

RAWSON RESOURCES LIMITED  
ABN 69 082 752 985  
and its controlled entities

ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2010

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## CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Shareholder,

Rawson Resources Limited (the Company or Rawson) has completed another year of operations since our initial fund-raising to list on the Australian Securities Exchange in September 2005.

During the past year the Company has continued to expand its exploration activities in its four core areas, the Surat Basin, Otway and Pedirka Basins, and in onshore New Zealand.

The Company now has a 5.4% shareholding in Kea Petroleum Plc., which was listed in February 2010 on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) in London; and a current 37.5% shareholding in Otway Energy Limited, a company that has been formed to raise funds for exploration in the Otway Basin.

During 2010, the Company has:

- Completed the 200 sq.km. 3-D Sedgley seismic survey in ATP 837P, 10 kilometres north of the Moonie oilfield in the Surat Basin, Queensland. Mapping of this seismic has delineated two large prospects for oil, the Gregory and Hoadley prospects, and two additional leads. Drilling should commence in early 2011.
- Completed the 2000 sample oil-gas surface geochemical survey in ATPs 893P and 901P in the Taroom Trough area of the Surat Basin, Queensland. Mapping of old seismic data has also delineated a number of potential target areas for oil in the northeastern portion of ATP 901P.
- Formed a new company Otway Energy Limited to take over operatorship of the two South Australian permits PELs 154 & 155 in the Otway Basin. Rawson holds 37.5% of Otway Energy Limited. Drilling of those permits is planned for late 2010 and early 2011.
- Continued to work closely with Central Petroleum in its EP97 permit in the Pedirka Basin, with additional seismic planned for the Simpson Block in the second half of 2010.
- Completed the merging of Rawson Taranaki interests into Kea Petroleum Plc., a new company listed on the AIM in London in February 2010.
- A 5.4% shareholding in Kea, which operates three permits in New Zealand and has an active seismic acquisition and drilling program, Kea Petroleum Plc. as operator has drilled two wells in the Taranaki Basin. The first well, Wingrove 2, has been cased as a potential oil discovery and the second well, Beluga 1, has been cased and suspended subject to further assessment.
- Through Rawson Taranaki Limited (50% and operator) and a private New Zealand company Zeanco (NZ) Limited (50%), made applications for open acreage in the Marlborough Basin in the Blenheim region on the north coast of the South Island and also in the Canterbury Basin on the east coast of the South Island. If these applications are successful, initial geochemical surveys will commence in early 2011.
- Formed a new shale gas exploration team, which is investigating the shale gas potential of its permits in the Surat, Pedirka and Otway Basins, as well as seeking new exploration opportunities.

Chairman's Letter (continued)

These new ventures have been undertaken at very little expense to the Company. In June 2010 the Company made a share placement and raised \$620,000. This new capital has kept the Company financially secure as it continues to explore its properties.

The Company has a 10% interest in the Udacha Gas Field in PE 106/107 in the Cooper Basin, South Australia. Negotiations are continuing to commercialise this gas field with Beach Energy. The Company also has some coal seam gas potential in its ATP837 P block on the Surat Basin. The coal seam gas potential here is at depths greater than 1,000m, which could become commercially viable with increasing gas demand.

Rawson is guided by an experienced exploration team with an extensive database. In addition, the Company is participating in new joint ventures with highly experienced technical operators such as Central Petroleum in the Simpson Desert, Kea Petroleum in the Taranaki Basin in New Zealand and Otway Energy in the Otway Basin in South Australia.

Following initial low cost exploration in new areas by the Company, Rawson funds more expensive seismic and drilling phases by farm-out to industry partners. This is an ongoing business plan which leaves the Company with residual interests that are still large enough to make an economic and material impact on discovery.

Any discovery made from drilling wells during 2010 to 2011 in our permits in Australia and New Zealand would add significant value to the Company.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J Conolly', with a horizontal line underneath the name.

John Conolly

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of Rawson Resources Limited (the Company) and of the consolidated entity, being the Company and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010, and the Auditor's report thereon.

### Directors

The following persons held office of director during and subsequent to the financial year:

John Robert Conolly  
John Addison Doughty  
Nicholas Paul Adams  
Keith Skipper

No other person was a Director during and subsequent to the financial year.

### Company Secretary

Mr Ian Morgan held the position of Company Secretary during and subsequent to the financial year.

### Net Loss after Income Tax

Total comprehensive income for the financial year and attributable to owners of the Company was \$5,988,851 (2009 \$1,072,828 loss).

### Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Consolidated Entity during the course of the financial year was exploration for oil and gas in Australia.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Consolidated Entity's principal activity during the financial year.

### Operating and Financial Review

Rawson is currently exploring for oil and gas in four core areas, the Surat Basin, the Otway Basin, the Pedirka Basin in Australia, and the Taranaki Basin in New Zealand. Further details of the Company's operations are included in the Chairman's letter attached to this report.

### New Applications

The Company continues to review opportunities and has made applications for new exploration permits that fit its overall business plan

Directors' Report (continued)

**Future Developments**

The Company will continue to work on its other permits and review new opportunities as and when they arise.

**Environmental Issues**

The Company's operations comply with the environmental regulation under the laws of the Commonwealth of Australia, or an Australian State or Territory, and New Zealand.

**State of Affairs**

No significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity occurred during the financial year.

**Dividends**

There were no dividends or distributions paid to members since the end of the previous financial year.

There were no dividends or distributions recommended or declared for payment to members, but not paid since the end of the previous financial year.

**Subsequent Events**

On 4<sup>th</sup> August 2010, the Company agreed to increase the non-interest bearing non-recourse loan facility held by the Company's associate Otway Energy Limited by \$121,875 to \$309,375. Refer Note 17(c) of the accompanying financial statements.

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
Loan drawn down			
– 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2010	10	142,005	-
– Subsequent to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2010		63,750	-
Loan facility not drawn down at the date of this report		103,620	-
Total loan facility		<u>309,375</u>	-

A copy of an Otway Energy Limited prospectus was lodged on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2010 with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC).

This was a replacement prospectus and replaced a prospectus dated 10<sup>th</sup> August 2010 also lodged with ASIC.

The Otway Energy Limited prospectus invites applications for a minimum of 45,000,000 Otway Energy Limited shares at an issue price of \$0.20 per share to raise \$9,000,000. Otway Energy Limited may accept oversubscriptions for up to another \$2,000,000 to raise \$11,000,000. For each two shares issued, an attaching option for no additional consideration with an exercise price of \$0.20, and an expiry date of 31 December 2013, will be granted.

The purpose of the offer and the objective of Otway Energy Limited are to explore petroleum exploration licences in the Otway Basin, South Australia (PEL 154 and PEL 155) for commercial petroleum accumulations by deploying the latest technology, such as 3D seismic surveys and down-hole drilling evaluation techniques.

Otway Energy Limited has made application to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) for the securities offered pursuant to the prospectus to be listed and quoted on ASX.

Repayment of the loan by the Company to Otway Energy Limited is to be made upon successful completion of the

Directors' Report (continued)

Otway Energy Limited capital raising, and successful listing and quotation of Otway Energy Limited on the ASX.

Other than the above, there are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affect, or may significantly affect, the operations, results, state of affairs of the economic entity that have not otherwise been disclosed elsewhere in this report.

**Options**

No options over issued shares or interests in the Company were granted during or since the end of the financial year. Furthermore, there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

**Indemnities Granted**

There have been no indemnities granted or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Company.

**Actions**

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 these proceedings.

