntarily commence winding up the Company.

On 2 July 2009, the Company advised that Mr Hugh Thomas of Walker Wayland has been appointed liquidator in accordance with the provisions of Part 5.3A of the Corporations Act 2001. As at year end the Company remains in control of the liquidator.

On 13 August 2009, the company's whole own subsidiary Commsecure Pty Limited assigned the trademark "COMMSECURE" to Securepay Pty Ltd.

On 25 November 2009 Sasanqua Pty Limited, a controlled entity, was deregistered.

On 27 May 2010, the Company returned $17,662 to shareholders as a capital distribution of $0.000169 cents per share

Dividends
No dividends were declared for the year ended 30 June 2010 (30 June 2009:$NIL).

Likely developments
For the likely developments in the operations of the Economic Entity refer to the review of operations and significant changes in the state of affairs.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs
During the prior and current financial year, the following significant changes in the state of affairs materially impacted on the Company's operations.

On 25 August 2008, the Company's securities were suspended from official quotation on the ASX in accordance with listing rule 17.3. The Company's securities remain suspended.

On 20 February, 2009 and in accordance the resolution passed by the shareholders, the Company reduced its capital by way of a distribution equal to 1 cent per share. The total amount returned to shareholders was $ 1,044,698.

On 29 June 2009, the shareholders passed a special resolution to commence voluntarily winding up the company.

On 2 July 2009, the Company advised that Mr Hugh Thomas of Walker Wayland has been appointed liquidator.

On 13 August 2009, the company's wholly own subsidiary Commsecure Pty Limited assigned the trademark "COMMSECURE" to Securepay Pty Ltd.

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Events Subsequent to Balance Date

No matters other than those listed below have arisen since June 30 2010 that have significantly affected or may significantly affect:-

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

On 6 October 2010, a meeting of the shareholders was asked to approve a proposal from an Investment Group for restructuring and recapitalising the Company. The following resolutions were put to the meeting for approval:

1) Consolidation of existing share capital on a 5 for 1 basis;
2) Allotment and issue of 85 million shares to the Investment group at $ 0.0003 to raise $25,500;

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Events Subsequent to Balance Date (continued)

3) Allotment and issue of 17.5 million shares to unrelated sophisticated investors at $0.0003 to raise $5,250;
4) Allotment and issue of 35 million shares to unrelated sophisticated investors at $0.005 to raise $175,000;
5) Allotment and issue of 123 million shares to unrelated sophisticated investors at $0.01 to raise a further $1,230,000;
6) Removal of the previous Directors and Company Secretary;
7) Appointment of the following Directors from the Investment group:
    - Mr Steve Nicols (since resigned 31 July 2013);
    - Mr Tony Crimmins;
    - Mr Gregory Cornelsen (since resigned 13 September 2013).
8) Change of the Company name to Welcome Stranger Mining Limited.

The stated purpose of the Company on exit from liquidation is to recapitalise and to seek opportunities to enable the reinstatement of its securities to official quotation on the ASX. The Company intends to expand its royalties and tenement as well as seeking other business opportunities within the gold mining sector and other investments that will add shareholder value.

On 6 October 2010, the shareholders approved the above resolutions.

On 7 October 2010 the Company reduced its capital by way of a distribution of capital equal to ½ cent per share. The total amount returned to shareholders was $559,958.

On 29 November 2010, the liquidation of the Company was terminated via a court order from the Supreme Court of NSW.

On 13 December 2010, the Company announced it has acquired gold and copper exploration tenements in Queensland. The acquisition was satisfied by issuing 20 million fully paid ordinary shares to Queensland Ores Holdings Ltd.

On 1 March 2011 CommSecure Australia Pty Ltd, a controlled entity, was deregistered.

On 21 July 2011 CommSecure (Hong Kong) Limited was liquidated.

On 22 September 2011, the Company issued 4,015,000 fully paid shares at 1 cent per share to enable lenders to convert their loans to shares. The issue price for the shares was 1 cent per share ($ 40,150).

On 30 December 2011 the Company announced the sale of its Queensland Gold Tenements in exchange for 3 million shares in Capital Gold Pty Ltd plus a royalty of 3% and $ 12,500 in cash. The 3 million shares represent 2.2% of the share capital of Capital Gold Pty Ltd.

In March 2012 Australian Potash Pty Ltd, a controlled entity, was deregistered.

Proposed restructure
On 21 September 2012 Welcome Stranger Mining Limited announced it had entered into two Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs):

- MOA1 - between Welcome Stranger Mining Limited, NiHAO Mineral Resources International Inc (NiHAO) and Capital Gold Pty Limited (Capital Gold); and
- MOA2 - between Welcome Stranger Mining Limited, Dizon Copper-Silver Mines Inc (Dizon) and Capital Gold.

a) MOA 1 - agreement with NiHAO and Capital Gold

The first MOA (with NiHAO and Capital Gold) is for the acquisition of 40% of the issued share capital of Masbate 13 Philippines Inc, (Masbate 13), a subsidiary of NiHAO. Masbate 13 is the registered holder of the exploration licence in respect of the gold, copper prospect of the Mandaon tenement in the Philippines.

Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, the Company shall acquire 40% of the share capital of Masbate 13 in exchange for issuing 50 million shares to NiHAO at an indicative listing market value of $0.20 per share.

The Company will also pay NiHAO cash consideration of US$250,000.

The Company will also have the option to buy an additional 40% of share capital of Masbate 13 upon terms and conditions acceptable to NiHAO.

b) MOA 2 - agreement with Dizon and Capital Gold

The Second MOA (with Dizon and Capital Gold) is for the acquisition of the exclusive mining, processing and operational rights to the Dizon Zambales copper silver gold tailings dam mine in the Philippines.

A new company (***Tailings Newco***) will be incorporated under the laws of the Philippines for the purposes of acquiring the Tailings Rights and it will have the following structure:

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Events Subsequent to Balance Date (continued)

- 50% of the share capital of ***Tailings Newco*** held by Dizon – consideration paid shall be deemed the value of the Tailing Rights;
- 50% of the share capital of ***Tailings Newco*** held by Capital Gold – consideration paid shall be deemed:
  a. the payment of all fines and penalties incurred by Dizon and
  b. the payment of operating expenses of ***Tailings Newco*** – sufficient to fully fund the start up operations carried on by ***Tailings Newco.***

As part of the transaction, Capital Gold will also pay US $ 1.5 million to Dizon as reimbursement for the upkeep and maintenance the Tailings Dam mine site to date.

The above parties shall then sell their shares in ***Tailings Newco*** to Welcome Stanger Mining Limited in exchange for:

- Dizon receiving 90 million shares in Welcome Stanger Mining Limited at an indicative market price of A$0.20;and
- Capital Gold receiving 80 million shares in Welcome Stanger Mining Limited at an indicative market price of A$0.20.

c) Conditions Precedent

The transactions contemplated under the two MOAs are subject to a number conditions precedent including:

(a) The parties entering into formal agreements in relation to the subscription of shares;

(b) Completion of legal and technical due diligence by Dizon and NiHAO on Welcome Stranger Mining Limited and Capital Gold;

(c) Dizon and NiHAO being satisfied that Capital Gold and Welcome Stranger Mining Limited have the financial, legal, operational, and technical capabilities to undertake the transactions;

(d) The granting of an environmental licence over the Tailing Rights to Dizon or to ***Tailings Newco***, to clean up, operate, and rehabilitate the Tailings Dam mine site;

(e) Capital Gold receiving a satisfactory legal opinion as to the validity and enforceability of the agreements under applicable Philippines laws;

(f) Welcome Stranger Mining Limited shareholders approving the transactions;

(g) Welcome Stranger Mining Limited obtaining all other regulatory approvals in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 (Australia), the ASX Listing Rules and the Company's constitution;

(h) ASX providing a list of conditions (including re-comply with Chapters 1 and 2 of the ASX listing rules) that once satisfied, will result in ASX lifting the suspension on the Company's shares trading on ASX; and

(i) Capital Gold able to raise (via its entry into Welcome Stranger Mining Limited) the necessary financial requirements under the relevant MOAs.

(h) Consolidation of Company's capital and subsequent capital raisings

Subject to shareholder approval, the existing issued share capital of Welcome Stranger Mining Limited will be consolidated on a 20 to one basis (Consolidation).

Also, subject to shareholder, ASX and ASIC approval, Welcome Stranger Mining Limited plans to raise $5 million through the issue of 25 million shares (post Consolidation) at an issue price of $0.20 per Share (Capital Raising).

