

BAUXITE RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 72 119 699 982

Annual Financial Report

for the year ended 30 June 2009

Corporate Information

ABN 72 119 699 982

Directors

Luke Atkins (Executive Chairman)
Daniel Tenardi (Managing Director)
Neil Lithgow (Non Executive Director)
Robert Nash (Non Executive Director)
David McSweeney (Non Executive Director)
Meng Xiangsan (Non Executive Director)

Company Secretary

Paul Fromson

Registered Office

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159 Adelaide Terrace
EAST PERTH WA 6004
Telephone: +61 8 9221 5019
Facsimile: +61 8 9221 4385

Solicitors

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Level 4, Next Building
16 Milligan Street
PERTH WA 6000

Bankers

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Shop 9, Ellenbrook Shopping Centre
Cnr Pinaster Parade & The Promenade
ELLENBROOK WA 6069

Share Register

Security Transfer Registrars Pty Ltd
770 Canning Highway
APPLECROSS WA 6153
Telephone: (08) 9315 2333
Facsimile: (08) 9315 2233

Auditors

Moore Stephens
Level 3, 12 St George's Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Internet Address

www.bauxiteresources.com.au

Securities Exchange Listing

Bauxite Resources Limited shares (ASX code:BAU) are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

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Directors' Report

Your directors submit their report on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the Group) consisting of Bauxite Resources Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2009.

DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Where applicable, all current and former directorships held in listed public companies over the last three years have been detailed below. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Names, qualifications, experience and special responsibilities

Luke Atkins, LLB (Executive Chairman)

Mr Atkins is a lawyer by profession and was previously the principal of Atkins and Co Lawyers, a Perth based legal firm which he owned and managed for seven years. Mr Atkins brings to the Company extensive experience in capital raising and public listed companies.

Mr Atkins is currently a director of a number of public and private companies with involvement in the areas of mineral exploration, investment property development and manufacturing. Mr Atkins was a former director of Reclaim Industries Limited in the last 3 years

Daniel Tenardi, (Managing Director, appointed 8 September 2008)

Mr Tenardi comes from CITIC Pacific Mining Management (CITIC) where he held the position of Chief Operating Officer and prior to that General Manager Operations on its Sino Iron Project. These positions have helped CITIC on their way to developing the largest Magnetite iron ore mine in Australia.

Mr Tenardi has extensive experience in mining in a range of resources that includes iron, gold, copper and bauxite. He has had 15 years experience working with Alcoa of Australia, 13 years in mining bauxite at their Jarrahdale site and a further two years at their Kwinana alumina refinery.

In recent years Mr Tenardi has worked at executive level with Rio Tinto where, as General Manager he frequently acted as Managing Director (MD) of Robe River Iron Associates and on occasions as MD of Pilbara Iron. He was also appointed as a Director of Robe River in the latter years of his employment with Rio Tinto.

At the end of 2006, Mr Tenardi left Rio Tinto to join CITIC as General Manager of Operations. In this role he managed the sourcing of mobile equipment and the commencement of mining operations in December 2007. He also played a major part in securing Native Title Agreements with the three Native Title Claimants for the country on which the Project is situated. In March this year, he was promoted to the role of Chief Operating Officer, taking up a strategic accountability for the Project and other projects on a global basis.

Mr Tenardi has not held any former listed company directorships in the last 3 years.

Neil Lithgow, MSc, FFin, MAusIMM (Non Executive Director)

Mr Lithgow is a geologist by profession with over 20 years experience in mineral exploration, economics and mining feasibility studies covering base metals, coal, iron ore and gold. Mr Lithgow has previously worked for Aquila Resources Limited, Eagle Mining Corporation and De Grey Mining Limited, and is presently self employed in the mineral exploration industry. He is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Financial Services Institute of Australia.

Mr Lithgow has not held any former listed company directorships in the last 3 years.

Robert Nash, B Juris LLB, Public Notary (Non Executive Director)

Mr Nash is a lawyer by profession and currently practises as a barrister. He was a council member of the Law Society of Western Australia for 7 years, a Convenor of the Law Society Education Committee and a member of the Ethics and Professional Conduct Committees. Mr Nash has been a local government councillor and is a member of the Western Australian Navy Legal Panel. Mr Nash has been a director of a number of companies involved in the areas of property development and intellectual property.

Mr Nash has not held any former listed company directorships in the last 3 years.

David McSweeney, LLB MAusIMM (Non Executive Director)

Mr McSweeney holds a Bachelor of Law Degree and is a member of the Institute of Company Directors. He has over 20 years experience in the resource sector ranging from exploration to project management, project finance, commercial and legal structuring and corporate development. A founder of Gindalbie Metals, Mr McSweeney was the Managing Director from 1998 to December 2006 and oversaw the discovery and commissioning of two successful gold production centres.

Mr McSweeney is currently executive chairman of Avalon Minerals Limited, and has been a former director of Dynasty Metals Limited and Gindalbie Metals Limited within the last 3 years.

Meng Xiangsan (appointed 7 August 2009)

Meng Xiangsan has a Bachelor of Engineering from the China University of Geology and is currently the General Manager of No 1 Geo-Minerals Exploration Institute of Shandong Province, the entity which through an affiliated company recently took a placement of 19,700,000 shares in BRL. Mr Meng has held a number of senior executive positions and has extensive experience in administration and geology.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Paul Fromson, BCom, CPA, DipCM, ACIS, (appointed 18 December 2008)

Paul Fromson is a finance professional with over 15 years experience in accounting and company administration for ASX Listed Companies involved in mining and exploration. He graduated from University of Western Australia with a Bachelor of Commerce and is a member of both the Certified Practising Accountants of Australia and the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. Mr Fromson is also a licensed Tax Agent and a licensed Finance Broker having previously run businesses in both these areas. Mr Fromson has previous experience in the aluminium industry having worked for a part owner of the Worsley Alumina Refinery and Boddington Gold Mine in Western Australia and the Boyne Aluminium Smelter in Queensland.

Interests in the shares and options of the Company and related bodies corporate

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares and options of Bauxite Resources Limited were:

	Ordinary Shares	Options over Ordinary Shares
Luke Atkins	17,041,667	3,000,000
Daniel Tenardi	1,000,000	2,000,000
Neil Lithgow	19,366,666	3,000,000
Robert Nash	204,900	1,000,000
David McSweeney	627,500	6,000,000
Meng Xiangsan	-	-

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the year the Company carried out exploration on its tenements and applied for or acquired additional tenements with the objective of identifying economic bauxite deposits.

There was no significant change in the nature of the Group's activities during the year.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid or declared during the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Finance Review

The Group began the financial year with a cash reserve of \$7,641,339. Bauxite Resources Limited raised \$9.85 million through the issue of 19.7 million ordinary shares at 50 cents each via a private placement. During the year 23,457,158 listed options were exercised at 20 cents each raising a further \$4,691,432. The balance of the ASX listed options expired on 31 January 2009. Staff exercised 255,000 unlisted options at 30 cents each raising a further \$76,500.

The Company allotted and issued unlisted options to a director and staff as follows.

Recipient	Date options issued	Expiry date	Exercise price (cents)	Number of options
Managing Director	19 December 2008	30 November 2013	35	666,668
Managing Director	19 December 2008	30 November 2013	45	666,666
Managing Director	19 December 2008	30 November 2013	55	666,666
Staff	19 March 2009	30 June 2012	25	525,000
Staff	19 March 2009	30 June 2012	35	350,000
Staff	19 March 2009	30 June 2012	30	2,870,000
Staff	1 May 2009	30 June 2012	30	600,000
Staff	29 May 2009	30 June 2012	35	450,000

On 31 January 2009 the remaining ASX listed options that hadn't been exercised by the due date expired.

The Group has recorded an operating loss after income tax for the year ended 30 June 2009 of \$5,145,954 (2008: \$770,254 loss).

At 30 June 2009 surplus funds available totalled \$16,502,907.

Operating Results for the Year

Summarised operating results are as follows:

	2009	
	Revenues	Results
	\$	\$
Consolidated entity revenues and loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense	442,619	(5,145,954)

Shareholder Returns

	2009	2008
Basic earnings per share (cents)	(4.4)	(0.8)

Risk Management

The board is responsible for ensuring that risks, and also opportunities, are identified on a timely basis and that activities are aligned with the risks and opportunities identified by the board.

The Company believes that it is crucial for all board members to be a part of this process, and as such the board has not established a separate risk management committee.