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

**Information on Directors**

**Dr John Conolly**, the executive chairman of the Company, has 30 years of experience in the oil and gas industry in Australian and international arenas. Between 1980 and 1988 he was an executive director of Sydney Oil Company Limited which participated in the discovery of new oil fields including the South Pepper-North Herald trend on the North West Shelf and the Fairymount, Bodalla South and Nockatunga trends in Queensland. Since 1988, he has been an independent consultant creating new ventures in the North West Shelf and other basins in Australia. His early academic career included a Postdoctoral Fulbright Grant to study at Columbia University, New York; a Queen Elizabeth II Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Sydney; a visiting Professor of Geology at Louisiana State University, and Professor at the University of South Carolina where he specialised in sedimentary basins and marine geology. He has a Bachelor of Science from the University of Sydney and MSc and PhD degrees from the University of New South Wales. He is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and the Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia; and an associate of the Energy & Geoscience Institute at the University of Utah's College of Engineering. Throughout his career he has published widely and has consulted to Australian Government agencies and the oil industry. Other than Rawson Resources Limited, he has not been a director of any other listed company in the past three years.

Directors' Report (continued)

**Mr Paul Adams** is Director of the Company with over 30 years experience in the oil and gas industry, working for a variety of companies in Australia and the United Kingdom. Since 1987 he has provided drafting, digital mapping and database services to the oil and gas industry. He has a Certificate in Cartography from Oxford Polytechnic. He is a member of the Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia and the Australian Society of Exploration Geophysicists and is an associate member of the Mapping Sciences Institute of Australia. Other than Rawson Resources Limited, he has not been a director of any other listed company in the past three years.

**Mr John Doughty** is a Director and General Manager of the Company with 22 years experience in the stock broking industry in Australia. He has independently participated in four oil exploration wells in Queensland. Mr Doughty has presented at the Australian Securities Exchange on oil and gas investments. He has assisted in raising funds for oil companies in Australia. He is a member of Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia. Other than Rawson Resources Limited, he has not been a director of any other listed company in the past three years.

**Mr Keith Skipper** is a seasoned and successful global explorationist, company executive and corporate non-executive director with over 30 years of diverse industry experiences. He holds a B.Sc. (Hons) degree in geology from Reading University (U.K.) and a M.Sc. (Geology) from McMaster University (Ontario, Canada).

He is an Australian citizen who began his career with AMOCO Canada in Calgary, Alberta with subsequent technical and management appointments in AMOCO's domestic and international operations. Early in 1982, Mr Skipper was appointed Exploration Manager of Bridge Oil Limited in Sydney, Australia and involved with that company's growth during the 1980's.

He returned to Calgary in 1992 as part of a core team to build an international portfolio for PanCanadian Petroleum Limited, now part of EnCana; and became General Manager Eastern Hemisphere, which included the United Kingdom, North Africa and the Middle East.

Since 1998, Mr Skipper's subsequent appointments have been: Antrim Energy Inc, latterly as Executive Vice President; and non-executive director of Hedong Energy Inc and Avery Resources Limited. Since November 2005 he has been the managing director of NorthStar Energy Limited, an unlisted public company and co-founder of Petrodrex Pty Limited. Other than Rawson Resources Limited, he is currently a director of publicly listed companies Samson Oil and Gas Limited (appointed 10 September 2008) and Circumpacific Energy Corporation (appointed 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2010).

Mr Skipper is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Petroleum Exploration Society of Australia and a registered Professional Geologist in Alberta, Canada.

**Information on Company Secretary**

Mr Ian Morgan B Bus, MCommLaw, CA, ACIS, MAICD, F Fin, is a Chartered Accountant and Chartered Company Secretary with over 25 years experience. He provides secretarial and advisory services to a range of companies, and is company secretary of other publicly listed companies.



## Directors' Report (continued)

## Remuneration Report

## Key Management Personnel Compensation

- (a) Names and positions held of the Company's key management personnel in office at any time during the financial year are:

Name	Position
Dr John Conolly	Executive Chairman
Mr John Doughty	Director and General Manager
Mr Paul Adams	Non Executive Director
Mr Keith Skipper	Non Executive Director

- (b) Compensation Practices

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

The remuneration structure for Directors is based on a number of factors including: length of service, particular experience of the individual concerned, and overall performance of the Company. Currently, due to the financial position of the Consolidated Entity and the Company's start up position, the Directors are paid only a fixed remuneration component. The Board expects that performance based remunerations, which will more closely align the interests of the Board and the shareholders will be implemented as the operations of the Company become more solid. Upon retirement, specified Directors are paid employee benefit entitlements accrued to date of retirement. No options are held by the Directors or Executives.

The remuneration for each Director during the year was as follows:

2010	Salary and Directors fees \$	Superannuation Contributions \$	Consulting Fees \$	Total \$
Dr J.R. Conolly	-	26,160	90,000	116,160
Mr J.A. Doughty	120,000	10,800	-	130,800
Mr N.P. Adams	-	26,160	82,000	108,160
Mr K. Skipper	26,668	2,579	-	29,247
	<b>146,668</b>	<b>65,699</b>	<b>172,000</b>	<b>384,367</b>
<b>2009</b>				
Dr J.R. Conolly	-	26,160	87,000	113,160
Mr J.A. Doughty	118,000	10,440	-	128,440
Mr N.P. Adams	-	26,160	92,805	118,965
Mr K. Skipper	24,000	2,160	-	26,160
	<b>142,000</b>	<b>64,920</b>	<b>179,805</b>	<b>386,725</b>

Directors' Report (continued)

Dr J R Conolly and Mr J A Doughty are the specified executives of the Company. Their remuneration details are displayed above.

Other than as reported in this Directors' Report, Directors of the Company do not receive any performance based or share based payments.

**Directors' Interests**

2010	Security	Held at 1 <sup>st</sup>	Purchased	Sold on	Issued	Held at 30
		July 2009	On Market	Market		June 2010
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Mr N.P. Adams	Ordinary fully paid shares	3,480,000	-	-	-	3,480,000
Dr J.R. Conolly	Ordinary fully paid shares	6,730,000	-	-	-	6,730,000
Mr J.A. Doughty	Ordinary fully paid shares	4,590,000	-	-	-	4,590,000
Mr K Skipper	Ordinary fully paid shares	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Mr K Skipper	Partly paid ordinary unlisted 20.0 cent shares. 0.1 cents per share paid.	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
2009	Security	Held at 1 <sup>st</sup>	Purchased	Sold on	Issued	Held at 30 <sup>th</sup>
		July 2008	On Market	Market		June 2009
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Mr N.P. Adams	Ordinary fully paid shares	3,480,000	-	-	-	3,480,000
Dr J.R. Conolly	Ordinary fully paid shares	6,730,000	-	-	-	6,730,000
Mr J.A. Doughty	Ordinary fully paid shares	4,890,000	-	(300,000)	-	4,590,000
Mr K Skipper	Ordinary fully paid shares	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Mr K Skipper	Partly paid ordinary unlisted 20.0 cent shares. 0.1 cents per share paid.	-	-	-	250,000	250,000

Directors' Report (continued)

Meetings of Directors

	Board meetings		Audit Committee Meetings	
	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended
Dr J.R. Conolly	8	8	-	-
Mr J.A. Doughty	8	8	1	1
Mr N.P. Adams	8	5	-	-
Mr K. Skipper	8	8	1	1

Indemnification and Insurance of Officers and Auditors

(a) Indemnification

Since the end of the previous financial year, the Company has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement for indemnifying against a liability any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the Company.

(b) Insurance Premiums

During the financial year the Consolidated Entity has not paid premiums in respect of Directors' and Officers' liability insurance contracts for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010

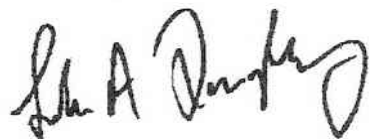
Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 11 and forms part of the Directors' Report for the financial year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010.