Upon completion of the Consolidation, the Capital Raising and the two MOAs (but still subject to final valuation of the assets and properties to be infused into Welcome Stranger Mining Limited), the parties will have the following shareholdings:

1.	Original shareholders	9,120,452	(3.59%)
2.	Capital Gold	80,000,000	(31.48%)
3.	Dizon	90,000,000	(35.42%)
4.	NiHAO	50,000,000	(19.68%)
5.	New shareholders (after capital raising)	25,000,000	(9.84%)
	Total	254,120,452	(100%)

On 16 December 2012 Extranet Technologies Pty Limited, a controlled entity, was deregistered.

On 1 October 2013 the Company announced the remaining legal agreements to give effect to the above transaction have been received and will be executed shortly.

On 3 January 2014 the Company announced that it had entered into Share Sale Agreements with Capital Gold Pty Ltd, Capital and Dizon Copper-Silver Mines Inc and a company registered in the Philippines.

Welcome Stranger will acquire 100% of the issues shares capital of Capital Gold Pty Limited which is in the process of acquiring 50% of Redridge Resources Corp. Under the agreement with Dizon, Welcome Stranger, is acquiring 50% of the issued share capital of Redridge Resources Corp.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Events Subsequent to Balance Date (continued)

On the 26 May 2014 at a general meeting of shareholder, the following resolutions were approved

- That every 20 shares in the Company be consolidated to one Share
- Approval was given to make a significant change in the nature of its activities from a secure payments Company to a mineral resources development Company.
- The Company approved and authorized the Directors to allot and issue to the Capital Gold vendors, in accordance with the Capital Gold SPA, a total of 80,000,000 shares (on a post-consolidation-basis) to the Capital Gold Vendors,
- The Company approved and authorized the Directors to allot and issue to Dizon in accordance with the Dizon-SPA a total of 90,0000,000 shares (on a post consolidation basis) to Dizon
- The Company approved and authorized the Directors to allot and issue to Oregalore or its nominee in accordance with the Masbate 13 SPA, a total of 50,000,000 shares (on a post consolidation basis).
- The Company approved and authorized the Directors to issue and allot up to 25,000,000 shares (on a post consolidation basis). At an issue price of $0.20 each to be issued and allotted pursuit to a prospectus.
- Antonio Victoriano Gregorio III was elected as a Director on and from the completion of the above acquisitions
- Helen Tiu was elected as a Director on and from the completion of the above acquisitions.

On 13 November 2014 the Company entered into a $57,990 convertible loan with an unrelated party. The loan may only be converted with shareholders in general meeting voting to approve conversion of the loan into shares at an issue price of A$0.005 cents per share.

On 18 November 2014, the Company entered into a $83,475 convertible loan with an unrelated party. The loan may only be converted with shareholder in general meeting voting to approve the conversion of the loan into shares at an issue price of A$0.005 cents per share.

On 30 January 2015, the Company entered into a $20,000 convertible loan with an unrelated party. The loan may only be converted with shareholders in general meeting voting to approve the conversion of the loan inot shares at an issue price of A$0.005 cents per share.

Insurance of Directors and officers
The Company no longer holds an insurance policy to insure the Directors and officers of the Company and its controlled entities against all liabilities to other persons that may arise from their position.

Options

There were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

There were no options granted which expired during or since the end of the financial year.

Remuneration Report

This Report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each director of Welcome Stranger Mining Limited and for the executive receiving the highest remuneration. All the Directors as at 30 June 2010 have been removed by the shareholders and new Directors and a new Board were elected in October 2010.

Non executive Directors
No remuneration has been paid to the non-executive directors.

Executive Directors and executives
The Company did not employ any Executive directors or executives during the financial year.

B. Share options
The Company had established a Directors, Executives and staff share option plan under which share options can be issued in lieu of payment for services or as rewards for performance.

During the year, no share options have been issued to any directors, executives or staff.

C. Key Management Remuneration

Current Directors
The following currently hold office as Director of the Company.

Tony Crimmins	Director (Non Executive) – appointed 7 October 2010;
George Sim	Director (Non Executive) – appointed 31 July 2013;
Adrian Horbach	Director (Non Executive) – appointed 13 September 2013.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Remuneration Report (continued)

C. Key Management Remuneration (continued)

The current Directors and key management personnel detailed above have not received any remuneration in respect of their duties in relation to Welcome Stranger Mining Limited.

Previous Directors

The following persons held office as Director for some time during the financial year:

Christina Gillies	Director (Non Executive) - appointed 14 September 2001 – ceased 29 November 2010;
John Montgomerie	Director (Non Executive) - appointed 8 December 1999 - ceased 29 November 2010;
Paul Reading	Director (Non Executive) - appointed 21 May 2002 - ceased 29 November 2010;

In relation to the directors, there was no remuneration paid to each key management personnel of Welcome Stranger Mining Limited during the financial year.

End of remuneration report

Environmental regulations
The Consolidated Entity's operations are not subject to environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State legislation.

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.

Non-Audit Services
The Board of Directors is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The Directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not compromise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- All non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the board prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditors; and
- The nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110:Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

Details of any fees for non-audit services paid or payable to the previous external auditors during the year ended 30 June 2010 are not available.

Auditor's Independence Declaration
The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2010 has been received and can be found on page 14 of this Annual Report.

Signed this 19th day of February 2015 in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

George c. Sim

Mr George Sim (Director)

Mr Tony Crimmins (Director)

walkerwayland

Walker Wayland NSW
Chartered Accountants

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF COMMSECURE LIMITED (NOW TRADING AS WELCOME STRANGER LIMITED) AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the period ended 30 June 2010 there have been no contraventions of:

i. the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

ii. any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Walker Wayland NSW

Walker Wayland NSW
Chartered Accountants

Grant Allsopp
Partner

Dated this 19th day of February 2015, Sydney

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

		Consolidated Group	
		2010	2009
	Note	$	$
Revenue	2	773	13,641
Bank Charges		(228)	-
Employee benefits expense		-	(228,217)
ASX Registry Fee		(28,266)	-
Professional fees		(72,720)	-
Other expenses		(11,187)	(8,200)
Profit (Loss) from before income tax		(111,628)	(222,776)
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		(111,628)	(222,776)
Other Comprehensive Income		(111,628)	(222,776)
Exchange differences on translating foreign controlled entities		-	10,307
Other comprehensive income net of tax		-	10,307
Total comprehensive income for the year		(111,628)	(212,469)
Loss attributable to members of the parent entity		(111,628)	(222,776)
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company		(111,628)	(212,469)
Basic earnings per share from operations		(0.1)	(0.2)
Diluted earnings per share from operations		(0.1)	(0.2)

The above statement of comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

		Consolidated Group	
		2010	2009
	Note	$	$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		483,053	260,812
Trade and other receivables	7	124,768	269,914
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		607,821	530,726
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivables	7	-	206,742
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-	206,742
TOTAL ASSETS		607,821	737,468
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	14,618	14,975
Provisions		-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		14,618	14,975
TOTAL LIABILITIES		14,618	14,975
NET ASSETS		593,203	722,493
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	9	24,771,547	24,789,209
Reserves	10	(62,748)	(62,748)
Accumulated losses		(24,115,596)	(24,003,968)
TOTAL EQUITY		593,203	722,493

The above statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	CONTRIBUTED EQUITY	ACCUMULATED LOSSES	OTHER RESERVES	TOTAL
Consolidated Group	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2008	25,833,907	(23,781,192)	(73,055)	1,979,660
Capital Distributions	(1,044,698)	-	-	(1,044,698)
Currency translation differences	-	-	10,307	10,307
Total Income and expense for the period recognised directly in equity	-	-	10,307	10,307
Profit for the period	-	(222,776)	-	(222,776)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(222,776)	10,307	(212,469)
Balance at 30 June 2009	24,789,209	(24,003,968)	(62,748)	722,493
Balance at 1 July 2009	24,789,209	(24,003,968)	(62,748)	722,493
Capital Contributions	-	-	-	-
Capital Distributions	(17,662)	-	-	(17,662)
Profit for the period	-	(111,628)	-	(111,628)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(111,628)	-	(111,628)
Balance at 30 June 2010	24,771,547	(24,115,596)	(62,748)	593,203

The above statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

		Consolidated Group	
		2010	2009
	Note	$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		773	13,641
Mining royalties received (inclusive of GST)		351,888	409,567
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(112,758)	(445,013)
Income tax receipts (payments)		-	(3,516)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	13	239,903	(25,321)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Loans from (to) controlled entities		-	-
Net cash provided by (used in)		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Capital Distribution to security holders		(17,662)	(1,044,698)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(17,662)	(1,044,698)
CASH			
Net increase in cash held		222,241	(1,070,019)
Net Foreign exchange differences		-	10,307
Cash at beginning of financial year		260,812	1,320,524
Cash at end of financial year	13	483,053	260,812

The above statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

This financial report includes the consolidated financial statements and notes of Commsecure Limited (now trading as Welcome Stranger Mining Limited) and controlled entities ('Consolidated Group','Consolidated Entity' or 'Group'), the separate financial statement have not been presented with the financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

1. Statement 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 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 statements and notes 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) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis notwithstanding that the Consolidated Entity incurred an operating loss after income tax of $ 111,628 as at 30 June 2010 (30 June 2009 loss of $222,776).