The board has a number of mechanisms in place to ensure that management's objectives and activities are aligned with the risks identified by the board. These include the following:

- Board approval of a strategic plan, which encompasses strategy statements designed to meet stakeholders needs and manage business risk.
- Implementation of board approved operating plans and budgets and board monitoring of progress against these budgets.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year were as follows:

- A private placement of 19.7 million shares at \$0.50 was completed on 26 June 2009.
- A total of 23,457,158 listed options exercisable at 20 cents each were exercised during the year raising a total of \$4,691,432. The balance of the ASX Listed options expired on 31 January 2009.
- A total of 2,000,000 unlisted executive incentive options were issued to the Managing Director.
- A total of 5,100,000 unlisted incentive options were issued to staff.
- The Company changed its policy during the year on the treatment of tenement acquisition and exploration expenditure and now writes off all these costs as they are incurred.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

No matters or circumstances, besides those disclosed at note 23, have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The Group is investigating the economics of developing an Alumina Refinery in South Western Australia and is in discussions with potential joint venture partners. The group has commenced work on a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) as part of the process of investigating the economics of a refinery and this BFS is a significant undertaking. Other than this the Group expects to maintain the present status and level of operations and there are no other likely developments in the Group's operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Group is subject to significant environmental regulation in respect to its exploration activities.

The Group aims to ensure the appropriate standard of environmental care is achieved, and in doing so, that it is aware of and is in compliance with all environmental legislation. The directors of the Group are not aware of any breach of environmental legislation for the year under review.

REMUNERATION REPORT

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- A Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- B Details of remuneration
- C Service agreements
- D Share-based compensation
- E Additional information

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

A Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of Bauxite Resources Limited has been designed to align director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Company's financial results. The board of Bauxite Resources Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best executives and directors to run and manage the Group.

The board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for board members and senior executives of the Group is as follows:

The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior executives, was developed by the board. All executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience) and superannuation. The board reviews executive packages annually by reference to the Company's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies in similar industries.

The board may exercise discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses and options. The policy is designed to attract and retain the highest calibre of executives and reward them for performance that results in long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

Executives are also entitled to participate in the employee share and option arrangements.

The executive directors and executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 9%, and do not receive any other retirement benefits.

All remuneration paid to directors and executives is valued at the cost to the Company and expensed. Options are valued using the Black-Scholes methodology.

The board policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The board determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (currently \$250,000). Fees for non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the Group. However, to align directors' interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company.

Performance based remuneration

The Managing Director has a milestone performance payment of \$750,000 on the loading of the first shipload of bauxite within 3 years of commencement of service. It is anticipated that this performance payment will occur in the next 6 months.

Company performance, shareholder wealth and directors' and executives' remuneration

No relationship exists between shareholder wealth, director and executive remuneration and Company performance. The table below shows the gross revenue, losses and earnings per share for the current and prior year.

	2009	2008
	\$	\$
Revenue	442,619	427,393
Net profit/(loss)	(5,145,954)	(770,254)
Earnings per share (cents)	(4.4)	(0.8)

B Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the directors, the key management personnel of the Group (as defined in AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*) and specified executives of Bauxite Resources Limited and the Bauxite Resources Group are set out in the following table.

The key management personnel of Bauxite Resources Limited and the Group include the directors and company secretary as per pages 3 and 4 above. The Managing Director and the Executive Chairman have full authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group. Given the size and nature of operations of Bauxite Resources Limited and the Group, there are no other employees who are required to have their remuneration disclosed in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*.

B Details of remuneration (continued)

Key management personnel and other executives of Bauxite Resources Limited and the Group

	Short-Term		Post Employment		Share-based	Total
	Salary & Fees	Non Monetary	Superannuation	Retirement benefits	Payments	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	Options	\$
Directors						
Luke Atkins						
2009	291,123	-	-	-	-	291,123
2008	206,308	2,798	-	-	-	209,106
Neil Lithgow						
2009	30,000	-	2,700	-	-	32,700
2008	20,870	2,798	1,878	-	-	25,546
Robert Nash						
2009	12,500	-	20,200	-	-	32,700
2008	34,000	2,798	2,812	-	-	39,610
David McSweeney						
2009	30,000	-	2,700	-	267,200	299,900
2008	18,333	1,631	1,650	-	469,133	490,747
Dan Tenardi (appointed 8 September 2008)						
2009	264,995	-	23,850	-	40,553	329,398
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff & Consultants						
Graeme Smith (resigned 18 December 2008)						
2009	43,694	-	-	-	-	43,694
2008	64,698	-	-	-	-	64,698
Paul Fromson (appointed 18 December 2008)						
2009	71,992	-	-	-	8,633	80,625
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total key management personnel compensation						
2009	744,304	-	49,450	-	316,386	1,110,140
2008	344,209	10,025	6,340	-	469,133	829,707

C Service agreements

The details of service agreements of the key management personnel of Bauxite Resources Limited and the Group are as follows:

Luke Atkins, Executive Chairman:

- Term of agreement – 2 years commencing 22 October 2007.
- Annual consultancy fee of \$286,000 to be paid to Executive Mining Personnel Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr Atkins.
- Payment of termination benefit on early termination by the Company of up to six months remuneration, depending on the circumstances. The Consultant may terminate the agreement early by giving 2 month's written notice.

Daniel Tenardi

- Term of agreement – 3 years commencing 8 September 2008.
- Annual salary package of \$350,000.
- One off performance milestone payment of \$750,000 due on first shipment of bauxite.

D Share-based compensation

Options are issued to directors and executives as part of their remuneration. The options are not issued based on performance criteria, but are issued to the majority of directors and executives of Bauxite Resources Limited to increase goal congruence between executives, directors and shareholders. The Company does not have a formal policy in relation to the key management personnel limiting their exposure to risk in relation to the securities, but the Board actively discourages key personnel management from obtaining mortgages in securities held in the Company. The following options were granted to or vesting with key management personnel during the year:

D Share-based compensation (continued)

	Grant Date	Granted Number	Vested Number	Date vesting or vested and exercisable	Expiry Date	Exercise Price (cents)	Value per option at grant date (cents)	Exercised Number	% of Remuneration
Directors									
Daniel Tenardi	19/12/2008	2,000,000	-	One third each year on anniversary of grant	30/11/2013	35-55	2.0	Nil	12.3%
David McSweeney	18/01/2008	2,000,000	2,000,000	18/01/2008	15/05/2012	25	17.9	Nil	72.9%
David McSweeney	18/01/2008	4,000,000	-	06/02/2010	15/05/2012	40	13.4	Nil	22.7%

Staff & Consultants

Paul Fromson 19/03/2009 100,000 100,000 19/03/2009 30/06/2012 30 2.9 Nil 10.7%

There were no ordinary shares issued upon exercise of remuneration options to directors or other key management personnel of Bauxite Resources Limited during the year.

E Additional information

Performance income as a proportion of total compensation

No performance based bonuses have been paid to key management personnel during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

During the year the Company held 3 meetings of directors. The attendance of directors at meetings of the board were:

	Directors Meetings	
	A	B
Luke Atkins	3	3
Dan Tenardi	3	3
Neil Lithgow	3	3
Robert Nash	3	3
David McSweeney	3	3
Meng Xiangsan (appointed 7/8/2009)	N/A	N/A

Notes

A – Number of meetings attended.

B – Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year.

SHARES UNDER OPTION

At the date of this report there are 21,795,000 unissued ordinary shares in respect of which options are outstanding.

	Number of options
Balance at the beginning of the year	68,530,180
Movements of share options during the year	
Issued, exercisable at 35 cents, on or before 30 November 2013	666,668
Issued, exercisable at 45 cents, on or before 30 November 2013	666,666
Issued, exercisable at 55 cents, on or before 30 November 2013	666,666
Issued, exercisable at 25 cents, on or before 30 June 2012	525,000
Issued, exercisable at 35 cents, on or before 30 June 2012	800,000
Issued, exercisable at 30 cents, on or before 30 June 2012	3,775,000
Exercised at 20 cents (expiry date 31 January 2009)	(23,457,158)
Expired – exercisable at 20 cents	(29,973,022)
Exercised at 30 cents (expiry 30 June 2012)	(255,000)
Forfeited at 30 cents (expiry 30 June 2012)	(50,000)
Forfeited at 50 cents expiring 31 May 2012	(100,000)
Total number of options outstanding as at 30 June 2009 and the date of this report	21,795,000

SHARES UNDER OPTION (continued)

The balance is comprised of the following:

Date options issued	Expiry date	Exercise price (cents)	Number of options
19 December 2008	30 November 2013	35	666,668
19 December 2008	30 November 2013	45	666,666
19 December 2008	30 November 2013	55	666,666
10 May 2007	31 May 2012	20	9,000,000
6 Feb 2008	15 May 2012	25	2,000,000
6 Feb 2008	15 May 2012	40	4,000,000
19 March 2009	30 June 2012	25	525,000
19 March 2009	30 June 2012	35	350,000
19 March 2009	30 June 2012	30	2,870,000
1 May 2009	30 June 2012	30	600,000
29 May 2009	30 June 2012	35	450,000
Total number of options outstanding at the date of this report			21,795,000

No person entitled to exercise any option referred to above has or had, by virtue of the option, a right to participate in any share issue of any other body corporate.

INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

During or since the financial year, the Company has paid premiums insuring all the directors of Bauxite Resources Limited against costs incurred in defending proceedings for conduct involving:

(a) a wilful breach of duty; or

(b) a contravention of sections 182 or 183 of the *Corporations Act 2001*,

as permitted by section 199B of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The total amount of insurance contract premiums paid is \$11,577.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The following non-audit services were provided by the entity's auditor, Moore Stephens or associated entities. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out below, did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

All non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor;

None of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*.

Moore Stephens received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of non-audit services:

	2009 \$	2008 \$
Investigating Accountants Report	Nil	8,000
Taxation services	2,158	Nil

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 10.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Luke Atkins
Executive Chairman

Perth, 25 September 2009

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION
307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS
OF BAUXITE RESOURCES LIMITED**

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2009, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review, and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.



**NEIL PACE
PARTNER**



**MOORE STEPHENS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Signed at Perth this 25th day of September 2009.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors

The Company's constitution provides that the number of directors shall not be less than three and not more than nine. There is no requirement for any share holding qualification.

As and if the Company's activities increase in size, nature and scope the size of the board will be reviewed periodically, and as circumstances demand. The optimum number of directors required to supervise adequately the Company's constitution will be determined within the limitations imposed by the constitution.

The membership of the board, its activities and composition, is subject to periodic review. The criteria for determining the identification and appointment of a suitable candidate for the board shall include quality of the individual, background of experience and achievement, compatibility with other board members, credibility within the Company's scope of activities, intellectual ability to contribute to board's duties and physical ability to undertake board's duties and responsibilities.

Directors are initially appointed by the full board subject to election by shareholders at the next general meeting. Under the Company's constitution the tenure of a director (other than managing director, and only one managing director where the position is jointly held) is subject to reappointment by shareholders not later than the third anniversary following his or her last appointment. Subject to the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, the board does not subscribe to the principle of retirement age and there is no maximum period of service as a director. A managing director may be appointed for any period and on any terms the directors think fit and, subject to the terms of any agreement entered into, may revoke any appointment.

The board considers that the Company is not currently of a size, nor are its affairs of such complexity to justify the formation of separate or special committees at this time. The board as a whole is able to address the governance aspects of the full scope of the Company's activities and to ensure that it adheres to appropriate ethical standards.

Role of the Board

The board's primary role is the protection and enhancement of long-term shareholder value.

To fulfil this role, the board is responsible for oversight of management and the overall corporate governance of the Company including its strategic direction, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals.

Appointments to Other Boards

Directors are required to take into consideration any potential conflicts of interest when accepting appointments to other boards.

Independent Professional Advice

The board has determined that individual directors have the right in connection with their duties and responsibilities as directors, to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense. With the exception of expenses for legal advice in relation to director's rights and duties, the engagement of an outside adviser is subject to prior approval of the Chairman and this will not be withheld unreasonably.

Continuous Review of Corporate Governance

Directors consider, on an ongoing basis, how management information is presented to them and whether such information is sufficient to enable them to discharge their duties as directors of the Company. Such information must be sufficient to enable the directors to determine appropriate operating and financial strategies from time to time in light of changing circumstances and economic conditions. The directors recognise that mineral exploration is an inherently risky business and that operational strategies adopted should, notwithstanding, be directed towards improving or maintaining the net worth of the Company.

ASX Principles of Good Corporate Governance

The board has reviewed its current practices in light of the Second Edition ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations with a view to making amendments where applicable after considering the company's size and the resources it has available.

As the company's activities develop in size, nature and scope, the size of the board and the implementation of any additional formal corporate governance committees will be given further consideration.

The board has adopted early the revised Recommendations and the following table sets out the company's present position in relation to each of the revised Principles.

Corporate Governance Statement continued

	ASX Principle	Status	Reference/comment
Principle 1:	Lay solid foundations for management and oversight		
1.1	Companies should establish the functions reserved to the board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions	A	Matters reserved for the Board are included on the Company's website.
1.2	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives	A	The remuneration of executive and non-executive directors is reviewed by the board with the exclusion of the Director concerned. The remuneration of management and employees is reviewed by the Board and approved by the Chairman. Acting in its ordinary capacity, the Board from time to time carries out the process of considering and determining performance issues including the identification of matters that may have a material effect on the price of company securities. Whenever relevant, any such matters are reported to ASX
1.3	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 1	A	
Principle 2:	Structure the board to add value		
2.1	A majority of the board should be independent directors	A	
2.2	The chair should be an independent director	N/A	The Chairman was previously the CEO and for a period of three years will be classified as non-independent.
2.3	The roles of chair and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual	A	
2.4	The board should establish a nomination committee	N/A	The nomination committee shall comprise of the full Board. Acting in its ordinary capacity from time to time as required the Board carries out the process of determining the need for screening and appointing new directors. In view of the size and resources available to the Company, it is not considered that a separate nomination committee would add any substance to the process.
2.5	Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors	A	The remuneration of executive and non executive directors is reviewed by the Board with the exception of the director concerned.
2.6	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 2	A (in part)	The skills and experience of Directors are set out in the Company's Annual Report and on its website.
Principle 3:	Promote ethical and responsible decision-making		
3.1	Companies should establish a code of conduct and disclose the code or a summary of the code as to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	A	The company has formulated a Code of Conduct which can be viewed on the company's website under Corporate Governance Policies.

A = Adopted
N/A = Not adopted

Corporate Governance Statement continued

	ASX Principle	Status	Reference/comment
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	A	The company has formulated a Securities Trading Policy, which can be viewed on its website.
3.3	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 3	A	
	Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting		
4.1	The board should establish an audit committee	A	The Company has established an audit committee which comprises only non-executive directors. The charter for this committee is disclosed on the Company's website.
4.2	The audit committee should be structured so that it:		
	• consists only of non-executive directors	A	
	• consists of a majority of independent directors	A	
	• is chaired by an independent chair, who is not chair of the board	A	
	• has at least three members	A	
4.3	The audit committee should have a formal charter	A	
4.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 4	A	
	Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure		
5.1	Companies should establish written policies designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies	A	The company has formulated a Continuous Disclosure Policy, which can be viewed on its website.
5.2	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 5	A	
	Principle 6: Respect the rights of shareholders		
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	A	The Company has formulated a Shareholders Communication Policy which can be viewed on the Company website.
6.2	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 6	A	

A = Adopted
N/A = Not adopted

Corporate Governance Statement continued

	ASX Principle	Status	Reference/comment
Principle 7:	Recognise and manage risk		
7.1	Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies	A	The Company has formulated a Risk Management and Internal Compliance & control Policy which can be viewed on its website.
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	A	
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	A	The Board has received the required assurance and declaration.
7.4	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 7	A	
Principle 8:	Remunerate fairly and responsibly		
8.1	The board should establish a remuneration committee	A	The Company has established a Remuneration Committee Charter which can be viewed on its website.
8.2	Companies should clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives	A	
8.3	Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 8	A	Refer to the Remuneration Report in the Company's Annual Report.

A = Adopted

N/A = Not adopted

Income Statements

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009	Notes	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
		\$	\$	\$	\$
REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	4	442,619	427,392	442,619	427,392
EXPENDITURE					
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(73,665)	(14,643)	(71,254)	(14,643)
Salaries and employee benefits expense		(880,873)	(315,161)	(880,873)	(315,161)
Administration expenses		(1,860,877)	(396,681)	(1,849,391)	(396,680)
Exploration written off		(2,267,903)	-	(1,779,551)	-
Share-based payments expense	26	(506,845)	(469,571)	(506,845)	(469,571)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		(5,147,544)	(768,664)	(4,645,295)	(768,663)
INCOME TAX BENEFIT / (EXPENSE)	6	1,590	(1,590)	1,590	(1,590)
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF BAUXITE RESOURCES LIMITED		(5,145,954)	(770,254)	(4,643,705)	(770,253)
Basic and diluted earnings per share for profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company (cents per share)	25	(4.4)	(0.8)		

The above Income Statements should be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Balance Sheets