Non-Audit Services

During the year Nexia Court & Co, the Company's Auditors have not performed any other services for the Company in addition to their statutory duties.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the Board by:



John Doughty

Director

Sydney

30<sup>th</sup> September 2010

The Board of Directors  
Rawson Resources Limited  
PO Box R1868  
Royal Exchange NSW 1225

30th September 2010

Dear Board Members

**Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001***

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Rawson Resources Limited.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Rawson Resources Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2010, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

*Nexia Court & Co*

**Nexia Court & Co**  
Chartered Accountants



**Andrew Hoffmann**  
Partner

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT**

Unless disclosed below, all the best practice recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council have been applied for the entire financial year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010. The Company is a small company with limited operations. Accordingly the Board considers that many of the corporate governance guidelines intended to apply to larger companies are not practical for the Company.

**Principle 1: Lay Solid Foundations for Management and Oversight**

*Recommendation 1.1: Companies should establish the functions reserved to the Board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions.*

The Board is accountable to shareholders for the performance of the Company and has overall responsibility for its operations.

The Board's primary objective is to protect and enhance shareholder value within a defined, informed structure which protects the rights and interests of shareholders and other stakeholders by ensuring that the Company and its controlled entities are properly managed. The Board, together with senior management, is responsible to shareholders and other stakeholders for the Company's total business performance.

Management of the business of the Company is conducted by the General Manager as designated by the Board and by officers and consultants to whom the management function is delegated by the General Manager.

*Recommendation 1.2: Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives.*

The General Manager reviews the performance of consultants.

*Recommendation 1.3 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 1.*

The Principle 1 information required by the Guide is disclosed above.

**Principle 2: Structure the Board to Add Value**

*Recommendation 2.1: A majority of the board should be independent directors.*

The Board is composed of the following four Directors, of which the Chairman and General Manager are executive Directors:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
Dr John Conolly	Executive Chairman
Mr John Doughty	Director and General Manager
Mr Paul Adams	Non Executive Director
Mr Keith Skipper	Non Executive Director

There is not a majority of independent directors. The Board considers that the Board's structure is still appropriate to the Company's size. Each Director-independent or not- brings an independent judgement to bear on Board decisions.

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

Directors may obtain independent professional advice at the Company's expense, subject to prior agreement and direction by the Board, on matters arising in the course of Company business. Directors also have access to senior Company consultants and Company documents at all times.

*Recommendation 2.2: The chairperson should be an independent director.*

The Chairman is an executive Director and not independent.

The Company is a small company with limited operations. Accordingly, the Board considers that maintaining an executive Chairman who is not independent is appropriate to the Company's size.

*Recommendation 2.3: The roles of chairperson and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual.*

The Chairman and General Manager are different individuals.

*Recommendation 2.4: The board should establish a nomination committee.*

The size of the Company does not warrant the formation of a Nomination or Remuneration Committee at this time. Any appointments are considered by the full Board.

*Recommendation 2.5: Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors.*

The Board reviews the performance of the General Manager.

Details of Directors' qualifications, experience, term of office and special responsibilities are in the Directors Report included in this Annual Report.

Potential nominations to the Board are assessed by the full Board. The Board may appoint a nominations or remuneration committee.

The Board undertakes self assessment of its collective performance. Individual performance is evaluated by the full Board.

*Recommendation 2.6: Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 2.*

The Principle 2 information required by the Guide is disclosed above.

**Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision making**

*Recommendation 3.1: Companies should establish a code of conduct and disclose the code or a summary of the code as to:*

- *The practices necessary to maintain confidence in the company's integrity*
- *The practices necessary to take into account their legal obligations and the reasonable expectations of their stakeholders*
- *The responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices.*

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

The Company does not have a formal code of conduct, reflecting the Company's small size and close interaction of the small number of individuals throughout the organisation.

*Recommendation 3.2: Companies should establish a policy concerning trading in company securities by directors, senior executives and employees, and disclose the policy or a summary of that policy.*

The directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company are aware of their legal responsibilities and adhere to the following policy:

1. Directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company shall, at all times, not breach the insider trading requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and not deal in the Company's securities:
  - (i) Except between three (3) and thirty (30) days after either the release of the Company's half-year and annual results to the Australian Securities Exchange, the annual general meeting or any major announcement; or
  - (ii) Whilst in possession of price sensitive information.
2. In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the Listing Rules of the Australian Securities Exchange, directors must advise the Company and the Australian Securities Exchange of any interests held by that director, or his related entity, in securities or contracts of the Company.

*Recommendation 3.3: Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 3.*

The Principle 3 information required by the Guide is disclosed above.

**Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting**

*Recommendation 4.1: The board should establish an audit committee.*

The Company established an Audit Committee. The members of this Committee are Messrs Doughty (Director and General Manager) and Skipper (Non-Executive Director).

*Recommendation 4.2: Structure the audit committee so that it consists of:*

- only non-executive directors
- a majority of independent directors
- an independent chairperson, who is not chairperson of the board
- at least three members.

The Company is a small company with limited operations. Accordingly, the Board considers that maintaining an Audit Committee constituting the General Manager and a non-executive Director is appropriate to the Company's size.

*Recommendation 4.3: The audit committee should have a formal charter.*

The Company does not have a formal audit committee charter, reflecting the Company's small size and close interaction of the small number of individuals throughout the organisation.

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

*Recommendation 4.4: Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 4.*

The Principle 4 information required by the Guide is disclosed above.

**Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure**

*Recommendation 5.1: Companies should establish written policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior management level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies.*

The Board's policy is that shareholders are informed of all material developments that impact on the Company. Detailed continuous disclosure policy is intended to maintain the market integrity and market efficiency of the Company's shares listed on the ASX. This policy sets out the requirements to report to the General Manager, any matter that may require disclosure under the Company's continuous disclosure obligations. The General Manager is also required to report at each Board meeting on this issue. The continuous disclosure process ensures compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure and reporting obligations, consistent with the Australian Securities Exchange Listing Rules, and the Corporations Act 2001.

*Recommendation 5.2: Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 5.*

The Principle 5 information required by the Guide is disclosed above.

**Principle 6: Respect the Rights of Shareholders**

*Recommendation 6.1: Companies should design a communications policy for promoting effective communication with shareholders and encouraging their participation at general meetings and disclose their policy or a summary of that policy.*

The Company aims to convey to its shareholders pertinent information in a detailed, regular, factual and timely manner.

The Board ensures that the annual report includes relevant information about the operations of the Company during the year, and changes in the state of affairs of the Company, in addition to the other disclosures required by the Corporations Act 2001.

Information is communicated to shareholders by the Company through:

1. Placement of market announcements on the Company's web-site <http://www.rawsonresources.com>;
2. The annual and interim financial reports (for those shareholders who have requested a copy);
3. Disclosures to the Australia Securities Exchange;
4. Notices and explanatory memoranda of annual general meetings; and
5. All Shareholders are invited to attend and raise questions at the Annual General Meeting.

All shareholders are welcome to communicate directly with the Company.



### Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

All queries will be answered to the maximum extent possible (with consideration given to commercially sensitive information, privacy requirements and the Company's disclosure obligations) and in a timely fashion.

*Recommendation 6.2: Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 6.*

The Principle 6 information required by the Guide is disclosed above.

### Principle 7: Recognise and Manage Risk

*Recommendation 7.1: Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies.*

The Board meets regularly to evaluate, control, review and implement the Company's operations and objectives.

Regular controls established by the Board include:

- Delegated authority to the General Manager to ensure approval of expenditure; and
- Procedures allowing Directors to seek independent professional advice by utilising various external technical consultants.