The Consolidated Entity is currently in the final process of recapitalising its operations. Accordingly, the Directors' are of the opinion that the Company will be able to meet its current trade and other payables, as well as repay its debts as and when they fall due. Therefore, the Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements be prepared on a going-concern basis.

The stated purpose of the Company on exit from liquidation is to recapitalise and to seek opportunities to enable the reinstatement of its securities to official quotation on the ASX. The Company intends to expand its royalties and tenement as well as seeking other business opportunities within the gold mining sector and other investments that will add shareholder value.

In the event that the Group is unable to realise its object of obtaining profitable opportunities or complete any further capital raisings it will be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in a manner other than in the normal course of business such as voluntarily administration. The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability or classification of recorded asset amounts or classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the consolidated entity not be able to continue as a going concern.

b) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of entities controlled by Welcome Stranger Mining Limited at the end of the reporting period. A controlled entity is any entity over which Welcome Stranger Mining Limited has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the entity's activities. Control will generally exist when the parent owns, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power of an entity. In assessing the power to govern, the existence and effect of holdings of actual and potential voting rights are also considered.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the Group during the year, the financial performance of those entities are included only for the period of the year that they were controlled. A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 10 to the financial statements.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-group balances and transactions between entities in the Consolidated Group have been eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with those adopted by the parent entity.

Non-controlling interests, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent, are shown separately within the Equity section of the consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income. The non-controlling interests in the net assets comprise their interests at the date of the original business combination and their share of changes in equity since that date.

Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Principles of Consolidation (continued)

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The acquisition method requires that for each business combination one of the combining entities must be identified as the acquirer (ie parent entity). The business combination will be accounted for as at the acquisition date, which is the date that control over the acquirer is obtained by the parent entity. At this date, the parent shall recognise, in the consolidated accounts, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In addition, contingent liabilities of the acquirer will be recognised where a present obligation has been incurred and its fair value can be reliably measured.

The acquisition may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The method adopted for the measurement of goodwill will impact on the measurement of any non-controlling interest to be recognised in the acquire where less than 100% ownership interest is held in the acquire

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements. Consideration may comprise the sum of the assets transferred by the acquirer, liabilities incurred by the acquirer to the former owners of the acquire and the equity interests issued by the acquirer.

Fair value uplifts in the value of pre-existing equity holdings are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

Included in the measurement of consideration transferred is any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any obligation incurred relating to contingent consideration is classified as either a financial liability or equity instrument, depending upon the nature of the arrangement. Rights to refunds of consideration previously paid are recognised as a receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured each reporting period to fair value through the statement of comprehensive income unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

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

c) Income Tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at the end of the reporting period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

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

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.
Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

c) Income Tax (continued)

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

d) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise finance leases, cash and short-term deposits.

The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial liability and equity instruments are disclosed in elsewhere in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Cash flow interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the cash and discounting of future mining receivables.

Foreign currency risk

Until 17 November 2007, when the Group's contract to supply market information services to HSBC in Hong Kong ended, the Group had transactional currency exposure. In the 2007 approximately 42% of the Groups sales were denominated in Hong Kong dollars whilst approximately 2% of its costs are denominated in this currency. No material currency risk remains.

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised, credit worthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis, with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Liquidity risk

The Groups objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of finance leases wherever possible.

e) Segment reporting

A business segment is a distinguishable component of the entity that is engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different to those of other business segments. A geographical segment is a distinguishable component of the entity that is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment and is subject to risks and returns that are different than those of segments operating in other economic environments.

f) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Both the functional and presentation currency of Welcome Stranger Mining Limited and its Australian subsidiaries are Australian dollars ($). Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

(ii) Transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

All exchange differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to profit or loss with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign operation. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and on hand. For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, if any.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

h) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 day terms, are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect the debt.

Investments and other financial assets

Financial assets are recognised at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year-end.

i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are subject to impairment testing at least annually.

Parent investment subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost in the Balance Sheet of the parent entity.

j) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Information technology equipment – over 3 to 4 years

Furniture & Fittings – over 5 to 6 years

Leasehold improvements – over 5 to 6 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

k) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

(i) Finance leases

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

(ii) Operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease expense.

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

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. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

m) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

n) Interest bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n) Interest bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Provisions and employee benefits

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised in finance costs.

Employee leave benefits

(i) Wages, salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the report date are recognised in respect of employee's service up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departure, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Superannuation plans

The company and a controlled entity contribute to several complying superannuation plans. Contributions owing are recognised against income when payable.

o) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

p) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Sales of services

Sales revenue is recognised where the contract outcome can be reliably measured, control of the right to be compensated for the services and the stage of completion can be reliably measured. For accrued consulting and project implementation revenues, stage of completion is measured by reference to the labour incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour for each contract. When the contract outcome cannot be reliably measured, revenue is recognised only to the extent that costs have been incurred. Sales revenues received in advance of services supplied are recognised over the period underlying the revenue, which is typically twelve months. Revenue that is receivable or has been received but has not been recognised at balance date is disclosed as unearned income in current liabilities.

(ii) Interest income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

q) Income tax and other taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the current period's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

• When the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss: or

• When the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

• When the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss, or

• When the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax consolidation legislation

Legislation to allow consolidated entities, comprising a parent entity and its Australian resident wholly owned entities, to elect to consolidate and be treated as a single entity for income tax purposes was substantively enacted on 21 October 2003. This legislation, which includes mandatory and elective elements, is applicable to the Company. At this time the Company does not intend to consolidate for tax purposes but will consider it in the future should the need arise.

Research and development tax offsets

The Group has received reimbursements of tax offsets for eligible Research and Development expenditure in the years following the years in which the expenditure was incurred. The Group's policy has been to bring these tax offsets to account as income tax benefits in the years in which the tax offset payments become certain.

Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

• When the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

• Receivable and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the Cash flow Statement on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

r) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated as net profit attributable to members divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

Diluted EPS is calculated as net profit attributable to members, adjusted for non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares.

s) Comparatives

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current year.

t) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and 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 group.

Key Estimates — Impairment

At each reporting date, the group reviews the carrying value of tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amounts of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

u) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

During the current year the Group 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 Welcome Stranger Mining Limited.

AASB 3: Business Combinations

In March 2008 the Australian Accounting Standards Board revised AASB 3 and as a result, some aspects of business combination accounting have changed. The changes apply only to business combinations which occur from 1 July 2009. The following is an overview of the key changes and the impact on the Group's financial statements in relation to the acquisition of an additional ownership interest in Welcome Stranger Mining Limited

Recognition and measurement impact

Recognition of acquisition costs — The revised version of AASB 3 requires that all costs associated with a business combination be expensed in the period in which they were incurred. Previously such costs were capitalised as part of the cost of the business combination.

Measurement of contingent considerations — The revised AASB 3 requires that contingent considerations associated with a business combination be included as part of the cost of the business combination. They are recognised at the fair value of the payment calculated having regard to probability of settlement. Any subsequent changes in the fair value or probability of payment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent where they relate to conditions or events existing at acquisition date, in which case the consideration paid is adjusted. The previous version of AASB 3 allowed such changes to be recognised as a cost of the combination impacting goodwill.

Measurement of non-controlling interest — For each business combination, the acquirer must measure any non-controlling interest in the acquire either at the fair value of the non-controlling interest (the full goodwill method) or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets. Under the previous version of AASB 3 only the latter option was permitted.

Recognition of contingencies — The revised AASB 3 prohibits entities from recognising contingencies associated with a business combination, unless they meet the definition of a liability.