AT 30 JUNE 2009	Notes	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
		\$	\$	\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	7	16,502,907	7,641,339	16,502,907	7,641,339
Trade and other receivables	8	263,902	44,676	259,228	44,676
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		16,766,809	7,686,015	16,762,135	7,686,015
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Other financial assets	9	110,510	72,110	2,537,444	121,098
Property, Plant and equipment	10	2,233,787	141,517	316,457	141,517
Tenement acquisition and exploration	11	-	612,292	-	563,305
Intangible assets	12	3,561	1,174	881	1,174
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		2,347,858	827,093	2,854,782	827,094
TOTAL ASSETS		19,114,667	8,513,108	19,616,917	8,513,109
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	13a	917,923	119,334	917,923	119,334
Provisions	13b	48,181	-	48,181	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		966,104	119,334	966,104	119,334
TOTAL LIABILITIES		966,104	119,334	966,104	119,334
NET ASSETS		18,148,563	8,393,774	18,650,813	8,393,775
EQUITY					
Contributed equity	14	23,083,054	8,689,156	23,083,054	8,689,156
Reserves	15(a)	976,416	469,571	976,416	469,571
Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)	15(b)	(5,910,907)	(764,953)	(5,408,657)	(764,952)
TOTAL EQUITY		18,148,563	8,393,774	18,650,813	8,393,775

The above Balance Sheets should be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Statements of Changes in Equity

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009	Notes	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
		2009 \$	2008 \$	2009 \$	2008 \$
TOTAL EQUITY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		8,393,774	1,276,867	8,393,775	1,276,867
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		(5,145,954)	(770,254)	(4,643,705)	(770,253)
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF BAUXITE RESOURCES LIMITED		(5,145,954)	(770,254)	(4,643,705)	(770,253)
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:					
Shares issued during the year	14	14,617,932	8,116,287	14,617,932	8,116,287
Transaction costs	14	(224,033)	(698,697)	(224,033)	(698,697)
Employee share options	15	506,845	469,571	506,845	469,571
		14,900,744	7,887,161	14,900,744	7,887,161
TOTAL EQUITY AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		18,148,564	8,393,774	18,650,814	8,393,775

The above Statements of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Cash Flow Statements

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009	Notes	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
		2009 \$	2008 \$	2009 \$	2008 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,071,657)	(723,364)	(2,055,497)	(723,363)
Interest received		401,660	427,392	401,660	427,392
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	24	(1,669,997)	(295,972)	(1,653,837)	(295,971)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Payment of security deposit		(38,400)	(72,110)	(38,400)	(72,110)
Incorporation costs of subsidiaries		(2,670)	-	-	-
Payment for purchase of shares in subsidiaries		-	-	(44)	(1)
Loans to subsidiary		-	-	(2,377,902)	(48,165)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(2,165,652)	(145,706)	(245,901)	(145,706)
Expenditure on mining interests		(1,655,611)	(346,183)	(1,216,246)	(298,018)
NET CASH (OUTFLOW) FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(3,862,333)	(563,999)	(3,878,493)	(564,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from issues of ordinary shares		14,617,932	8,116,287	14,617,932	8,116,287
Payment of share issue costs		(224,034)	(696,793)	(224,034)	(696,793)
Repayment of borrowings		-	(100,745)	-	(100,745)
NET CASH INFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		14,393,898	7,318,749	14,393,898	7,318,749
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS					
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		7,641,339	1,182,561	7,641,339	1,182,561
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	7	16,502,907	7,641,339	16,502,907	7,641,339

The above Cash Flow Statements should be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial report includes separate financial statements for Bauxite Resources Limited as an individual entity and the consolidated entity consisting of Bauxite Resources Limited and its subsidiaries. The financial report is presented in the Australian currency. Bauxite Resources Limited is a company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in Australia. The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 25 September 2009. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

(a) Basis of preparation

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

Compliance with IFRS

Australian Accounting Standards include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report of Bauxite Resources Limited complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property.

(b) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Bauxite Resources Limited (“Company” or “parent entity”) as at 30 June 2009 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Bauxite Resources Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the Group or consolidated entity.

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

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group.

The Group applies a policy of treating transactions with minority interests as transactions with parties external to the Group. Disposals to minority interests result in gains and losses for the Group that are recorded in the income statement. Purchases from minority interests result in goodwill, being the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of identifiable net assets of the subsidiary.

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

Minority interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statement and balance sheet respectively.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the individual financial statements of Bauxite Resources Limited.

(c) Segment reporting

A business segment is identified for a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different to those of other business segments. A geographical segment is identified when products or services are provided within a particular economic environment subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(d) Revenue recognition

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial assets.

(e) Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

(f) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other short-term and long-term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases (note 20). Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(g) Impairment of assets

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

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible debts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written-off as incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(j) Investments and other financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its investments in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the balance sheet.

Collectability of loans and receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment) is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables or in an otherwise timely manner. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the estimated future cash flows. None of the Group's loans and receivables has an applicable interest rate hence the cash flows are not discounted.

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

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Group's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. If the Group were to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity financial assets, the whole category would be tainted and reclassified as available-for-sale. Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months from the reporting date, which are classified as current assets.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date. Investments are designated available-for-sale if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments and management intends to hold them for the medium to long term.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed to the income statement. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in equity are included in the income statement as gains and losses from investment securities.

Subsequent measurement

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the income statement within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as part of revenue from continuing operations when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in equity. Changes in the fair value of other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in equity.

Details on how the fair value of financial investments is determined are disclosed in note 2.

Impairment

The Group assesses at each balance date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of a security below its cost is considered as an indicator that the securities are impaired. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the income statement on equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through the income statement.

(k) Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated using the reducing balance method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. The rates vary between 20% and 40% per annum.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, it is Group policy to transfer the amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(l) Tenement acquisition and exploration costs

During the year the company changed policy. Prior to this year tenement acquisition and exploration costs incurred were accumulated in respect of each identifiable area of interest. These costs are now written off as incurred.

(m) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are paid on normal commercial terms.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the balance sheet date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the balance sheet date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(ii) Share-based payments

The Group provides benefits to employees (including directors) of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions'), refer to note 26.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an internal valuation using a Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the number of options that, in the opinion of the directors of the Group, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award.

(o) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a business are not included in the cost of the acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

(p) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

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

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

(q) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(r) New accounting standards and interpretations

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

- AASB 3: Business Combinations, AASB 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, AASB 2008-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 3 and AASB 127 [AASBs 1,2,4,5,7,101,107, 112, 114, 116, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138 & 139 and Interpretations 9 & 107] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2009) and AASB 2008-7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate [AASB 1, AASB 118, AASB 121, AASB 127 & AASB 136] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). These standards are applicable prospectively and so will only affect relevant transactions and consolidations occurring from the date of application. In this regard, its impact on the Group will be unable to be determined. The following changes to accounting requirements are included:
 - acquisition costs incurred in a business combination will no longer be recognised in goodwill but will be expensed unless the cost relates to issuing debt or equity securities;
 - contingent consideration will be measured at fair value at the acquisition date and may only be provisionally accounted for during a period of 12 months after acquisition;
 - a gain or loss of control will require the previous ownership interests to be remeasured to their fair value;
 - there shall be no gain or loss from transactions affecting a parent's ownership interest of a subsidiary with all transactions required to be accounted for through equity (this will not represent a change to the Group's policy);
 - dividends declared out of pre-acquisition profits will not be deducted from the cost of an investment but will be recognised as income;
 - impairment of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates shall be considered when a dividend is paid by the respective investee; and
 - where there is, in substance, no change to Group interests, parent entities inserted above existing groups shall measure the cost of its investments at the carrying amount of its share of the equity items shown in the balance sheet of the original parent at the date of reorganisation.

The Group will need to determine whether to maintain its present accounting policy of calculating goodwill acquired based on the parent entity's share of net assets acquired or change its policy so goodwill recognised also reflects that of the non-controlling interest.