The Board recognises the need to identify areas of significant business risk and to develop and implement strategies to investigate these risks.

*Recommendation 7.2: The board should require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the company's management of its material business risks.*

The General Manager manages the Company's material business risks and reports to the Board.

### Materiality thresholds

The Company regularly reviews procedures, and ensures timely identification of disclosure material and materiality thresholds.

Materiality judgments can only be made on a case by case basis, when all the facts are available. The Board would consider an amount which is:

1. Equal to or greater than 10 per cent of the appropriate base amount as material, unless there is evidence or convincing argument to the contrary; and
2. Equal to or less than 5 per cent of the appropriate base amount not to be material unless there is evidence, or convincing argument, to the contrary.

*Recommendation 7.3: The board should disclose whether it has received assurance from the chief executive officer (or equivalent) and the chief financial officer (or equivalent) that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.*

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

The Company requires that these statements are certified by the General Manager, as chief executive officer and chief financial officer.

*Recommendation 7.4: Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 7.*

The Principle 7 information required by the Guide is disclosed above.

**Principle 8: Remunerate Fairly and Responsibly**

*Recommendation 8.1: The board should establish a remuneration committee.*

The full Board would act as a Remuneration Committee, as required.

*Recommendation 8.2: Companies should clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives.*

Non-executive Directors' fees are determined by the Board within the aggregate amount approved by shareholders.

Any structure for equity based executive remuneration must be commercially cost effective, and appropriate to the Company's size and structure.

The Board has regard in the performance of the duties set out herein to any published guidelines or recommendations regarding the remuneration of directors of listed companies and formation and operation of share option schemes which the Board considers relevant or appropriate.

Fees for non-executive directors reflect the demands on and responsibilities of our Directors.

Non-executive Directors are remunerated by way of base fees and statutory superannuation contributions and do not participate in schemes designed for the remuneration of executives.

Non-executive directors do not receive any bonus payments nor are they provided with retirement benefits other than statutory superannuation.

There are no schemes for retirement benefits, other than statutory superannuation, for non-executive directors.

*Recommendation 8.3: Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 8.*

The Principle 8 information required by the Guide is disclosed above.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2010

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (SINGLE STATEMENT APPROACH)

For the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
Revenue			
Revenue from continuing activities	5	256,948	91,272
		<u>256,948</u>	<u>91,272</u>
Expenses			
Administration expenses		(256,227)	(256,253)
Directors' remuneration		(146,668)	(142,000)
Exploration costs	6	(222,709)	(765,847)
Investment written off	6	(377)	-
		<u>(625,981)</u>	<u>(1,164,100)</u>
Share of loss of equity accounted investees (net of income tax)		-	-
Loss before income tax		<u>(369,033)</u>	<u>(1,072,828)</u>
Income tax expense	15	-	-
Loss attributable to owners of the Company		<u>(369,033)</u>	<u>(1,072,828)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax			
Revaluation increment for available for sale financial assets		6,357,884	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) attributable to owners of the Company	12	<u>5,988,851</u>	<u>(1,072,828)</u>
		<b>Cents per Share</b>	<b>Cents per Share</b>
Basic and diluted loss per share attributable to ordinary equity holders	8	<u>(0.51)</u>	<u>(1.50)</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the attached Auditor's Report.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2010

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,027,578	1,033,292
Receivables	10	159,447	13,050
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>1,187,025</b>	<b>1,046,342</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Other assets	11	12,000	12,000
Financial Instruments	12	6,707,536	228,316
Plant and equipment	13	393	730
<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>6,719,929</b>	<b>241,046</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>7,906,954</b>	<b>1,287,388</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade and other payables	14	63,674	41,035
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>63,674</b>	<b>41,035</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>63,674</b>	<b>41,035</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>7,843,280</b>	<b>1,246,353</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	16	8,653,256	8,045,180
Accumulated losses		(7,167,860)	(6,798,827)
Reserves	17	6,357,884	-
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>7,843,280</b>	<b>1,246,353</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the attached Auditor's Report.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2010

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010

	Share Capital Ordinary	Accumulated Losses	Fair Value Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2008	8,044,930	(5,725,999)	-	2,318,931
Total comprehensive loss attributable to owners of the Company	-	(1,072,828)	-	(1,072,828)
Shares issued during the year	250	-	-	250
Balance at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2009	<b>8,045,180</b>	<b>(6,798,827)</b>	-	<b>1,246,353</b>
Balance at 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2009	8,045,180	(6,798,827)	-	1,246,353
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	-	5,988,851	-	5,988,851
Shares issued during the year	608,076	-	-	608,076
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax	-	(6,357,884)	6,357,884	-
Balance at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2010	<b>8,653,256</b>	<b>(7,167,860)</b>	<b>6,357,884</b>	<b>7,843,280</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the attached Auditor's Report.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Interest received		30,586	93,640
Receipts from customers		100,000	-
Payments to suppliers			
Exploration costs		(172,749)	(610,636)
Other costs		(433,565)	(560,827)
Net cash used in operating activities	19	<u>(475,728)</u>	<u>(1,077,823)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Loans advanced		(142,005)	(1,690)
Payments for acquisition of investments		-	(2,759)
Proceeds from investments		3,943	-
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(138,062)</u>	<u>(4,449)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from issue of shares		608,076	250
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>608,076</u>	<u>250</u>
Net decrease in cash held		(5,714)	(1,082,022)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		1,033,292	2,115,314
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	9	<u>1,027,578</u>	<u>1,033,292</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the attached Auditor's Report.

PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

As at, and throughout, the financial year ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 the parent company of the Consolidated Entity was Rawson Resources Limited.

	The Company	
	2010	2009
	\$	\$
<b>Results of the parent entity</b>		
Loss attributable to members of the Parent Entity	(509,462)	(929,487)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>(509,462)</u>	<u>(929,487)</u>
<b>Financial position of parent entity at year end</b>		
Current assets	1,315,212	1,189,683
Non-current assets	<u>236,770</u>	<u>241,046</u>
Total assets	<u>1,551,982</u>	<u>1,430,729</u>
Current liabilities	<u>63,674</u>	<u>41,035</u>
Total liabilities	<u>63,674</u>	<u>41,035</u>
Net Assets	<u>1,488,308</u>	<u>1,389,694</u>
<b>Total equity of the parent entity comprising of:</b>		
Share capital	8,653,256	8,045,180
Accumulated Losses	<u>(7,164,948)</u>	<u>(6,655,486)</u>
<b>Total Equity</b>	<u>1,488,308</u>	<u>1,389,694</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the attached Auditor's Report.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010

**1. Reporting entity**

Rawson Resources Limited (the Company) is a company domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is Suite 2 163 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove NSW 2066. The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 comprise the Company and subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Consolidated Entity" or "Group") and the Consolidated Entity's interest in associates and jointly controlled entities. The Consolidated Entity is primarily involved in the exploration for oil and gas in Australia and New Zealand.

**2. Basis of preparation**

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards ('AASBs') (including Australian Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001. The consolidated financial report of the Consolidated Entity and the financial report of the Company also complies with the IFRSs and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30th September 2010.

(b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except where otherwise indicated.

(c) Going Concern

Notwithstanding the Company's operating loss for the year, negative cash flows from operations and historical performance, the financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis. This assessment is based on the cash on hand balance at year end and outstanding payables. If required, the Company does have the ability to raise extra funds through a placement. However, should sufficient and appropriate capital not be available on a timely basis to the Company, the Directors would require the cessation of operational activities and a further reduction in expenditure. The business would, under this scenario, continue to operate with existing cash reserves. The Directors are satisfied that the Company would be able to continue on a going concern basis.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Consolidated Entity.