Business combinations achieved in stages — The revised AASB 3 requires that where a business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is to be remeasured to fair value and the resulting gain or loss, being the difference between fair value and historical cost, is to be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The previous version of AASB 3 accounted for each exchange transaction separately, using cost and fair value information at the date of each exchange to determine the amount of any goodwill associated with the acquisition. It was therefore possible to compare the cost of each individual investment with the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired at each step.

Disclosure impact

The revised AASB 3 contains a number of additional disclosure requirements not required by the previous version of AASB 3. The revised disclosures are designed to ensure that users of the Group's financial statements are able to understand the nature and financial impact of any business combinations on the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

u) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards (continued)

AASB 8: Operating Segments

In February 2007 the Australian Accounting Standards Board issued AASB 8 which replaced AASB 114: Segment Reporting. As a result, some of the required operating segment disclosures have changed with the addition of a possible impact on the impairment testing of goodwill allocated to the cash generating units (CGUs) of the entity. Below is an overview of the key changes and the impact on the Group's financial statements.

Measurement impact

Identification and measurement of segments — AASB 8 requires the 'management approach' to the identification measurement and disclosure of operating segments. The 'management approach' requires that operating segments be identified on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker, for the purpose of allocating resources and assessing performance. This could also include the identification of operating segments which sell primarily or exclusively to other internal operating segments. Under AASB 114, segments were identified by business and geographical areas, and only segments deriving revenue from external sources were considered.

The adoption of the 'management approach' to segment reporting has resulted in the identification of reportable segments consistent with the prior year.

- Under AASB 8, operating segments are determined based on management reports using the 'management approach', whereas under AASB 114 financial results of such segments were recognised and measured in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. This has resulted in changes to the presentation of segment results, with inter-segment sales and expenses such as depreciation and impairment now being reported for each segment rather than in aggregate for total group operations, as this is how they are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker.

Impairment testing of the segment's goodwill

- AASB 136: Impairment of Assets, para 80 requires that goodwill acquired in a business combination shall be allocated to each of the acquirer's CGUs, or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each cash generating unit (CGU) which the goodwill is allocated to must represent the lowest level within the entity at which goodwill is monitored, however it cannot be larger than an operating segment. Therefore, due to the changes in the identification of segments, there is a risk that goodwill previously allocated to a CGU which was part of a larger segment could now be allocated across multiple segments if a segment had to be split as a result of changes to AASB 8.
  Management have considered the requirements of AASB 136 and determined the implementation of AASB 8 has not impacted the CGUs of each operating segment as there is only one operating segment at 30 June 2010.

Disclosure impact

- AASB 8 requires a number of additional quantitative and qualitative disclosures, not previously required under AASB 114, where such information is utilised by the chief operating decision maker. This information is now disclosed as part of the financial statements.

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 Group'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.

Reporting changes in equity — the revised AASB 101 requires all changes in equity arising from transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, to be presented separately from non-owner changes in equity. Owner changes in equity are to be presented in the statement of changes in equity, with non-owner changes in equity presented in the statement of comprehensive income. The previous version of AASB 101 required that owner changes in equity and other comprehensive income be presented in the statement of changes in equity.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

u) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards (continued

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.

v) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new and amended accounting standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Group has decided against early adoption of these standards. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the Group follows:

- AASB 9: Financial Instruments and AASB 2009–11: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 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 Group has not yet determined the potential impact on the financial statements.

The changes made to accounting requirements include:

— simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value;

— simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives;

— removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets;

— removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost;

— allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument; and

— reclassifying financial assets where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on:

a. the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and

b. the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

- AASB 124: Related Party Disclosures (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This standard removes the requirement for government related entities to disclose details of all transactions with the government and other government related entities and clarifies the definition of a related party to remove inconsistencies and simplify the structure of the standard. No changes are expected to materially affect the Group.

- AASB 2009–4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 2 and AASB 138 and AASB Interpretations 9 & 16] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2009) and AASB 2009-5: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 5, 8, 101, 107, 117, 118, 136 & 139] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2010).

These standards detail numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to accounting standards arising from the IASB's annual improvements project. No changes are expected to materially affect the Group.

- AASB 2009–8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards — Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions [AASB 2] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2010).

These amendments clarify the accounting for group cash-settled share-based payment transactions in the separate or individual financial statements of the entity receiving the goods or services when the entity has no obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction. The amendments incorporate the requirements previously included in Interpretation 8 and Interpretation 11 and as a consequence, these two Interpretations are superseded by the amendments. These amendments are not expected to impact the Group.

- 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 Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of International Financial Reporting Standards by the IASB. The standard also amends

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
v) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods (continued)

- AASB 8 to require entities to exercise judgment in assessing whether a government and entities known to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer for the purposes of certain operating segment disclosures. These amendments are not expected to impact the Group.
- AASB Interpretation 19: Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2010).

  This Interpretation deals with how a debtor would account for the extinguishment of a liability through the issue of equity instruments. The Interpretation states that the issue of equity should be treated as the consideration paid to extinguish the liability, and the equity instruments issued should be recognised at their fair value unless fair value cannot be measured reliably in which case they shall be measured at the fair value of the liability extinguished. The Interpretation deals with situations where either partial or full settlement of the liability has occurred. This Interpretation is not expected to impact the Group.

- AASB 2010-2 makes amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations to give effect to the reduced disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities. It achieves this by specifying the disclosure paragraph that a Tier 2 entity need not comply with as well as adding specific "RDR" disclosures.
- AASB 2010-4: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1, AASB 7, AASB 101 & AASB 134 and Interpretation 13] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

  This standard details numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to Accounting Standard arising from the IASB's annual improvement project. Key changes include:

  i. Clarifying the application of AASB 108 prior to an entity's first Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements;
  ii. Adding an explicit statement to AASB 7 that qualitative disclosures should be made in the context of the quantitative disclosures to better enable users to evaluate an entity's exposure to risks arising from financial instruments;
  iii. Amending AASB 101 to the effect that disaggregation of changes in each component of equity arising from transactions recognized in other comprehensive income is required to be presented, but is permitted to be presented in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes;
  iv. Adding a number of examples to the list of events or transactions that require disclosure under AASB 134; and
  v. Making sundry editorial amendments to various Standards and Interpretations

  This standard is not expected to impact the Group.

- AASB 2010-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011).
- This standard makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes to be made to the text of IFRS's by the IASB. However, these editorial amendments have no major impact on the requirements of the respective amended pronouncements.
- AASB 2010-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets [AASB 1 & AASB 7] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).

  This standard adds and amends disclosures requirements about transfers of financial assets, especially those in respect of the nature of the financial assets involved and the risk associated with them. Accordingly, this Standard makes amendments to AASB 1: First-time adoption of Australian Accounting Standards, and AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures, establishing additional disclosure requirements in relation to transfers of financial assets

  This standard is not expected to impact the Group

- AASB 2010-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1,3,4,5,7,101,112,118,120,121,127,128,131,132,136,137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2,5,10,12,19 & 127] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

  This standard makes amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9: Financial Instruments in December 2010. Accordingly, these amendments will only apply when the entity adopts AASB 9.

  As noted above, the Group has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements from adopting AASB 9

- AASB 2010-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets [AASB 112] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012)

  This standard makes amendment to AASB 112: Income Taxes

  The amendments brought in by this Standard introduce a more practical approach for measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets when investment property is measured using the fair value model under AASB 140: Investment Property.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
v) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods (continued)

- Under the current AASB 112, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets depends on whether an entity expects to recover an asset by using it or by selling it. The amendments introduce a presumption than an investment property is recovered entirely through sale. This presumption is rebutted if the investment property is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

  The amendments brought in by this Standard also incorporate Interpretation 121 into AASB 112.

  The amendments are not expected to impact the Group.

- AASB 2010-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 1] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).

  This Standard makes amendments to AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards.

  The amendments brought in by this Standard provide relief for first-time adopters of Australian Accounting Standards from having to reconstruct transactions that occurred before their date of transition to Australian Accounting Standards.

  Furthermore, the amendments brought in by this Standard also provides guidance for entities emerging from severe hyperinflation either to resume presenting Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements or to present Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements for the first time.

  This standard is not expected to impact the Group.

- AASB 2010-10: Further amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 2009-11 & AASB 2010-7] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

  This standard makes amendments to 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).

  The amendments brought in by this Standard ultimately affect the AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards and provide relief for first-time adopters from having to reconstruct transactions that occurred before their transaction date.