- AASB 8: Operating Segments and AASB 2007-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 8 [AASB 5, AASB 6, AASB 102, AASB 107, AASB 119, AASB 127, AASB 134, AASB 136, AASB 1023 & AASB 1038] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). AASB 8 replaces AASB 114 and requires identification of operating segments on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Group's Board for the purposes of decision making. While the impact of this standard cannot be assessed at this stage, there is the potential for more segments to be identified. Given the lower economic levels at which segments may be defined, and the fact that cash generating units cannot be bigger than operating segments, impairment calculations may be affected. Management does not presently believe impairment will result however.
- AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, AASB 2007-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101, and AASB 2007-10: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 101 (all applicable to annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). The revised AASB 101 and amendments supersede the previous AASB 101 and redefines the composition of financial statements including the inclusion of a statement of comprehensive income. There will be no measurement or recognition impact on the Group. If an entity has made a prior period adjustment or reclassification, a third balance sheet as at the beginning of the comparative period will be required.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

- AASB 123: Borrowing Costs and AASB 2007-6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 123 [AASB 1, AASB 101, AASB 107, AASB 111, AASB 116 & AASB 138 and Interpretations 1 & 12] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). The revised AASB 123 has removed the option to expense all borrowing costs and will therefore require the capitalisation of all borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Management has determined that there will be no effect on the Group as a policy of capitalising qualifying borrowing costs has been maintained by the Group.
- AASB 2008-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Share-based Payments: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations [AASB 2] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). This amendment to AASB 2 clarifies that vesting conditions consist of service and performance conditions only. Other elements of a share-based payment transaction should therefore be considered for the purposes of determining fair value. Cancellations are also required to be treated in the same manner whether cancelled by the entity or by another party.
- AASB 2008-2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation [AASB 7, AASB 101, AASB 132 & AASB 139 & Interpretation 2] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2009). These amendments introduce an exception to the definition of a financial liability to classify as equity instruments certain puttable financial instruments and certain other financial instruments that impose an obligation to deliver a pro-rata share of net assets only upon liquidation.
- AASB 2008-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project (July 2008) (AASB 2008-5) and AASB 2008-6: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project (July 2008) (AASB 2008-6) detail numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to accounting standards arising from the IASB's annual improvements project. No changes are expected to materially affect the Group.
- AASB 2008-8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Eligible Hedged Items [AASB 139] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2009). This amendment clarifies how the principles that determine whether a hedged risk or portion of cash flows is eligible for designation as a hedged item should be applied in particular situations and is not expected to materially affect the Group.
- AASB 2008-13: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 17 – Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners [AASB 5 & AASB 110] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2009). This amendment requires that non-current assets held for distribution to owners to be measured at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to distribute.
- AASB Interpretation 16: Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 October 2008). Interpretation 16 applies to entities that hedge foreign currency risk arising from net investments in foreign operations and that want to adopt hedge accounting. The interpretation provides clarifying guidance on several issues in accounting for the hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation and is not expected to impact the Group.
- AASB Interpretation 17: Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2009). This guidance applies prospectively only and clarifies that non-cash dividends payable should be measured at the fair value of the net assets to be distributed where the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the assets is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group does not anticipate early adoption of any of the above reporting requirements and does not expect these requirements to have any material effect on the Group's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(s) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Share based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an internal valuation using a Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the assumptions detailed in note 26.

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

Risk management is carried out by the full Board of Directors as the Group believes that it is crucial for all board members to be involved in this process. The executive chairman, with the assistance of senior management as required, has responsibility for identifying, assessing, treating and monitoring risks and reporting to the board on risk management.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

As all operations are currently within Australia neither the Group nor the parent entity are exposed to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Price risk

Given the current level of operations, neither the Group nor the parent entity are exposed to price risk.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to movements in market interest rates on cash and cash equivalents. The Group policy is to monitor the interest rate yield curve out to six months to ensure a balance is maintained between the liquidity of cash assets and the interest rate return. The entire balance of cash and cash equivalents for the Group and the parent entity \$16,502,907 (2008: \$7,641,339) is subject to interest rate risk. The proportional mix of floating interest rates and fixed rates to a maximum of six months fluctuate during the year depending on current working capital requirements. The weighted average interest rate received on cash and cash equivalents by the Group and the parent entity was 5.6% (2008: 6.3%).

Sensitivity analysis

At 30 June 2009, if interest rates had changed by +/- 80 basis points from the weighted average rate for the year with all other variables held constant, post-tax loss for both the Group and the parent entity would have been \$62,802 lower/higher (2008: \$54,500 lower/higher) as a result of lower/higher interest income from cash and cash equivalents.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

(b) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date is the carrying amount (net of provision for impairment) of those assets as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements. The only significant concentration of credit risk for the Group and the parent entity is the cash and cash equivalents held with financial institutions. All material deposits are held with the major Australian banks for which the Board evaluate credit risk to be minimal.

As the Group does not presently have any debtors, lending, significant stock levels or any other credit risk, a formal credit risk management policy is not maintained.

(c) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and ensuring sufficient cash and marketable securities are available to meet the current and future commitments of the Group. Due to the nature of the Group's activities, being mineral exploration, the Group does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. The Board of Directors constantly monitor the state of equity markets in conjunction with the Group's current and future funding requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required.

The financial liabilities of the Group and the parent entity are confined to trade and other payables as disclosed in the Balance Sheet. All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and due within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

(d) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. All financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group and the parent entity at the balance date are recorded at amounts approximating their carrying amount.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

The carrying value less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Description of segments

The Group's operations are in the mining industry in Australia.

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
4. REVENUE				
From continuing operations				
<i>Other revenue</i>				
Interest	442,619	427,392	442,619	427,392
5. EXPENSES				
Loss before income tax includes the following specific expenses:				
Minimum lease payments relating to operating leases	168,378	44,717	168,378	44,717

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

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	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
6. INCOME TAX				
(a) The components of income tax expense comprise:				
Current income tax	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior years	(1,590)	1,590	(1,590)	1,590
	(1,590)	1,590	(1,590)	1,590
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable				
Loss from continuing operations before income tax expense	(5,147,544)	(770,254)	(4,645,295)	(770,253)
Prima facie tax benefit at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2008: 30%)	(1,544,263)	(231,076)	(1,393,589)	(231,076)
Add tax effect of:				
Non allowable items	3,278	-	3,278	-
Share-based payments	152,054	140,871	152,054	140,871
Group losses assumed by Parent not recognised	-	-	136,042	-
Adjustment for current tax in prior year	-	1,590	-	1,590
Deferred tax balances not recognised	166,066	-	151,434	-
Current year losses not recognised	1,275,317	130,326	1,139,275	130,326
	52,452	41,711	188,494	41,711
Less:				
Tax effect of:				
Other allowable items	52,452	-	52,452	-
Deferred tax balances not recognised	-	40,121	-	40,121
Group losses assumed by Parent from subsidiaries	-	-	136,042	-
Adjustment for current tax in prior years	1,590	-	1,590	-
Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in the income statement	(1,590)	1,590	(1,590)	1,590
(c) The following tax balances have not been recognised:				
Deferred Tax Assets at 30%:				
Carry forward losses	1,430,152	130,326	1,430,152	130,326
Capital raising costs	184,126	167,687	184,126	167,687
Property, plant & equipment	5,159	-	5,159	-
Provisions and accruals	17,091	1,800	17,091	1,800
Exploration and development	27,675	-	27,675	-
Prepayments	6,271	-	6,271	-
	1,670,474	299,813	1,670,474	299,813

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

6. INCOME TAX (continued)

The tax benefits of the above Deferred Tax Assets will only be obtained if:

- the company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefits to be utilised;
- the company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by law; and
- no changes in income tax legislation adversely affect the company in utilising the benefits.

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
At 30%					
Accrued Interest		12,288	-	12,288	-
Other		160	-	160	-
		<u>12,448</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,448</u>	<u>-</u>

The above Deferred Tax Liabilities have not been recognised as they have given rise to the carry forward revenue losses for which the Deferred Tax Asset has not been recognised.

Tax consolidation

(i) Members of the tax consolidated group and the tax sharing arrangement

Bauxite Resources Limited and its 100 percent owned Australian resident subsidiaries have formed a tax consolidated group with effect from 10 June 2008. Bauxite Resources Limited is the head entity of the tax consolidated group. Each entity in the group recognises its own current and deferred tax liabilities, except for any deferred tax asset resulting from unused tax losses and tax credits which are immediately assumed by the parent entity. The current tax liability of each group entity is then subsequently assumed by the parent entity.

(ii) Tax effect accounting by members of the tax consolidated group

Measurement method adopted under UIG 1052 Tax Consolidated Accounting

The group has applied the Stand-Alone Taxpayer approach in determining the appropriate amount of current taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group. The group has not entered into any tax sharing or funding agreements.