(e) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by the Consolidated Entity.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

In the Company's financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Consolidated Entity's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Gains and losses are recognised when the contributed assets are consumed or sold by the equity accounted investees or, if not consumed or sold by the equity accounted investee, when the Consolidated Entity's interest in such entities is disposed.

(iii) Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities (equity accounted investees)

Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities are accounted for using the equity method (equity accounted investees) and are initially recognised at cost. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the income and expenses and equity movements of equity accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long-term investments, is reduced to nil, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee. In the Company's financial statements, investments in associates are classified as non-financial assets (Refer Note 3 (d)(ii)).

In the Company's financial statements, investments in jointly controlled entities are carried at cost.

(iv) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments, a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation (see Note 3 (a) (vi) below), or qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognised in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(v) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations, excluding foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

The income and expenses of foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies are translated to Australian dollars at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Prior to translating the financial statements of foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, their financial statements for the current period are restated to account for changes in the general purchasing power of the local currency. The restatement is based on relevant price indices at the reporting date.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. Since 1 July 2004, the Group's date of transition to AASBs, such differences have been recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve, or FCTR). When a foreign operation is disposed of, in part or in full, the relevant amount in the FCTR is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented within equity in the FCTR.

(vi) Hedge of net investment in foreign operation

The Group applies hedge accounting to foreign currency differences arising between the functional currency of the foreign operation and the parent entity's functional currency (AUD), regardless of whether the net investment is held directly or through an intermediate parent.

Foreign currency differences arising on the retranslation of a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the hedge is effective, and are presented within equity in the FCTR. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, such differences are recognised in profit or loss. When the hedged part of a net investment is disposed of, the relevant amount in the FCTR is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

(b) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity and debt securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs, except as described below. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

A financial instrument is recognised if the Consolidated Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Consolidated Entity's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Consolidated Entity transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date, i.e., the date that the Consolidated Entity commits itself to purchase or sell the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Consolidated Entity's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Consolidated Entity's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

If the Consolidated Entity has the positive intent and ability to hold debt securities to maturity, then they are classified as held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(iii) Share capital

*Ordinary shares*

Incremental costs directly attributable to issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit.

(c) Plant and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Depreciation

*Useful lives*

All plant and equipment has limited useful lives and is depreciated using the diminishing value method over their estimated useful lives.

Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition.

Depreciation rates and methods are reviewed annually for appropriateness. When changes are made, adjustments are reflected prospectively in current and future periods only. Depreciation is expensed.

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

	Depreciation Rates		Depreciation Method
	2010	2009	
Plant and equipment	5% - 33%	5% - 33%	Diminishing Value

(d) Impairment

(i) Financial Assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its current fair value.

Significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognised previously in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

(ii) Non Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Entity's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(e) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered to balance date by employees. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognised at fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST). Exchanges of goods or services of the same nature and value without any cash consideration are not recognised as revenues.

*Interest Revenue*

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues.

*Other Income*

Income from other sources is recognised when the fee in respect of other products or service provided is receivable.

(g) Income Tax

Income tax expense or benefit comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense or benefit is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The charge or credit for current income tax expense or benefit is based on the result for the year adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or are substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that they probably will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Goods and Services Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(i) Segment Reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Consolidated Entity that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Consolidated Entity's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segments.

(j) Exploration, Concession and Development Expenditure

Exploration, concession, evaluation and development expenditure incurred is accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the area or where activities in the area have not yet reached a stage that permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit or loss in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves.

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

(k) Determination of fair values

A number of the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(l) New Standards & Interpretations not yet adopted

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been identified as those which may impact the entity in the period of initial application.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

They are available for early adoption at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010, but have not been applied in preparing this financial report.

- (i) AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets resulting from the first part of Phase 1 of the project to replace AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. AASB 9 will become mandatory for the Group's 30 June 2014 financial statements. Retrospective application is generally required, although there are exceptions, particularly if the entity adopts the standard for the year ended 30 June 2012 or earlier. The Group has not yet determined the potential effect of the standard.  
AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* (revised December 2009) simplifies and clarifies the intended meaning of the definition of a related party and provides a partial exemption from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities. The amendments, which will become mandatory for Group's 30 June 2012 financial statements, are not expected to have any impact on the financial statements.
- (ii) AASB 2009-5 *Further amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Process* affect various AASBs resulting in minor changes for presentation, disclosure, recognition and measurement purposes. The amendments, which become mandatory for the Group's 30 June 2011 financial statements, are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

4. Financial Risk Management

(a) Financial Risk Management Policies

The Consolidated Entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks and accounts payable.

*Treasury Risk Management*

The Board regularly analyses financial risk exposure and evaluates treasury management strategies in the context of prevailing economic conditions and forecasts.

The overall risk management strategy seeks to maintain a sufficient capital whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance.

Risk management issues are considered by the Board on a regular basis, including future cash flow requirements.

(b) Financial Risks

The main risks the Consolidated Entity is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the potential for change in interest rates to have an adverse effect on the net earnings of the Consolidated Entity. The Consolidated Entity has no borrowings and monitors interest rates on its cash balances.



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. Financial Risk Management (continued)

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate by maturity periods is set out in Note 26. For interest rates applicable to each class of asset or liability, refer to individual notes to the financial statements. Exposures arise predominantly from assets and liabilities bearing variable interest rates as the Consolidated Entity intends to hold fixed rate assets and liabilities to maturity.

Refer to Note 26 (c) for a sensitivity analysis of the Company's exposure to interest rate risk

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Consolidated Entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Consolidated Entity's approach to managing risk is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Consolidated Entity's reputation. The Consolidated Entity manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate cash and access to cash is maintained

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Consolidated Entity's income. The objective of the market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(iv) Foreign currency risk

The Consolidated Entity is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies arising from exploration costs in currencies other than the Consolidated Entity's measurement currency.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5. Revenue from continuing activities

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Interest received-other persons	31,293	91,272
Gains on disposal of tenements	125,655	-
Consulting fees	100,000	-
	<u>256,948</u>	<u>91,272</u>

6. Expenses

Exploration expenditure	222,709	765,847
Depreciation	337	642
Superannuation	65,699	64,920
Investment in associate written off	377	-
	<u>363,122</u>	<u>1,435,409</u>

7. Auditors' remuneration

Amounts paid/payable to Nexia Court & Co for audit or review of the financial report for the entity or any entity in the Group	35,322	27,500
Amounts paid/payable to subsidiary auditors who are unrelated to Nexia Court & Co for audit or review of the financial report for the entity or any entity in the Group	1,010	797
	<u>36,332</u>	<u>28,297</u>

8. Basic Loss per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 is as follows:

Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	<u>(369,033)</u>	<u>(1,072,828)</u>
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Issued ordinary shares at 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2009	71,567,150	71,567,150
Effect of shares issued to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2010	212,877	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2010	<u>71,780,027</u>	<u>71,567,150</u>
	Cents per Share	Cents per Share
Basic and diluted loss per share attributed to ordinary equity holders – continuing operations	<u>(0.51)</u>	<u>(1.50)</u>

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	<u>1,027,578</u>	<u>1,033,292</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

10. Receivables - Current

	Note	2010 \$	2009 \$
Loan to associate	18 (c), 21	142,005	-
Other receivables		3,467	2,761
GST receivable		13,975	10,289
		<u>159,447</u>	<u>13,050</u>

11. Other Assets – Non Current

Deposits		12,000	12,000
		<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>

12. Financial Instruments

**Held to maturity investments**

Term deposits		224,000	228,316
		<u>224,000</u>	<u>228,316</u>

The term deposits are held as security for the bank guarantees required for the exploration leases and permits. Refer Note 17 (a).