- AASB 9: Financial Instrument (December 2010) and AASB 2010-7:Amendments to Australian & Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1,3,4,5,6,101,102,108,112,120,121,127, 128,131,137,139,1023, &1028 and Interpretations 2,5,10,12,19 & 127] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013)

  These Standards are applicable retrospectively and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments.

- The key changes made to accounting requirements include:
  i. Simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value;
  ii. Simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives;
- Removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets;
- Removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised costs
- Allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognized in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument;
- Requiring financial assets to be reclassified where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on (a) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows; and
- Requiring an entity that chooses to measure a financial liability at fair value to present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the equity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, except when that would create an accounting mismatch. If such a mismatch would be created or enlarged, the entity is required to present all changes in fair value (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability) in profit or loss.

  The Group has not yet been able to reasonably estimate the impact of these pronouncements on its financial statements.

- AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11: Joint Arrangements, AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, AASB 127: Separate Financial Statements (August 2011), AASB 128: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (August 2011) and AASB 2011-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards [AASB 1,2,3,54,7,9,2009-11,101, 107,112,118,121, 124,132,138,139, 1023& 1038 and Interpretations 5,9,16 &17] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013)
- AASB 10 replaces parts of AASB 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (March 2008, as amended) and Interpretation 112: Consolidation – Special Purposes Entities. AASB 10 provides a revised definition of control and additional application guidance so that a single control model will apply to all investees. The Group has not yet been able to reasonably estimate the impact of this Standard on its financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
v) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods (continued)

- AASB 11 replaces AASB 131-Interests in Joint Ventures (July 2004, as amended). AASB 11 requires joint arrangements to be classified as either "joint operations" (where the parties that have a joint control of the arrangement have rights to assets and obligations for the liabilities) or "joint ventures" (where the parties that have joint of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement). Joint ventures are required to adopt the equity method of accounting (proportionate consolidation is no longer allowed).
- AASB 12 contains the disclosure requirements applicable to entities that hold an interest in a subsidiary, joint venture, joint operation or associate. AASB 12 also introduces the concept of a "structured entity", replacing the "special purpose entity" concept currently used in Interpretation 112, and requires specific disclosures in respect of any investments in unconsolidated structured entities. This Standard will affect disclosures only and is not expected to significantly impact the Group.

  To facilitate the application of AASB's 10,11 and 12, revised versions of AASB 127 and AASB 128 have also been issued. These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the Group.
- AASB 13 defines fair value, sets out in a single Standard a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurement.
- AASB 13 requires: Inputs to all fair value measurements to be categorized in accordance with a fair value hierarchy; and

  Enhanced disclosures regarding all assets and liabilities (including, but not limited to, financial assets and financial liabilities) to be measured at fair value

  These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the Group
- AASB 2011-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards- Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income [AASB 1,5,7,101, 112, 120, 121, 132,134, 1039 & 1049] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2012).
- The main change arising from this Standard is the requirement for entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently.
- This Standard affects presentation only and is therefore not expected to significantly impact of the Group.
- AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) and AASB 2011-10; Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) [AASB 1, AASB 8, AASB 101, AASB 124, AASB 134, AASB 1049 & AASB 2011-8 and Interpretation 14] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).
- These Standards introduce a number of changes to accounting and presentation of defined benefit plans. The Group does not have any defined benefit plans and so is not impacted by the amendment.
- AASB 119 (September 2011) also includes changes to the accounting for termination benefits that require an entity to recognize an obligation for such benefits at the earlier of;
  i. For an offer that may be withdrawn – when the employee accepts;
  ii. For an offer that cannot be withdrawn – when the offer is communicated to affected employees; and
  iii. Where the termination is associated with a restructuring of activities under AASB 137: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, and if earlier that the first two conditions – when the related restructuring costs are recognized.

  The Group has not yet been able to reasonably estimate the impact of these changes to AASB 119.
- AASB 2011-4 Amendments to Australian Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2013)

  This Standard makes amendments to AASB 124: Related Party Disclosures to remove the individual key management personnel disclosure requirements (including paras Aus29.1 to Aus29.9.3).

  This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial report as a whole because it is anticipated that such disclosure will be contained in the director's report.
- AASB 2012-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014)
- This Standard amends the disclosure requirements in AASB 136: Impairment of Assets pertaining to the use of fair value in impairment assessment and is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.
- AASB 2013-4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (Applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).
- AASB 2013-4 makes amendments to AASB 139: Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement to permit the continuation of hedge accounting in circumstances where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, in novated from counterparty to a central counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations. This standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statement.
- AASB 2013-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
v) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods (continued)

- AASB 2013-5 amends AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements to define an 'Investment entity and requires with limited exceptions, that is the subsidiaries of such enitites be accounted for a fair value through profit or loss in accordance with AASB 9 and not be consolidated. Additional disclosures are also required. As neither the parent nor its subsidiaries meet the definition of an investment entity, this Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.

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

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

  The standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to comment on hedge accounting below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

  The key changes made to the Standard that may affect the Group on initial application included certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, and the irrevocable election to recognize gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. AASB 9 also introduces a new model for hedge accounting that will allow greater flexibility in the ability to hedge risk, particularly with respect to hedges of non-financial items. Should the entity elect to change its hedge policies in line with the new hedge accounting requirements of AASB 9, the application of such accounting would be largely prospective.

  Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the Group's financial instruments, including hedging activity, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

- AASB 2012-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

  This Standard provides clarifying guidance relating to the offsetting of financial instruments, which is not expected to impact the Group's financial statements.

- Interpretation 21: Levies (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

  Interpretation 21 clarifies the circumstances under which a liability to pay a levy imposed by a government should b recognized, and whether that liability should be recognise in full at a specific date or progressively over a period of time. This Interpretation is not expected to significantly impact to Group's financial statements.

- AASB 2013-3: Amendments to AASB 136-Recoverable Amount Disclosure for Non-Financial Assets (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

  This standard amends the disclosure requirements in AASB 136: Impairment of Assets pertaining to the use of fair value in impairment assessment and is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.

- AASB 2013-4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014
- AASB 2013-4 makes amendments to AASB 139: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement to permit the continuation of hedge accounting in circumstances where a derivative, which has been designated as a hedging instrument, is novated from one counterparty to a central counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations. This standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.
- AASB 2013-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014)
- AASB 2013-5 amends AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements to define an 'investment entity' and requires, with limited exceptions, that the subsidiaries of such entities be accounted for at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with AASB 9 and not be consolidated. Additional disclosures are also required. As neither the parent nor its subsidiaries meet the definition of an investment entity, this Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.
- IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers
  - replaces IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and some revenue-related Interpretations
  - establishes a new control-based revenue recognition model
  - changes the basis for deciding whether revenue is to be recognised over time or at a point in time
  - provides new and more detailed guidance on specific topics (e.g., multiple element arrangements, variable pricing, rights of return, warranties and licensing)
  - expands and improves disclosures about revenue

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
v) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods (continued)

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) is expected to issue the equivalent Australian Standard (AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers), along with a new Exposure Draft (ED) on income from transactions of Not-for-Profit (NFP) entities by September 2014. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The entity has not yet assessed the full impact of this Standard.

	Consolidated Group	
	2010	**2009**
NOTE 2: REVENUE	**$**	**$**
Revenue from rendering services	-	13,641
Revenue from interest received	773	-
Total Revenue	773	13,641

NOTE 3: EXPENSES AND LOSSES

Profit / (Loss) is determined after charging the following specific items:

Expenses		
Accounting Fees	4,400	-
ASX Registry Fees	28,266	-
Bank Charges	228	-
Company Secretarial Fees	13,648	-
Employee benefits expense	11,188	228,217
Legal fees	36,122	-
Liquidator fees	17,229	-
Other professional fees	1,320	-
Other expenses	-	8,200
Total expenses	112,401	236,417

NOTE 4: DIVIDENDS

No dividend (2009: $NIL) was declared in respect of the year ending 30 June 2010.

NOTE 5: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Amounts receivable or due and receivable by the auditors from the Company for:

Auditing the financial statements	-	-
Taxation and other services	-	-
Total remuneration of the auditor of the parent entity:	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

NOTE 6. INCOME TAX	**Consolidated Group**	
	2010	**2009**
	$	**$**
(a) Income tax expense		
The major components of income tax expense are:		
Income Statement		
Current income tax		
Current Income tax expense	-	-
Income tax benefit reported in the income statement	-	-
A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit before income tax multiplied by the Group's applicable income tax rate is as follows:		
Total accounting profit before income tax	(111,628)	(222,776)
At the groups statutory income tax rate of 30% (2008: 30%)	(33,488)	(66,833)
Prior period losses brought to account	(33,488)	(66,833)
Income tax (benefit) expense attributable to ordinary activities	-	-
(d) Tax losses		
Gross unused losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	10,756,495	10,723,007

The Potential future income tax benefit will only be obtained if:

(i) Future assessable income is derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised;
(ii) The relevant Company and/or the Group continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and
(iii) No changes in tax legislation adversely affect the relevant Company and/or the Group in realising the benefit.