7. CURRENT ASSETS - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank and in hand	491,840	142,089	491,840	142,089
Short-term deposits	16,011,067	7,499,250	16,011,067	7,499,250
Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the balance sheet and the statement of cash flows	<u>16,502,907</u>	<u>7,641,339</u>	<u>16,502,907</u>	<u>7,641,339</u>

Cash at bank and in hand earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

8. CURRENT ASSETS - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Sundry receivables	164,638	25,802	159,964	25,802
Accrued interest	40,959	-	40,959	-
Prepayments	58,305	18,874	58,305	18,874
	<u>263,902</u>	<u>44,676</u>	<u>259,228</u>	<u>44,676</u>

9. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Shares in subsidiaries – at cost	22	-	45	1
Loans to subsidiaries	21	-	2,426,889	48,987
Security deposits		72,110	110,510	72,110
		<u>110,510</u>	<u>2,537,444</u>	<u>121,098</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

Notes	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
10. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT				
Plant and equipment				
Cost	21,552	20,437	21,552	20,437
Accumulated depreciation	(10,117)	(2,531)	(10,117)	(2,531)
Net book amount	11,435	17,906	11,435	17,906
Plant and equipment				
Opening net book amount	17,906	-	17,906	-
Additions	1,115	20,438	1,115	20,438
Depreciation charge	(7,586)	(2,532)	(7,586)	(2,532)
Closing net book amount	11,435	17,906	11,435	17,906
Motor Vehicles				
Cost	103,794	43,876	103,794	43,876
Accumulated depreciation	(27,777)	(3,237)	(27,777)	(3,237)
Net book amount	76,017	40,639	76,017	40,639
Motor vehicles				
Opening net book amount	40,639	-	40,639	-
Additions	59,918	43,876	59,918	43,876
Depreciation charge	(24,540)	(3,237)	(24,540)	(3,237)
Closing net book amount	76,017	40,639	76,017	40,639
Property and buildings				
Cost	1,919,740	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	(2,411)	-	-	-
Net book amount	1,917,329	-	-	-
Property and buildings				
Opening net book amount	-	-	-	-
Additions	1,919,740	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(2,411)	-	-	-
Closing net book amount	1,917,329	-	-	-
Software				
Cost	12,561	-	12,561	-
Accumulated depreciation	(1,641)	-	(1,641)	-
Net book amount	10,920	-	10,920	-
Software				
Opening net book amount	-	-	-	-
Additions	12,561	-	12,561	-
Depreciation charge	(1,641)	-	(1,641)	-
Closing net book amount	10,920	-	10,920	-
Exploration equipment				
Cost	96,980	-	96,980	-
Accumulated depreciation	(334)	-	(334)	-
Net book amount	96,646	-	96,646	-
Exploration equipment				
Opening net book amount	-	-	-	-
Additions	96,980	-	96,980	-
Depreciation charge	(334)	-	(334)	-
Closing net book amount	96,646	-	96,646	-

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
		\$	\$	\$	\$
10 NON-CURRENT ASSETS – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)					
Furniture and Fittings					
Cost		83,348	44,219	83,348	44,219
Accumulated depreciation		(17,462)	(2,365)	(17,462)	(2,365)
Net book amount		65,886	41,854	65,886	41,854
Furniture and fittings					
Opening net book amount		41,854	-	41,854	-
Additions		39,129	44,219	39,129	44,219
Depreciation charge		(15,097)	(2,365)	(15,097)	(2,365)
Closing net book amount		65,886	41,854	65,886	41,854
Computer equipment					
Cost		83,534	47,334	83,534	47,334
Accumulated depreciation		(27,980)	(6,216)	(27,980)	(6,216)
Net book amount		55,554	41,118	55,554	41,118
Computer equipment					
Opening net book amount		41,118	6,577	41,118	6,577
Additions		36,200	40,757	36,200	40,757
Depreciation charge		(21,764)	(6,216)	(21,764)	(6,216)
Closing net book amount		55,554	41,118	55,554	41,118
Total Assets					
Cost		2,321,509	155,867	401,769	155,867
Accumulated depreciation		(87,722)	(14,350)	(85,311)	(14,350)
Net book amount		2,233,787	141,517	316,458	141,517
Total Assets					
Opening net book amount		141,517	6,577	141,517	6,577
Additions		2,165,643	149,290	245,903	149,290
Depreciation charge		(73,373)	(14,350)	(70,962)	(14,350)
Closing net book amount		2,233,787	141,517	316,458	141,517
11. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – TENEMENT ACQUISITION AND EXPLORATION					
Tenement acquisition and exploration costs carried forward in respect of mining areas of interest					
Opening net book amount		612,292	200,342	563,305	200,342
Tenement acquisition and exploration costs		1,655,611	411,950	1,216,246	362,963
Tenement costs written off		(2,267,903)	-	(1,779,551)	-
Closing net book amount		-	612,292	-	563,305
The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward for tenement acquisition and exploration is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective mining areas. The directors have adopted a change of policy from the prior year and have resolved to write off all tenement acquisition and exploration costs.					
12. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – INTANGIBLE ASSETS					
Formation expenses					
Cost		4,147	1,467	1,467	1,467
Accumulated amortisation		(586)	(293)	(586)	(293)
Net book amount		3,561	1,174	881	1,174
Formation expenses					
Opening net book amount		1,174	1,467	1,174	1,467
Additions		2,680	-	-	-
Amortisation charge		(293)	(293)	(293)	(293)
Closing net book amount		3,561	1,174	881	1,174

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

	Notes	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
		\$	\$	\$	\$
13. CURRENT LIABILITIES					
a) Trade and other payables					
Trade payables		728,412	99,451	728,412	99,451
Other payables and accruals		189,511	19,883	189,511	19,883
		917,923	119,334	917,923	119,334
b) Provisions					
Annual leave		48,181	-	48,181	-

14. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

(a) Share capital

	Notes	2009		2008	
		Number of securities	\$	Number of securities	\$
Ordinary shares fully paid	14(b), 14(d)		22,544,482		8,150,583
Options	14(e)		538,573		538,573
Total contributed equity			23,083,055		8,689,156

(b) Movements in ordinary share capital

Beginning of the financial year		108,026,070	8,150,583	70,137,500	1,271,566
Issued during the year:					
- Initial Public Offering at 20 cents		-	-	37,500,000	7,500,000
- Issued via private placement		19,700,000	9,850,000	-	-
- Issued on exercise options at 30 cents		255,000	76,500	-	-
- Issued on exercise of options (20 cents, 31 Jan 2009)		23,457,158	4,691,432	388,570	77,714
Less: Transaction costs			(224,033)	-	(698,697)
End of the financial year		151,438,228	22,544,482	108,026,070	8,150,583

(c) Movements in options on issue

		Number of options	
		2009	2008
Beginning of the financial year		68,530,180	9,000,000
Issued during the year:			
- Exercisable at 20 cents, on or before 31 January 2009		-	53,818,750
- Exercisable at 25 cents, on or before 15 May 2012		-	2,000,000
- Exercisable at 40 cents, on or before 15 May 2012		-	4,000,000
- Exercisable at 50 cents, on or before 31 May 2012		-	100,000
- Exercisable at 35 cents, on or before 30 November 2013		666,668	-
- Exercisable at 45 cents, on or before 30 November 2013		666,666	-
- Exercisable at 55 cents, on or before 30 November 2013		666,666	-
- Exercisable at 25 cents, on or before 30 June 2012		525,000	-
- Exercisable at 35 cents, on or before 30 June 2012		800,000	-
- Exercisable at 30 cents, on or before 30 June 2012		3,775,000	-
Converted, cancelled or expired during the year:			
- Exercisable at 30 cents, on or before 30 June 2012		(305,000)	-
- Exercisable at 50 cents, on or before 31 May 2012		(100,000)	-
- Exercisable at 20 cents, on or before 31 January 2009		(53,430,180)	(388,570)
End of the financial year		21,795,000	68,530,180

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

14. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY (continued)

(d) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

(e) Capital risk management

The Group's and the parent entity's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they may continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

Due to the nature of the Group's activities, being mineral exploration, the Group does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings. Therefore, the focus of the Group's capital risk management is the current working capital position against the requirements of the Group to meet exploration programmes and corporate overheads. The Group's strategy is to ensure appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet anticipated operating requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required. The working capital position of the Group and the parent entity at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 are as follows:

	Consolidated 2009 \$	Parent Entity 2008 \$	Consolidated 2009 \$	Parent Entity 2008 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	16,502,907	7,641,339	16,502,907	7,641,339
Trade and other receivables	263,902	116,786	259,228	116,786
Trade and other payables	(917,923)	(119,334)	(917,923)	(119,334)
Working capital position	<u>15,848,886</u>	<u>7,638,791</u>	<u>15,844,212</u>	<u>7,638,791</u>

15. RESERVES AND ACCUMULATED LOSSES

(a) Reserves

Share-based payments reserve

Balance at beginning of year	469,571	-	469,571	-
Employees and contractors share options	506,845	469,571	506,845	469,571
Balance at end of year	<u>976,416</u>	<u>469,571</u>	<u>976,416</u>	<u>469,571</u>

(b) Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)

Balance at beginning of year	(764,953)	5,301	(764,953)	5,301
Net profit/(loss) for the year	(5,145,954)	(770,254)	(4,643,705)	(770,253)
Balance at end of year	<u>(5,910,907)</u>	<u>(764,953)</u>	<u>(5,408,658)</u>	<u>(764,952)</u>

(c) Nature and purpose of reserves

Share-based payments reserve

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the fair value of options issued.

16. DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid during the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

17. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

(a) Key management personnel compensation

Short-term benefits	744,304	354,234	744,304	354,234
Post employment benefits	49,450	6,340	49,450	6,340
Other long-term benefits	-	-	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	316,386	469,133	316,386	469,133
	<u>1,110,140</u>	<u>829,707</u>	<u>1,110,140</u>	<u>829,707</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

17. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (continued)

The Company has taken advantage of the relief provided by AASB 2008-4 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Key Management Personnel Disclosures by Disclosing Entities* and has transferred the detailed remuneration disclosures to the directors' report. The relevant information can be found in sections A-C of the remuneration report on pages 5 to 8.

(b) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel

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

Details of options provided as remuneration and shares issued on the exercise of such options, together with terms and conditions of the options, can be found in section D of the remuneration report on page 7.

(ii) Option holdings

The numbers of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of Bauxite Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out below:

2009	Balance at start of the year	Granted as compensation	Exercised	Other changes	Balance at end of the year	Vested and exercisable	Unvested
Directors of Bauxite Resources Limited							
Luke Atkins	7,195,323	-	-	(4,195,323)	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
Neil Lithgow	11,820,322	-	(1,075,000)	(7,745,322)	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
Robert Nash	1,102,450	-	(20,000)	(82,450)	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
David McSweeney	6,313,750	-	-	(313,750)	6,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Daniel Tenardi	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Meng Xiangsan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other key management personnel of the Company							
Paul Fromson	-	300,000	-	-	300,000	100,000	200,000
2008	Balance at start of the year	Granted as compensation	Exercised	Other changes	Balance at end of the year	Vested and exercisable	Unvested
Directors of Bauxite Resources Limited							
Luke Atkins	3,000,000	-	-	4,195,323	7,195,323	7,195,323	-
Neil Lithgow	3,000,000	-	-	8,820,322	11,820,322	11,820,322	-
Robert Nash	1,000,000	-	-	102,450	1,102,450	1,102,450	-
David McSweeney	6,000,000	-	-	313,750	6,313,750	2,313,750	4,000,000
Other key management personnel of the Company							
Graeme Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

All vested options are exercisable at the end of the year.

(iii) Share holdings

The numbers of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of Bauxite Resources Limited and other key management personnel of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out below. There were no shares granted during the reporting period as compensation.

2009	Balance at start of the year	Received during the year on the exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of the year(1)
Ordinary shares				
Directors of Bauxite Resources Limited				
Luke Atkins	17,041,667	-	-	17,041,667
Neil Lithgow	18,291,666	1,075,000	-	19,366,666
Robert Nash	204,900	20,000	-	224,900
David McSweeney	627,500	-	-	627,500
Daniel Tenardi	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Meng Xiangsan	-	-	-	-
Other key management personnel of the Company				
Paul Fromson	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

2008

	Balance at start of the year	Received during the year on the exercise of options	Other changes during the year	Balance at end of the year(1)
Ordinary shares				
<i>Directors of Bauxite Resources Limited</i>				
Luke Atkins	17,016,667	-	25,000	17,041,667
Neil Lithgow	18,266,666	-	25,000	18,291,666
Robert Nash	250,000	-	(45,100)	204,900
David McSweeney	-	-	627,500	627,500
<i>Other key management personnel of the Company</i>				
Graeme Smith	-	-	-	-

(c) Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel during the year.

(d) Other transactions with key management personnel

Robert Nash provided legal services to Bauxite Resources Limited during the year to the value of \$Nil (2008: \$2,750). The amounts paid were on arms length commercial terms and are included as part of Mr Nash's compensation.

18. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$

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

(a) Audit services

Moore Stephens - audit and review of financial reports	11,591	11,591	11,591	11,591
Total remuneration for audit services	11,591	11,591	11,591	11,591

(b) Non-audit services

Moore Stephens – Independent Accountants Report	-	8,000	-	8,000
Moore Stephens – Taxation services	2,158		2,158	
Total remuneration for other services	2,158	8,000	2,158	8,000

19. CONTINGENCIES

Under the terms of the Employment Agreement of the Managing Director, Mr Daniel Tenardi, a performance based incentive payment of \$750,000 is payable on the first shipment of bauxite under the Company's proposed direct shipping operation if the shipment is completed within 3 years of the commencement of employment. Other than this there are no material contingent liabilities or contingent assets of the Company at balance date.

20. COMMITMENTS

(a) Exploration commitments

The Company has certain commitments to meet minimum expenditure requirements on the mineral exploration assets it has an interest in. Outstanding exploration commitments are as follows:

within one year	242,760	175,177	242,760	175,177
later than one year but not later than five years	650,020	525,531	650,020	525,531
	892,780	700,708	892,780	700,708

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

20. COMMITMENTS (continued)

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
within one year	138,477	135,495	138,477	135,495
later than one year but not later than five years	127,095	259,699	127,095	259,699
Aggregate lease expenditure contracted for at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities	265,572	395,194	265,572	395,194

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a three-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreement require the minimum lease payments to increase annually by CPI with a market review after two years. An option exists to renew the lease at the end of the three-year term for an additional term of three years. The lease allows for subletting of all lease areas.

(c) Remuneration commitments

Amounts disclosed as remuneration commitments include commitments arising from the service contracts of key management personnel referred to in section C of the remuneration report on page 7 that are not recognised as liabilities and are not included in the key management personnel compensation.

within one year	88,452	286,000	88,452	286,000
later than one year but not later than five years	-	88,542	-	88,542
	88,452	374,542	88,452	374,542

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Parent entity

The ultimate parent entity within the Group is Bauxite Resources Limited.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 22.

(c) Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 17.

(d) Loans to related parties

Loans to subsidiaries

Beginning of the year	-	-	48,987	-
Loans advanced	-	-	2,377,902	48,987
Loan repayments received	-	-	-	-
Provision for impairment	-	-	-	-
End of year	-	-	2,426,889	48,987

Bauxite Resources Limited has provided unsecured, interest free loans to its wholly owned subsidiaries. An impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of each subsidiary and the market in which the subsidiary operates to determine whether there is objective evidence that the subsidiary is impaired. When such objective evidence exists, the Company recognises an allowance for the impairment loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

22. SUBSIDIARIES

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1(b):

Name	Country of Incorporation	Date of Incorporation	Class of Shares	Equity Holding ⁽¹⁾	
				2009 %	2008 %
Darling Range Pty Ltd	Australia	10 June 2008	Ordinary	100	100%
Braeburn Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	24 July 2007	Ordinary	100	-
Darling Range South Pty Ltd	Australia	13 November 2008	Ordinary	100	-
Darling Range North Pty Ltd	Australia	23 March 2009	Ordinary	100	-
BRL Operations Pty Ltd	Australia	16 February 2009	Ordinary	100	-
BRL Landholdings Pty Ltd	Australia	16 February 2009	Ordinary	100	-
BRL Other Minerals Pty Ltd	Australia	25 March 2009	Ordinary	100	-

(1) The proportion of ownership interest is equal to the proportion of voting power held.

23. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

On the 18th September 2009 the company announced a capital raising of 60 million shares at 95 cents each to raise \$57 million. The placement will require shareholder approval and this is expected to be obtained around 26 October 2009. Other than this no matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2009, which has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the result of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years.

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$

24. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Reconciliation of net profit or loss after income tax to net cash outflow from operating activities

Net profit/(loss) for the year	(5,145,954)	(770,254)	(4,643,705)	(770,253)
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Non-Cash Items

Depreciation and amortisation	73,665	14,643	71,254	14,643
Share-based payments expense	506,845	469,571	506,845	469,571
Tenement expenditure written off	2,267,903	-	1,779,551	-

Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from purchase of controlled entities

(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(219,226)	(41,436)	(214,552)	(41,436)
Increase in trade and other payables	846,770	31,504	846,770	31,504
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	(1,669,997)	(295,972)	(1,653,837)	(295,971)

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Consolidated	
	2009	2008
	\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>(5,145,954)</u>	<u>(770,254)</u>
	Number of shares	Number of shares
(b) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>117,440,681</u>	<u>95,889,132</u>

(c) Information on the classification of options

As the Company has made a loss for the year ended 30 June 2009, all options on issue are considered antidilutive and have not been included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. These options could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future.

26. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Director Options and the Employees and Contractors Option Plan

The Company provides benefits to employees and contractors of the Company in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees and contractors render services in exchange for options to acquire ordinary shares. All options issued under the scheme have an exercise price of 50 cents and an expiry dates of 31 May 2012.

As approved at the General Meeting on 21 November 2008, the Managing Director has been issued 2 million options with exercise prices ranging from 35 to 55 cents, all with an expiry date of 30 November 2013.

Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights. When exercisable, each option is convertible into one ordinary share of the Company with full dividend and voting rights.