**Available for sale financial assets**

Investment in KEA Petroleum Plc			
Cost		125,652	-
Revaluation increment to fair value		6,357,884	-
		<u>6,483,536</u>	-
		<u>6,707,536</u>	<u>228,316</u>

In September 2009 the Company reached an agreement with its joint venture partners in New Zealand, Kea Petroleum Ltd and Hardie Oceanic Pty Ltd to merge their joint venture interests into a new company Kea Petroleum Holdings Limited.

In November 2009 KPH merged with Kea Petroleum Plc (KPP), a London Stock Exchange Alternative Investment Market (AIM) listed company.

At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010, Rawson Taranaki Limited controlled 27,307,692 shares representing 5.4% ownership of KPP. These shares are currently listed on AIM and held in escrow as part of vendor consideration. The investment is valued at cost because the Company cannot determine a reliable market value.

KPP's share price at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 was GBP 13.5 pence (AUD 23.742525 cents).

For further details of the Company's transaction with Rawson Taranaki Limited and Kea Petroleum Ltd, refer Note 23.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

13. Plant and Equipment

	2010 \$	2009 \$
At cost	2,299	2,299
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,906)</u>	<u>(1,569)</u>
	<u>393</u>	<u>730</u>
<b>Movement in Carrying Amounts</b>		
Plant and equipment:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	730	1,372
Additions	-	-
Depreciation expense	<u>(337)</u>	<u>(642)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u><u>393</u></u>	<u><u>730</u></u>

14. Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables	39,548	24,614
Sundry payables and accruals	<u>24,126</u>	<u>16,421</u>
	<u><u>63,674</u></u>	<u><u>41,035</u></u>

15. Income Tax

Numerical reconciliation between tax benefit and pre-tax net loss

Loss before income tax	<u>(369,033)</u>	<u>(1,072,828)</u>
The prima facie tax on loss before income tax is reconciled to income tax expense as follows :		
Prima facie tax benefit on loss before income tax at 30% (2009: 30%)	<u>110,710</u>	<u>321,848</u>
	<u>110,710</u>	<u>321,848</u>
Add tax effect of:		
Entertainment	-	(2,839)
Write downs	<u>(113)</u>	<u>(432)</u>
Less tax effect of:		
Change in un-recognised temporary differences	<u>34,879</u>	<u>(128,111)</u>
Current year deferred tax asset not brought to account	<u>(145,476)</u>	<u>(190,466)</u>
Income tax attributable to parent entity	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Deferred tax assets not brought to account, the benefits of which will only be realised if the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 3 (g) occur:

- tax losses:

- operating losses	2,274,192	2,128,716
- capital losses	<u>2,378</u>	<u>2,378</u>
	<u><u>2,276,570</u></u>	<u><u>2,131,094</u></u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

16. Issued Capital

	2010 \$	2009 \$
<b>Ordinary fully paid shares</b>		
71,567,150 ordinary shares on issue at the beginning of the year (2009 71,567,150)	8,044,430	8,044,430
5,180,000 ordinary shares issued during 2010 (2009 – Nil)	<u>608,076</u>	<u>-</u>
76,747,150 ordinary shares on issue at the end of the year (2009 – 71,567,150)	<u>8,652,506</u>	<u>8,044,430</u>
<b>Partly paid ordinary unlisted 20.0 cent employee shares. 19.9 cents per share unpaid</b>		
750,000 employee shares on issue at the beginning of the year (2009 – 500,000)	750	500
250,000 Partly paid employee shares issued during 2009	<u>-</u>	<u>250</u>
750,000 Partly paid employee shares on issue at the end of the year (2009 750,000)	<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>
Total Issued Capital	<u>8,653,256</u>	<u>8,045,180</u>

17. Fair Value Reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

18. Commitments

(a) Bank Guarantees

	Consolidated		Company	
	2010 \$	2009 \$	2010 \$	2009 \$
Westpac holds bank guarantees on behalf of the Company, as follows:				
Guarantee in respect of EP97	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Guarantee in respect of PEL154	-	50,000	-	50,000
Guarantee in respect of PEL155	-	50,000	-	50,000
Guarantee in respect of ATP 837	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Guarantee in respect of ATP 893	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Guarantee in respect of ATP 901	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
	<u>114,000</u>	<u>214,000</u>	<u>114,000</u>	<u>214,000</u>

These guarantees are secured by Company's term deposits totalling \$224,000 (2009 \$228,316) Refer Note 12.

At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010, material expenditure commitments existed in relation to exploration leases and permits. The commitments are tabulated below. The actual expenditure may be more or less than the amounts indicated and will depend on, amongst other factors, actual costs at the time the expenditure becomes payable, foreign exchange rates, any variations to the terms of exploration leases granted by lessors, whether or not the entity relinquishes its right to hold any lease, any decrease in interest of the entity in any lease or the sale or farm-out of any lease. Failure to meet any or part of the expenditure commitments in relation to an exploration permit or lease is likely to result in the cancellation of the subject exploration permit or exploration lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18. Commitments (continued)

(b) Commitments

	Interest	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
		2010 \$	2009 \$	2010 \$	2009 \$
(i) <b>Exploration Lease ATP837</b>	50.0%				
Exploration costs payable with one year		-	-	-	-
Exploration costs payable after one year and no later than five years		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
(ii) <b>Exploration Lease ATP873</b>	15.0%				
Exploration costs payable with one year		-	-	-	-
Exploration costs payable after one year and no later than five years		450,000	300,000	450,000	300,000
(iii) <b>Exploration Lease ATP893</b>	25.0%				
Exploration costs payable with one year		-	-	-	-
Exploration costs payable after one year and no later than five years		4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
(iv) <b>Exploration Lease ATP901</b>	25.0%				
Exploration costs payable with one year		-	-	-	-
Exploration costs payable after one year and no later than five years		4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
(v) <b>Exploration Lease PEL154</b>	37.5%				
Exploration costs payable with one year		-	600,000	-	600,000
Exploration costs payable after one year and no later than five years		-	-	-	-
(vi) <b>Exploration Lease PEL155</b>	37.5%				
Exploration costs payable with one year		-	600,000	-	600,000
Exploration costs payable after one year and no later than five years		-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure commitments arising from interest in joint ventures and exploration leases:					
Within one year		-	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
After one year and no later than five years		10,450,000	10,300,000	10,450,000	10,300,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18. Commitments (continued)

(c) Loan Facility provided to Associate

On 4<sup>th</sup> May 2010, the Company agreed to provide a non-interest bearing non-recourse loan facility totalling \$187,500 to the Company's associate Otway Energy Limited:

	Note	2010	2009
		\$	\$
Loan drawn down at 30 <sup>th</sup> June	10	142,005	-
Loan facility undrawn at 30 <sup>th</sup> June		45,495	-
Total loan facility at 30 <sup>th</sup> June	25	<u>187,500</u>	-

19. Reconciliation of Loss to Net Cash used in Operating Activities

Loss attributable to members of the Parent Entity	(369,033)	(1,072,828)
Depreciation expense	337	642
Increase / (Decrease) in payables	22,639	(21,451)
(Increase) / Decrease in receivables	(4,393)	15,814
Proceeds from sale of investments	(125,655)	-
Investment written off	377	-
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(475,728)</u>	<u>(1,077,823)</u>

20. Controlled Entities

Company		Ownership by the Company		Place of incorporation	Date of Incorporation
		2010	2009		
		%	%		
Rawson Resources Limited	Parent Entity	-	-	Australia	27 <sup>th</sup> May 1998
Lonman Pty Ltd	Subsidiary	100	100	Australia	14 <sup>th</sup> October 1983
Rawson Uranium Pty Ltd	Subsidiary	100	100	Australia	3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2007
Rawson Taranaki Ltd	Subsidiary	100	100	New Zealand	13 <sup>th</sup> May 2008
Rawson Otway Pty Ltd	Subsidiary	-	-	Australia	9 <sup>th</sup> April 2010

21. Equity Accounted Investee

On 4<sup>th</sup> May 2010, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary Rawson Otway Pty Ltd (incorporated on 9<sup>th</sup> April 2010 in Australia) was assigned the Company's 37.5% interests in petroleum exploration licences in the Otway Basin, South Australia (PEL 154 and PEL 155). On 6<sup>th</sup> May 2010, the Company transferred all the ordinary shares it owned in Rawson Otway Pty Ltd to Otway Energy Limited. Consideration for this share transfer, also received on 6<sup>th</sup> May 2010 by the Company, was 37.5% share ownership in Otway Energy Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

21. Equity Accounted Investee (continued)

During the years ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2009 the Company and Group did not receive dividends from any of its investment in an equity accounted investee.