Commsecure Limited and its wholly-owned Australian entities (The Tax Group) do not intend to form a tax consolidated group at this point in time. The Tax Group will consider consolidation for tax purposes in the future should the need arise.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated Group	
	2010	**2009**
	$	**$**
CURRENT		
Mining royalties receivable	124,768	269,914
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	124,768	269,914
NON CURRENT		
Mining royalties receivable	-	206,742
	-	206,742

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLE

	Consolidated Group	
	2010	**2009**
	$	**$**
CURRENT		
Other creditors and accruals	14,618	14,975
	14,618	14,975

As at 30 June 2010, the ageing analysis of trade payables is as follows:

	TOTAL	0-30 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	61-90 DAYS	+91 DAYS
		$	$	$	$
2010					
Consolidated	14,618	14,618	-	-	-
2009					
Consolidated	14,975	14,975	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

NOTE 9: CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

		Consolidated Group	
		2010	**2009**
	Note	$	$
a. No. of shares capital issued			
No. of issued ordinary shares at beginning of period		104,469,789	104,469,789
Capital Distributions during the year	(i)	-	-
Capital Distributions during the year	(ii)	-	-
No. of issued and paid up shares at reporting date		104,469,789	104,469,789
b. Value of share capital issued			
		$	**$**
Value of ordinary shares at beginning of reporting period		24,789,209	25,833,907
Capital Distributions during the year	(i)	-	(1,044,698)
Capital Distributions during the year	(ii)	(17,662)	-
		24,771,547	24,789,209

(i) On 20 February 2009, the Company reduced its capital by way of a distribution equal to 1 cent per share. The total amount returned to shareholders was $ 1,044,698. The distribution was passed at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders and was made pursuant to sections 256B and 256C of the corporations act and the company's constitution.

(ii) On 27 May 2010, the Company returned $ 17,662 to shareholders.

c. Capital Management

The Directors control the capital of the Group to ensure funding is available for future projects.
The Directors effectively manage the Group's Capital by assessing the Groups financial risks and adjusting its Capital Structure in response for changes in these risks and the market.
As at 30 June 2010 the Groups Capital is Ordinary Share Capital.

NOTE 10: RESERVES

		Consolidated Group	
		2010	**2009**
	Note	$	$
		62,748	62,748
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		62,748	62,748

The foreign currency translation reserve records exchange differences arising on translation of a foreign controlled subsidiary.

NOTE 11: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

There are no contingent liabilities accounted for as at 30 June 2010 and there has been no change in contingent liabilities since the last annual reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

NOTE 12: SEGMENT REPORTING

Primary Reporting — Business Segments

During the year the Company was predominately dormant. The Company was placed in voluntary administration in June 2009 and all the key management and employees left the Company in the first half of the year. Only limited information is available and it is not possible to accurately report results, assets and liabilities by Business Segment.

Historically the Company had operated two segments – Technology and Exploration and in two geographical segments - Australia and Hong Kong. Segment revenues and expenses were directly attributable to the segments and included any joint revenue and expenses where a reasonable basis of allocation existed. Segment assets included all assets used by a segment. While most assets were directly attributed to individual segments, the carrying amount of certain assets used jointly by two or more segments is allocated to the segments on a reasonable basis. Segment liabilities consist principally of payables, employee benefits, accrued expenses, provisions and borrowings. Segment assets and liabilities do not include deferred income taxes.

Segment revenues, expenses and results included transfers between segments. The prices charged on intersegment transactions are the same as those charged for similar goods to parties outside of the consolidated group at an arm's length. These transfers are eliminated on consolidation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Consolidated Group	
	2010	2009
NOTE 13: CASH FLOW INFORMATION	$	$
a. Cash at bank	483,053	260,812
Profit after income tax	(111,628)	(222,776)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease in current receivables	145,146	290,110
(Increase) / decrease in non-current receivables	206,742	119,457
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets	-	20,691
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(357)	(229,287)
Increase / (decrease) in income tax payable	-	(3,516)
Cashflow from operations	239,903	(25,321)

NOTE 14 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

No matters other than those listed below have arisen since June 30 2010 that have significantly affected or may significantly affect:-

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

On 6 October 2010, a meeting of the shareholders was asked to approve a proposal from an Investment Group for restructuring and recapitalising the Company. The following resolutions were put to the meeting for approval :

1) Consolidation of existing share capital on a 5 for 1 basis;
2) Allotment and issue of 85 million shares to the Investment group at $ 0.0003 to raise $ 25,500;
3) Allotment and issue of 17.5 million shares to unrelated sophisticated investors at $ 0.0003 to raise $5,250;
4) Allotment and issue of 35 million shares to unrelated sophisticated investors at $ 0.005 to raise $ 175,000;
5) Allotment and issue of 123 million shares to unrelated sophisticated investors at $0.01 to raise a further $ 1,230,000;
6) Removal of the previous Directors and Company Secretary;
7) Appointment of the following Directors from the Investment group:
    a. Mr Steve Nicols (since resigned 31 July 2013);
    b. Mr Tony Crimmins;
    c. Mr Gregory Cornelsen (since resigned 13 September 2013).
8) Change of the company name to Welcome Stranger Mining Limited.

The stated purpose of the Company on exit from liquidation is to recapitalise and to seek opportunities to enable the reinstatement of its securities to official quotation on the ASX. The Company intends to expand its royalties and tenement as well as seeking other business opportunities within the gold mining sector and other investments that will add shareholder value.

On 6 October 2010, the shareholders approved the above resolutions.

On 29 November 2010, the liquidation of the Company was terminated via a court order from the Supreme Court of NSW.

On 13 December 2010, the Company announced it has acquired gold and copper exploration tenements in Queensland. The acquisition will be satisfied by issuing 20 million fully paid ordinary shares to Queensland Ores Holdings Ltd.

On 1 March 2011 CommSecure Australia Pty Ltd, a controlled entity, was deregistered.

On 21 July 2011 CommSecure (Hong Kong) Limited was liquidated.

On 22 September 2011, the Company issues 4,015,000 fully paid shares at 1 cent per share to enable lenders to convert their loans to shares. The issue price for the shares was 1 cent per share ($ 40,150).

On 30 December 2011 the Company announced the sale of its Queensland Gold Tenements in exchange for 3 million shares in Capital Gold Pty Ltd plus a royalty of 3% and $ 12,500 in cash.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

NOTE 14 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE (continued)

The 3 million shares represent 2.2% of the share capital of Capital Gold Pty Ltd.

In March 2012 Australian Potash Pty Ltd, a controlled entity, was deregistered.

Proposed restructure

On 21 September 2012 Welcome Stranger Mining Limited announced it had entered into two Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs):

1) MOA1 - between Welcome Stranger Mining Limited, NiHAO Mineral Resources International Inc (NiHAO) and Capital Gold Pty Limited (Capital Gold); and
2) MOA2 - between Welcome Stranger Mining Limited, Dizon Copper-Silver Mines Inc (Dizon) and Capital Gold.

1. MOA 1 - agreement with NiHAO and Capital Gold

The first MOA (with NiHAO and Capital Gold) is for the acquisition of 40% of the issued share capital of Masbate 13 Philippines Inc, (Masbate 13), a subsidiary of NiHAO. Masbate 13 is the registered holder of the exploration licence in respect of the gold, copper prospect of the Mandaon tenement in the Philippines.

Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, the Company shall acquire 40% of the share capital of Masbate 13 in exchange for issuing 50 million shares to NiHAO at an indicative listing market value of $0.20 per share.

The Company will also pay NiHAO cash consideration of US$250,000.

The Company will also have the option to buy an additional 40% of share capital of Masbate 13 upon terms and conditions acceptable to NiHAO.

2. MOA 2 - agreement with Dizon and Capital Gold

The Second MOA (with Dizon and Capital Gold) is for the acquisition of the exclusive mining, processing and operational rights to the Dizon Zambales copper silver gold tailings dam mine in the Philippines.