Set out below are summaries of the options granted:

	Consolidated and Parent Entity			
	2009	2008		
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price cents	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price cents
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,100,000	35.2	-	-
Granted	7,100,000	34.4	6,100,000	35.2
Forfeited/cancelled	(100,000)	50.0	-	-
Exercised	(255,000)	30.0	-	-
Expired	(50,000)	30.00	-	-
Outstanding at year-end	<u>12,795,000</u>	<u>34.8</u>	6,100,000	35.2
Exercisable at year-end	<u>5,890,000</u>	<u>33.1</u>	2,000,000	25.0

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 3.2 years (2008: 3.9 years), with exercise prices ranging from 25 to 55 cents.

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the year was 18.3 cents (2008: 14.9 cents). The price was calculated by using the Black-Scholes European Option Pricing Model applying the following inputs:

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

26. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

	2009	2008
Weighted average exercise price (cents)	34.4	35.2
Weighted average life of the option (years)	3.7	4.3
Weighted average underlying share price (cents)	24.7	32.1
Expected share price volatility	35.0	50%
Weighted average risk free interest rate	3.49	6.76%

Historical volatility has been used as the basis for determining expected share price volatility as it assumed that this is indicative of future trends, which may not eventuate.

The life of the options is based on historical exercise patterns, which may not eventuate in the future.

Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the period were as follows:

	Consolidated		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Options issued to directors, employees and contractors	506,845	469,571	506,845	469,571

Directors' Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 15 to 39 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Company's and the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and of their performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- (c) the remuneration disclosures set out on pages 5 to 8 of the directors' report (as part of the audited Remuneration Report), for the year ended 30 June 2009, comply with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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

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

Luke Atkins
Executive Chairman

Perth, 25 September 2009

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF
BAUXITE RESOURCES LIMITED****Report on the Financial Report**

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Bauxite Resources Limited (the company) and Bauxite Resources Limited and Controlled Entities (the consolidated entity), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2009, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity, comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation 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 control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that compliance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) ensures that 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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*, provided to the directors of Bauxite Resources Limited on 25 September 2009, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the date of this auditor's report

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- a. the financial report of Bauxite Resources Limited and Bauxite Resources Limited and Controlled Entities is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and of their 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 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 5 to 8 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2009. 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 Bauxite Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009 complies with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



**NEIL PACE
PARTNER**



**MOORE STEPHENS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Signed at Perth this 25th day of September 2009.

ASX Additional Information

Additional information required by Australian Stock Exchange Ltd and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. The information is current as at 23rd September 2009.

(a) Distribution of equity securities

Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding:

		Ordinary shares	
		Number of holders	Number of shares
1	- 1,000	92	72,719
1,001	- 5,000	446	1,381,555
5,001	- 10,000	270	2,288,026
10,001	- 100,000	478	17,213,084
100,001	and over	140	131,087,844
		1,426	152,043,228
The number of equity security holders holding less than a marketable parcel (based on a \$1.18 price) of securities are:			
		11	427

(b) Escrowed Securities (escrowed until 22 October 2009)

Ordinary fully paid shares - 55,685,000 Options – 9,000,000 (\$0.20, expiry date 31May 2012)

(c) Twenty largest shareholders

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted ordinary shares are:

		Listed ordinary shares	
		Number of shares	Percentage of ordinary shares
1.	HD Mining & Inv Pty Ltd	19,700,000	12.96%
2.	Big Fish Nominees Pty Ltd (N Lithgow)	17,666,666	11.62%
3.	Tailrain Pty Ltd (L Atkins)	17,016,667	11.19%
4.	Dilkara Nominees Pty Ltd	17,016,667	11.19%
5.	HSBC Custody Nominees Australia Ltd	6,253,613	4.11%
6.	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	3,399,262	2.24%
7.	Caple RJ & Cameron FM	2,618,507	1.72%
8.	Cunningham Securities Pty Ltd	2,175,000	1.43%
9.	ANZ Nominees Ltd	2,021,147	1.33%
10.	JP Morgan Nominees Australia Ltd	1,803,897	1.19%
11.	Lithgow Neil	1,662,500	1.09%
12.	Austock Investments Pty Ltd	1,391,833	0.92%
13.	Murray Davidson	1,170,000	0.77%
14.	National Nominees Ltd	1,109,791	0.73%
15.	Mulato Nominees Pty Ltd	1,000,000	0.66%
16.	Tenardi DL & Jankowska S (super a/c)	1,000,000	0.66%
17.	Topaz Pty Ltd	1,000,000	0.66%
18.	UBS Nominees Pty Ltd	840,000	0.55%
19.	Tilpa Pty Ltd	830,000	0.55%
20.	Merrill Lynch Australia Nominees Pty Ltd	780,326	0.51%
		100,455,876	66.08%

ASX Additional Information continued

(d) Substantial shareholders

The names of substantial shareholders who have notified the Company in accordance with section 671B of the *Corporations Act 2001* are:

	Number of Shares
Big Fish Nominees Pty Ltd/Lithgow Family Trust	19,366,666
Tailrain Pty Ltd	17,041,667
Dilkara Nominees Pty Ltd	17,736,667
HD Mining & Investment Pty Ltd	19,700,000

(e) Voting rights

All ordinary shares (whether fully paid or not) carry one vote per share without restriction.

ASX Additional Information continued

(g) Schedule of interests in mining tenements

Location	Tenement	Percentage held / earning
North Darling Range		
BerryBrow	E70/3002	100%
Red Hill	E70/3003	100%
Gillingarra	E70/3007	100%
Bindoon	E70/3064	100%
Jimperding	E70/3159	100%
Toodyay	E70/3160	100%
Beechina	E70/3193	100%
Mt Gorrie	E70/3206	100%
Muchea	E70/3283	100%
Moora	E70/3319	100%
Wooroloo	E70/3365	100%
Victoria Plans	E70/3405	100%
West Toodyay	E70/3432	100%
Muchea West	E70/3433	100%
Kokendin	E70/3488	100%
Bookajin	E70/3489	100%
Avon Valley	E70/3528	100%
Bald Hill	E70/3537	100%
Ronan	E70/3538	100%
Bejoording	E70/3564	100%
Boonaring Hill	E70/3597	100%
Coolingoort	E70/3598	100%
Goodenine Pool	E70/3599	100%
Thompson Road	E70/3629	100%
Gillingarry Hill	E70/3630	100%
Mt Talbot	E70/3651	100%
Kodara	E70/3688	100%
Springvale	E70/3706	100%
Trig Road	E70/3707	100%
South Darling Range		
Collie Rd	E70/3102	100%
Balingup	E70/3164	100%
Jarrahdale	E70/3194	100%
Harvey	E70/3195	100%
Dandalup	E70/3196	100%
Pt Solid	E70/3197	100%
Wugong	E70/3204	100%
Hotham	E70/3205	100%
Collie	E12/2	100%
Yanmah	E70/3312	100%
Nannup	E70/3313	100%
Boyup Brook	E70/3471	100%
Mairdebring	E70/3472	100%
Bridgetown	E70/3473	100%
Palgarup	E70/3474	100%
Alco Fire Tower	E70/3532	100%
Boojetup	P70/1577	100%
Grimwade	E70/3539	100%
Wilga West	E70/3540	100%
Dininup	E70/3565	100%
Pimelea	E70/3571	100%

ASX Additional Information continued

Wahkinup	E70/3572	100%
Dondinup	E70/3573	100%
Gnowengerup	E70/3574	100%
Carlotta	E70/3575	100%
Darkan	E70/3576	100%
Keralarup	E70/3577	100%
Ginganup	E70/3578	100%
Moriartys Well	E70/3581	100%
Meranup	E70/3614	100%
Southampton	E70/3622	100%
Mokup Hill	E70/3624	100%
High Peak	E70/3625	100%
Wishart Road	E70/3626	100%
Yornup	E70/3627	100%
Division Rd	E70/3628	100%
Donnybrook	E70/3632	100%
Wilgarrup	E70/3642	100%
Warrungullup Pool	E70/3643	100%
Moodiarup	E70/3644	100%
Wakalwararup	E70/3655	100%
Nugulup	E70/3656	100%
Blackwood	E70/3657	100%
Wingallup	E70/3686	100%
East Darling Range		
Congelin	E70/3179	100%
Dattening	E70/3180	100%
Taurus	E70/3485	100%
Coodjatotine	E70/3486	100%
Hotham	E70/3487	100%
Neika	E70/3490	100%
Minigin	E70/3491	100%
Popanyinning	E70/3618	100%
Williams	E70/3623	100%
Beverley	E70/3633	100%
Brookton	E70/3634	100%
Quanaming Hill	E70/3652	100%
Kimberley Project		
Gardner Plateau	E04/1853	100%
Pollard Hill	E80/4180	100%
King Edward	E80/4181	100%
Head Hill	E80/4223	100%
Granvill	E80/4258	100%
Doongan	E80/4259	100%
Northern Territory		
Raragala Island	E27303	100%
Drysdale Island	E27302	100%