Name	Principal activities	Date of Incorporation	Country of incorporation	Reporting date	Ownership interest	
					2010	2009
Otway Energy Limited	Oil and gas exploration in the Otway Basin, South Australia	16 <sup>th</sup> March 2010	Australia	30 <sup>th</sup> June	37.5%	-%

Summary financial information for equity accounted investee, not adjusted for the percentage ownership held by the Group:

In the financial statements of the Company, investments in associates are accounted for at fair value.

	Note	2010	2009
		\$	\$
Investment in associate at 1 <sup>st</sup> July		-	-
Investment in associate at cost		377	-
Investment in associate written off to fair value	6	(377)	-
Investment in associate at 30 <sup>th</sup> June		-	-

Otway Energy Limited has a net asset deficiency, but the Company has no further commitment to invest in Otway Energy Limited. The Company has provided a loan facility commitment to Otway Energy Limited (refer Note 18 (c)) and made a loan under this facility (refer Note 10).

22. Business Details

As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 the Consolidated Entity's principal place of business was:

Rawson Resources Limited  
31 Centennial Rd  
Bowral NSW 2576

As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 the principal activities of the Consolidated Entity were exploration for oil and gas energy resources.



Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

23. Related Party Disclosures

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties. The following transactions with related entities occurred during the financial year:

1. Consultancy fees totalling \$90,000 (2009 \$87,000) were paid to Petrofocus Consulting Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Dr J.R. Conolly.
2. Consultancy fees totalling \$82,000 (2009 \$92,805) were paid to Oil on Film Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr N. P. Adams.

Company	Transaction value year ended 30 <sup>th</sup> June		Balance outstanding as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Amounts receivable from a wholly owned subsidiaries:</b>				
Rawson Taranaki Limited	(15,487)	143,029	127,542	143,029
Lonman Pty Ltd	497	-	9,569	9,072
Rawson Uranium Pty Ltd	432	112	544	112
	<b>(14,558)</b>	<b>143,141</b>	<b>137,655</b>	<b>152,213</b>

The amount receivable from a wholly owned subsidiary is a loan by the Company to Rawson Taranaki Limited. This loan is a cash advance paid direct to Kea Petroleum Limited (a co-joint venturer with the Consolidated Entity) for petroleum exploration licenses and funding of those licenses on behalf of Rawson Taranaki Limited. Terms of this loan are:

- (a) Principal \$127,542 (2009 \$143,029);
- (b) Unsecured;
- (c) Interest rate Nil% (2009 Nil%); and
- (d) Payable on demand on or before the end of a 10 year period commencing 2009.

For further details of the Company's transaction with Rawson Taranaki Limited and Kea Petroleum Ltd, refer Note 12.

24. Contingent Liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 (2009 \$Nil).

25. Subsequent Events

On 4<sup>th</sup> August 2010, the Company agreed to increase the non-interest bearing non-recourse loan facility held by the Company's associate Otway Energy Limited from \$187,500 to \$309,375. Refer Note 17(c).

	Note	2010	2009
		\$	\$
Loan drawn down			
– 30 <sup>th</sup> June	10	142,005	-
– Subsequent to 30 <sup>th</sup> June		63,750	-
Loan facility undrawn at the date of this report		103,620	-
Total loan facility at the date of this report		<b>309,375</b>	-

A copy of an Otway Energy Limited prospectus was lodged on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2010 with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

25. Subsequent Events (continued)

This was a replacement prospectus and replaced a prospectus dated 10<sup>th</sup> August 2010 also lodged with ASIC.

The Otway Energy Limited prospectus invites applications for a minimum of 45,000,000 Otway Energy Limited shares at an issue price of \$0.20 per share to raise \$9,000,000. Otway Energy Limited may accept oversubscriptions for up to another \$2,000,000 to raise \$11,000,000. For each two shares issued, an attaching option for no additional consideration with an exercise price of \$0.20, and an expiry date of 31 December 2013, will be granted.

The purpose of the offer and the objective of Otway Energy Limited are to explore petroleum exploration licences in the Otway Basin, South Australia (PEL 154 and PEL 155) for commercial petroleum accumulations by deploying the latest technology, such as 3D seismic surveys and downhole drilling evaluation techniques.

Otway Energy Limited has made application to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) for the securities offered pursuant to the prospectus to be listed and quoted on ASX.

Repayment of the loan by the Company to Otway Energy Limited is to be made upon successful completion of the Otway Energy Limited capital raising, and successful listing and quotation of Otway Energy Limited on the ASX.

Other than the above, there are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affect, or may significantly affect, the operations, results, state of affairs of the economic entity that have not otherwise been disclosed elsewhere in this report.

26. Financial Risk Management

(a) Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

The tables below reflect the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity, as well as management's expectations of the settlement period for all other financial instruments.

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate		Floating Interest Rate		Fixed Interest – Maturing within one year		Non-interest Bearing		Total	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	%	%	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Financial Assets</b>										
Cash and cash equivalents	3.88	2.89	1,027,578	1,033,292	-	-	-	-	1,027,578	1,033,292
Financial instruments			-	-	224,000	228,316	-	-	224,000	228,316
Available for sale financial assets			-	-	-	-	6,483,536	-	6,483,536	-
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>										
Trade and sundry creditors			-	-	-	-	63,674	41,035	63,674	41,035

(b) Net Fair Values

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## 26. Financial Risk Management (continued)

## (c) Sensitivity Analysis

The Consolidated Entity has performed sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current financial year results and equity which could result from a change in these risks.

As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010, the estimated effect on loss and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2010	2009
	\$	\$
Change in loss		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	+12,516	+ 12,616
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	-12,516	- 12,616
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	+12,516	+ 12,616
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	-12,516	- 12,616

## 27. Segment Reporting

Primary Reporting - Geographical Segments	Australia	New Zealand	USA	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2010</b>				
Revenue from continuing activities	131,296	125,652	-	256,948
Total revenue	131,296	125,652	-	256,948
Administration expenses	(254,336)	(1,891)	-	(256,227)
Directors' remuneration	(146,668)	-	-	(146,668)
Exploration expenditure	(233,150)	17,477	(7,036)	(222,709)
Investment written off	(377)	-	-	(377)
Expenses	(634,531)	15,586	(7,036)	(625,981)
(Loss) / profit before income tax expense	(503,235)	141,238	(7,036)	(369,033)
Income tax expense				-
Net loss				(369,033)
Segment assets	1,199,418	6,707,536	-	7,906,954
Segment liabilities	(63,674)	-	-	(63,674)
Net Assets	1,135,744	6,707,536	-	7,843,280
Depreciation and amortisation of segment assets	337	-	-	337