A new company (***Tailings Newco***) will be incorporated under the laws of the Philippines for the purposes of acquiring the Tailings Rights and it will have the following structure:

I. 50% of the share capital of ***Tailings Newco*** held by Dizon – consideration paid shall be deemed the value of the Tailing Rights;
II. 50% of the share capital of ***Tailings Newco*** held by Capital Gold – consideration paid shall be deemed:
    d. the payment of all fines and penalties incurred by Dizon and
    e. the payment of operating expenses of ***Tailings Newco*** – sufficient to fully fund the start up operations carried on by ***Tailings Newco.***

As part of the transaction, Capital Gold will also pay US $ 1.5 million to Dizon as reimbursement for the upkeep and maintenance the Tailings Dam mine site to date.

The above parties shall then sell their shares in ***Tailings Newco*** to Welcome Stanger Mining Limited in exchange for:

I. Dizon receiving 90 million shares in Welcome Stanger Mining Limited at an indicative market price of A$0.20;and
II. Capital Gold receiving 80 million shares in Welcome Stanger Mining Limited at an indicative market price of A$0.20.

3. Conditions Precedent

The transactions contemplated under the two MOAs are subject to a number conditions precedent including:

(a) The parties entering into formal agreements in relation to the subscription of shares;

(b) Completion of legal and technical due diligence by Dizon and NiHAO on Welcome Stranger Mining Limited and Capital Gold;

(c) Dizon and NiHAO being satisfied that Capital Gold and Welcome Stranger Mining Limited have the financial, legal, operational, and technical capabilities to undertake the transactions;

(d) The granting of an environmental licence over the Tailing Rights to Dizon or to ***Tailings Newco***, to clean up, operate, and rehabilitate the Tailings Dam mine site;

(e) Capital Gold receiving a satisfactory legal opinion as to the validity and enforceability of the agreements under applicable Philippines laws;

(f) Welcome Stranger Mining Limited shareholders approving the transactions;

(g) Welcome Stranger Mining Limited obtaining all other regulatory approvals in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 (Australia), the ASX Listing Rules and the Company's constitution;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

NOTE 14: EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE (continued)

(h) ASX providing a list of conditions (including re-comply with Chapters 1 and 2 of the ASX listing rules) that once satisfied, will result in ASX lifting the suspension on the Company's shares trading on ASX; and

(i) Capital Gold able to raise (via its entry into Welcome Stranger Mining Limited) the necessary financial requirements under the relevant MOAs.

4. Consolidation of Company's capital and subsequent capital raisings

Subject to shareholder approval, the existing issued share capital of Welcome Stranger Mining Limited will be consolidated on a 20 to one basis (Consolidation).

Also, subject to shareholder, ASX and ASIC approval, Welcome Stranger Mining Limited plans to raise $5 million through the issue of 25 million shares (post Consolidation) at an issue price of $0.20 per Share (Capital Raising).

Upon completion of the Consolidation, the Capital Raising and the two MOAs (but still subject to final valuation of the assets and properties to be infused into Welcome Stranger Mining Limited), the parties will have the following shareholdings:

(a) Original shareholders	9,120,452	(3.59%)
(b) Capital Gold	80,000,000	(31.48%)
(c) Dizon	90,000,000	(35.42%)
(d) NiHAO	50,000,000	(19.68%)
(e) New shareholders (after capital raising)	25,000,000	(9.84%)
Total	254,120,452	(100%)

On 16 December 2012 Extranet Technologies Pty Limited, a controlled entity, was deregistered.

On 1 October 2013 the Company announced the remaining legal agreements to give effect to the above transaction have been received and will be executed shortly.

On 3 January 2014 the Company announced that it had entered into Share Sale Agreements with Capital Gold Pty Ltd, Capital and Dizon Copper-Silver Mines Inc and a company registered in the Philippines.

Welcome Stranger will acquire 100% of the issues shares capital of Capital Gold Pty Limited which is in the process of acquiring 50% of Redridge Resources Corp. Under the agreement with Dizon, Welcome Stranger is acquiring 50% of the issued share capital of Redridge Resources Corp.

On the 26 May 2014 at a general meeting of shareholder, the following resolutions were approved

- That every 20 shares in the Company be consolidated to one Share
- Approval was given to make a significant change in the nature of its activities from a secure payments Company to a mineral resources development Company.
- The Company approved and authorized the Directors to allot and issue to the Capital Gold vendors, in accordance with the Capital Gold SPA, a total of 80,000,000 shares (on a post-consolidation-basis) to the Capital Gold Vendors,
- The Company approved and authorized the Directors to allot and issue to Dizon in accordance with the Dizon-SPA a total of 90,0000,000 shares (on a post consolidation basis) to Dizon
- The Company approved and authorized the Directors to allot and issue to Oregalore or its nominee in accordance with the Masbate 13 SPA, a total of 50,000,000 shares (on a post consolidation basis).
- The Company approved and authorized the Directors to issue and allot up to 25,000,000 shares (on a post consolidation basis). At an issue price of $0.20 each to be issued and allotted pursuit to a prospectus.
- Antonio Victoriano Gregorio III was elected as a Director on and from the completion of the above acquisitions
- Helen Tiu was elected as a Director on and from the completion of the above acquisitions.
- On 13 November 2014 the Company entered into a $57,990 convertible loan with an unrelated party. The loan may only be converted with shareholders in general meeting voting to approve conversion of the loan into shares at an issue price of A$0.005 cents per share.
- On 18 November 2014, the Company entered into a $83,475 convertible loan with an unrelated party. The loan may only be converted with shareholder in general meeting voting to approve the conversion of the loan into shares at an issue price of A$0.005 cents per share.
- On 30 January 2015, the Company entered into a $20,000 convertible loan with an unrelated party. The loan may only be converted with shareholders in general meeting voting to approve the conversion of the loan inot shares at an issue price of A$0.005 cents per share.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

NOTE 15: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	2010 $	2009 $
(a) Key management personnel		
Details of directors' remuneration are disclosed in the Remuneration Report in the Directors' Report.		
Payment for professional services in relation to re-capitalisation:		
— Steve Nicols	-	-
— Greg Cornelsen	-	-
— Tony Crimmins	-	-
(b) Other transactions with directors and directors' related entities:		
Payment for professional services in relation to re-capitalisation and litigation support to Nicols and Brien - Accountants of which Steve Nicols is a Partner.	-	-
Unsecured loans from the investor group which includes the following directors and related parties:	-	-
— Steve Nicols		
— Greg Cornelsen		
— Tony Crimmins		

Other than those remunerations received by the Directors as disclosed in the remuneration report in the Directors report, there are no other Director related transactions that the current directors are aware of during the financial year ended 30 June 2010 and the previous financial period ended 30 June 2009.

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Financial Risk Management

The group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable and loans to and from subsidiaries.

Financial Risks

The main risks the group is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is managed with a mixture of fixed and floating rate debt.

Foreign currency risk

The group is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies arising from the sale and purchase of goods and services in currencies other than the group's measurement currency.

Liquidity risk

The group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate unutilised borrowing facilities are maintained.

Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

The consolidated group's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on classes of financial assets and financial liabilities, is as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

NOTE 16: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued

	Consolidated Group	
	2010	2009
	$	$
Financial Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	483,053	260,812
Future mining royalties receivables	124,769	476,657
Net exposure	607,822	737,469

	Post Tax Profit Higher/(Lower)		Equity Higher/(Lower)	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	$	$	$	$
Consolidated				
1% (100 basis points)	4,831	2,492	4,831	2,492
-5% (50 basis points)	(2,415)	(1,246)	(2,415)	(1,246)

Consolidated	**WEIGHTED AVERAGE EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE**	**FLOATING INTEREST RATE**	**NON INTEREST BEARING**	**TOTAL**
2010	%	$	$	$
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6.41	219,139	263,914	483,053
Net current receivables – maturing at various dates in the year ending 30 June 2011	5.83	-	124,768	124,768
	-	219,139	388,682	607,821

Consolidated	**WEIGHTED AVERAGE INTEREST RATE (i)**	**FLOATING INTEREST RATE**	**NON INTEREST BEARING**	**TOTAL**
2009	%	$	$	$
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6.41	260,812	-	260,812
Net current receivables – maturing at various dates in the year ending 30 June 2010	5.83	-	269,914	269,914
	-	260,812	207,333	530,726

(i) Current directors have not current information and therefore assume no change in reates from the previous financial year