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

27. Segment Reporting (continued)

Primary Reporting - Geographical Segments	Australia \$	New Zealand \$	USA \$	Other \$	Total \$
<b>2009</b>					
Revenue from continuing activities	91,272	-	-	-	91,272
Total revenue	91,272	-	-	-	91,272
Administration expenses	(256,253)	-	-	-	(256,253)
Directors' remuneration	(142,000)	-	-	-	(142,000)
Exploration expenditure	(523,023)	(143,129)	(99,907)	212	(765,847)
Expenses	(921,276)	(143,129)	(99,907)	212	(1,164,100)
Loss before income tax expense	(830,004)	(143,129)	(99,907)	212	(1,072,828)
Income tax expense					-
Net loss					(1,072,828)
Segment assets	1,430,729	-	-	(143,341)	1,287,388
Segment liabilities	50,107	143,029	112	(152,213)	41,035
Net Assets	1,380,622	(143,029)	(112)	8,872	1,246,353
Depreciation and amortisation of segment assets	642	-	-	-	642

**DIRECTORS' DECLARATION**

For the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010

The directors of the Company declare that:

1. in the Directors' opinion, the financial statements and accompanying notes set out on pages 18 to 43 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
  - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;
2. note 2 confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
3. in the Directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
4. the remuneration disclosures included in pages 8 to 9 of the directors' report (as part of the audited Remuneration Report), for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010, comply with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001; and

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors pursuant to section 295(4) of the Corporations Act 2001 and is signed for and on behalf of the directors by:



John Doughty

Director

Sydney

30th September 2010

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RAWSON RESOURCES LIMITED

### Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Rawson Resources Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2010, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the disclosing entity 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 disclosing entity are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls 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 2, 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 ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### *Auditor's Responsibility*

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

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

Our procedures include reading the other information in the Annual Report to determine whether it contains any material inconsistencies with the financial report.

Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

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* would be in the same terms if it had been given to the directors at the time that this auditor's report was made.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF  
RAWSON RESOURCES LIMITED  
(CONTINUED)**

*Auditor's Opinion*

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Rawson Resources Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - (i) giving a true and fair view of the disclosing entity's financial position as at 30 June 2010 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
  - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2.

**Report on the Remuneration Report**

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 8 to 9 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2010. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

*Auditor's Opinion*

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Rawson Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2010, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

*Nexia Court & Co*

**Nexia Court & Co**  
*Chartered Accountants*



**Andrew Hoffmann**  
*Partner*

Sydney  
30th September 2010

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2010

**SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION**

For the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010

At 17<sup>th</sup> September 2010 issued capital was 76,747,150 ordinary shares held by 519 holders.

Subject to the Listing Rules, the Company's constitution and any special rights or restrictions attached to a share, at a meeting of shareholders:

- (a) on a show of hands, each shareholder present (in person, by proxy, attorney or representative) has one vote; and
- (b) on a poll, each shareholder present (in person, by proxy, attorney or representative) has:
  - i one vote for each fully paid share they hold; and
  - ii a fraction of a vote for each partly paid share they hold. The fraction must be equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited). Amounts paid in advance of a call are ignored.

**20 Largest Holders of Ordinary Shares and their Holdings at 17<sup>th</sup> September 2010.**

	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
1 HARDIE ENERGY PTY LTD	6,704,073	8.74
2 HARDIE OCEANIC PTY LIMITED <HARDIE SUPER FUND A/C>	5,254,073	6.85
3 RBC DEXIA INVESTOR SERVICES AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LIMITED <MLCI A/C>	4,721,166	6.15
4 HARDIE OCEANIC PTY LIMITED <HARDIE SUPER FUND A/C>	2,814,841	3.67
5 DIXSON TRUST PTY LIMITED	2,800,000	3.65
6 MR ROSS DI BARTOLO	2,281,036	2.97
7 MR WILLIAM RICHARD TREUREN	2,219,300	2.89
8 MR JOHN ROBERT CONOLLY	2,115,000	2.76
9 MR LEONARD DIEKMAN	2,005,000	2.61
10 MS WENDY RUTH CONOLLY	1,855,000	2.42
11 MRS VICKI ANNE DIEKMAN	1,725,000	2.25
12 MRS PENELOPE JANE DOUGHTY	1,650,000	2.15
13 ARRAS PTY LTD & 50 LONG PTY LTD <ARRAS AND EDWARD STREET A/C>	1,650,000	2.15
14 BELL POTTER NOMINEES LTD <2272984 A/C>	1,550,000	2.02
15 MR NICHOLAS PAUL ADAMS	1,533,334	2.00
16 MR CHRISTOPHER BECK & MRS BARBARA JOY BECK <THE DYNAMIC SUPER FUND A/C>	1,100,000	1.43
17 JERD PTY LTD	1,090,000	1.42
18 J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	1,050,000	1.37
19 HARDIE INFRASTRUCTURE PTY LTD	1,000,000	1.30
20 MR WILLIAM TREUREN	1,000,000	1.30
Total top 20 Ordinary Shareholders	46,117,823	60.10

**Distribution of Holders and Holdings at 17<sup>th</sup> September 2010**

	NUMBER OF HOLDERS	ORDINARY SHARES HELD	% OF TOTAL
1 - 1,000	7	2,483	0.00
1,001 - 5,000	45	165,325	0.22
5,001 - 10,000	129	1,187,820	1.55
10,001 - 100,000	238	9,308,183	12.13
100,001 and over	100	66,083,339	86.10
Total	519	76,747,150	100.00
Holder of less than a marketable parcel:	38	97,808	0.13



**Shareholder Information (continued)**

Substantial shareholders at 17<sup>th</sup> September 2010, as disclosed in Substantial Shareholder Notices given to the Company

Substantial Shareholders	Number of Shares	Proportion of Issued Shares
Duncan John Hardie	15,673,127	21.82%
John Robert Conolly	6,730,000	9.40%
John Addison Doughty	4,830,273	6.75%
Leonard James Diekman	3,830,000	5.35%

**Unquoted Securities**

Employee Scheme Shares

At 17<sup>th</sup> September 2010, a total of 750,000 unquoted ordinary partly paid shares were on issue. Each of these shares is partly paid to 0.1 cents and 19.9 cents is unpaid. These shares are issued to Mr K Skipper (250,000), Shorewash Pty Ltd (250,000) and Mr RS Moffitt (250,000).

**Petroleum Tenements**

The Company holds the following petroleum licences:

	Interest %
EP 97 Block 1	20
EP 97 Remainder	100
ATP 837P	50
ATP 873P	15
ATP 893P	25
ATP 901P	25
Udacha Unit Area in PEL 91 and PEL 106	10

**Securities Exchange Listing**

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

RAWSON RESOURCES LIMITED ABN 69 082 752 985

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### **Shareholder Information (continued)**

#### **Share Registrar**

Registries Ltd  
Level 7  
207 Kent Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

GPO Box 3993  
Sydney NSW 2001

Telephone: +61 2 9290 9600  
Facsimile: +61 2 9279 0664  
Email: [registries@registries.com.au](mailto:registries@registries.com.au)  
Web site: [www.registriesltd.com.au](http://www.registriesltd.com.au)

#### **Registered Office**

Suite 2  
163 Burns Bay Road  
Lane Cove NSW 2066  
Telephone: +61 2 9872 9810

Web site: [www.rawsonresources.com](http://www.rawsonresources.com)

#### **Auditor**

Nexia Court & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Level 29, Tower Building, Australia Square, 264  
George Street  
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: +61 2 9251 4600  
Facsimile: +61 2 9251 7138

Web site: [www.nexiacourt.com.au](http://www.nexiacourt.com.au)

#### **On-Market Buy Back**

There is no on-market buy-back.