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

NOTE 17: CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Name of ultimate parent	ACN			
CommSecure Australia Limited	007 670 386			
	ACN	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	OWNERSHIP 2010	OWNERSHIP 2009
Controlled entities			%	%
Australian Potash Pty Ltd (deregistered March 2012)	065 915 684	Australia	100	100
Extranet Technologies Pty Limited (deregistered 16 December 2012)	083 407 229	Australia	100	100
CommSecure Australia Pty Limited (deregistered 1 March 2012)	001 950 670	Australia	100	100
Sasanqua Pty Limited (deregistered 25 November 2009)	063 478 366	Australia	-	100
CommSecure (Hong Kong) Limited (liquidated 21 July 2011)		Hong Kong	100	100

NOTE 18: EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following income and share data was used in the calculations of basic and diluted EPS:	**Consolidated Group**	
	2010	**2009**
	$	**$**
Earnings used in calculating basic and diluted EPS	(111,628)	(222,776)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic EPS	104,469,789	104,469,789
Weighted average number of potential ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted EPS	104,469,789	104,469,789
Potential ordinary shares that are not dilutive and not included in determining diluted EPS	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

NOTE 19: PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

The Corporations Amendment (Corporate Reporting Reform) Act 2010 (Cth) (Amendment Act) received Royal Assent on 28 June 2010. The amendment Act will not require the consolidated group to prepare detailed financial statements for the parent entity for the year ended on or after 30 June 2010. Following are the disclosures requirements for the Parent Entity.

A. Statement of comprehensive income

	Parent Entity	
	2010	**2009**
	$	**$**
Profit / (Loss) for the year net of income tax	26,692	(455,957)
Total Profit / (Loss) for the year	26,692	(455,957)

B. Statement of Financial Position

	2010	2009
Total Current Assets	488,094	279,097
Total Non-Current Assets	-	206,742
Total Assets	488,094	485,839
Total Current Liabilities	-	6,775
Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	-
Total Liabilities	-	6,775
Net Assets	488,094	479,064
Issued Capital	24,771,547	24,789,209
Retained Earnings	(24,283,453)	(24,310,145)
Total Equity	488,094	479,064

C. Contingent liabilities

At the balance date the Parent Entity has no contingent liabilities.

D. Outstanding liabilities arising from subsidiaries

At the balance date the Parent Entity has no outstanding balances arising from subsidiaries.

E. Contractual commitments

At the balance date the Parent Entity has not entered into any material contractual agreements

NOTE 20: COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the Company is:

Floor 6, Suite 8,
55 Miller St.
Pyrmont.
Sydney NSW 2009.

The principal place of business is:

Floor 6, Suite 8,
55 Miller St.
Pyrmont.
Sydney NSW 2009.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the Directors of Commsecure Limited (now trading as Welcome Stranger Mining Limited):

1. the financial statements and notes, set out on pages 16 to 43 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 of the Company as at 30 June 2010 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company and consolidate group;

2. As there was no Chief Executive Officer or Chief Finance Officer of the Company during the year there is no declaration that:
   (a) the financial records of the Company for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with section 286 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;
   (b) The financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards, and
   (c) The financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view.

3. In relation to statement that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable, attention is drawn to note 1(a) to the financial statements.

The Group's mid to long term future is dependent upon the successful identification and acquisition of profitable business which the Company is currently seeking.

Signed this 19th day of February 2015 in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Mr George Sim (Director)

Mr Tony Crimmins (Director)

walkerwayland

Walker Wayland NSW
Chartered Accountants

ABN 55 931 152 366

Level 11, Suite 11.01
60 Castlereagh Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

GPO Box 4836
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Telephone: +61 2 9951 5400
Facsimile: +61 2 9951 5454
mail@wwnsw.com.au

Website: www.wwnsw.com.au

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Commsecure Limited (now trading as Welcome Stranger Mining Limited) as set out on pages 15 to 44 which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2010, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001.*This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that compliance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) ensures that financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with 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 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 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.

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[illegible]wnsw.com.au
Website: www.wwnsw.com.au

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Commsecure Limited (now trading as Welcome Stranger mining Limited), would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

Commsecure Limited was placed into liquidation on 2 July 2009. The company was removed from liquidation on 29 October 2010. A number of records have been misplaced and the Directors are unable to categorically state that the financial report is correctly stated. The Directors have also stated in the directors declaration that they have not been able to obtain a declaration from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer that the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

Disclaimer of Opinion

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly we do not express an opinion on the financial report.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report which states that in the event that the Group is unable to realise its object of obtaining profitable opportunities or complete any further capital raisings it will be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in a manner other than in the normal course of business.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 12 to 13 of the directors' report for the period ended 30 June 2010. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 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.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

Commsecure Limited was placed into liquidation on 2 July 2009. The company was removed from liquidation on 29 October 2010. A number of records have been misplaced and the Directors are unable to categorically state that the financial report is correctly stated. The Directors have also stated in the directors declaration that they have not been able to obtain a declaration from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer that the financial statement is free from material misstatement.

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Website: www.wwnsw.com.au

Disclaimer of Opinion

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly we do not express an opinion on the remuneration report.

Walker Wayland NSW

Walker Wayland NSW
Chartered Accountants

Grant Allsopp
Partner

Dated this 19th day of February 2015
Sydney

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Major Shareholders

Twenty Largest shareholders as at 31 December 2014

Anthony Crimmins	28,333,333	15.53%
George Calder & Susan Elizabeth Sim	28,333,333	15.53%
Sinbad Pty Ltd	28,333,333	15.53%
Moran Holdings (QLD) Pty Ltd	14,000,000	7.68%
Anthony & Rosemarie Camuglia	7,500,000	4.11%
Joseph & Kirsten Camuglia	7,500,000	4.11%
John & Natasha Camuglia	7,500,000	4.11%
Kinetic Advisors Pty Ltd	7,500,000	4.11%
Suburban Holdings Pty Ltd	7,500,000	4.11%
Alan Kennedy & Derek Ward	7,500,000	4.11%
Welton Holdings Pty Ltd	6,000,000	3.29%
HESTIAN PTY LTD	2,870,108	1.57%
Pital Pty Ltd	1,500,000	0.82%
Pigeons Investment Pty Ltd	1,500,000	0.82%
Adam & Lisa Hajek	1,500,000	0.82%
Thomas Crimmins	1,500,000	0.82%
Michael Egan Pty Ltd	1,500,000	0.82%
Autus Capital Pty Ltd	1,500,000	0.82%
MR WARWICK BARNETT BOWDEN	1,040,000	0.57%
FIVESENOUGH PTY LTD	991,302	0.54%
	163,901,409	89.82%

Substantial Shareholders

As at 31 December 2014 the following shareholders were regarded as substantial shareholders:

	Number of Shares
Anthony Crimmins	28,333,333
George Calder & Susan Elizabeth Sim	28,333,333
Sinbad Pty Ltd	28,333,333
Moran Holdings (QLD) Pty Ltd	14,000,000
Anthony & Rosemarie Camuglia	7,500,000
Joseph & Kirsten Camuglia	7,500,000
John & Natasha Camuglia	7,500,000
Kinetic Advisors Pty Ltd	7,500,000
Suburban Holdings Pty Ltd	7,500,000
Alan Kennedy & Derek Ward	7,500,000

Distribution of Shareholdings

At 31 December 2014, the distribution of shareholdings was as follows:

Range	Number of holders	% of holders	Number of shares	% of shares
1 – 1,000 shares	46	3.9%	45,756	0.0%
1,001 – 5,000 shares	789	67.4%	1,875,557	1.0%
5,001 – 10,000 shares	120	10.3%	897,715	0.5%
10,001 – 100,000 shares	163	13.9%	5,030,269	2.8%
100,001 shares and over	52	4.4%	174,559,748	95.7%
	1,170	99.9%	182,409,045	100.0%

As at 31 December 2014, there were 379 shareholders with less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares totaling 341,739 shares.

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Registered Office
The registered office of the company is:

Floor 6, Suite 8,

55 Miller St.

Pyrmont.

Sydney NSW 2009.

Telephone (02) 9571 8300

Facsimile (02) 9571 8200

Company Secretary
Mr Graeme Hogan

Share Registry

Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd
770 Canning Highway,
Applecross
WA 6953

Mailing Address
PO Box Box 535,
Applecross
WA 6953

Telephone (08) 9315 2333
Facsimile (08) 9315 2233
Website www.securitytransfer.com.au

Stock Exchange Listing
Quotation has been granted for all the ordinary shares of the Company on all Member Exchanges of the Australian Stock Exchange Limited under Security Code Welcome Stranger Mining.