ROBUST RESOURCES LIMITED

ABN 79 122 238 813

Annual Report

for the year ended 30 June 2010

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Corporate Information

Directors

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Shane Sadleir - B.Sc. (Hons) FAUSIMM
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Managing Director's Report

The past twelve months has been another stellar year for Robust Resources Limited ("Robust" or the "Company") as it has again emerged as one of the best performing stocks on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX"). The Company outperformed all major market indices, with the Robust share price more than doubling (up 106%), compared to 12% and 10% for the All Ordinaries and ASX Small Ordinaries respectively.

Prudent fiscal management remained a key focus for the Robust board and management team in FY2010, as evidenced by the continued strengthening of the consolidated entity's statement of financial position, with net assets up over 200% and year-end cash increasing by $6 million to more than $7 million. Importantly, this result was achieved while maintaining tight control over the Company's capital base, which, at 59.4 million shares, remains the envy of many on the ASX.

"Robust's market cap has grown to over $80 million, a near threefold increase on prior year"

Successfully managing the growth of a company that is more than doubling in size every twelve months is a credit to the skill and dedication of our technical and administrative teams, which are often faced with tremendous workloads and pressures. And while our ongoing success may foster market acceptance and recognition, it also brings with it new challenges and heightened expectations.

I would like to take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge the efforts of everyone at Robust, both in Australia and Indonesia, including our local partners, service providers and my fellow directors, without whose support and commitment, such a positive year for the Company would not have been possible.

While exploration remained our key focus, corporately, Robust has spent the last twelve months positioning itself to have all of the necessary resources in place to move into FY2011, which we believe will be a company-defining year, with the planned release of the Company's maiden JORC-compliant resource estimate.

Corporate and financial highlights for FY2010 include:

1. Robust maintained its impressive track record of never raising money under par or at a discount to a previous capital raising. Only one placement was made during the year and this was the Company's largest one to date. On 23 December 2009, Robust announced that it had placed 6.325 million shares at $1.20 per share to institutional and sophisticated investors, to raise a total of $7.41 million. These funds were and continue to be used to expand the existing drill programme at the Lakuwahi Caldera in the South of Romang Island, to accelerate exploration in the north of Romang Island at the Solath Caldera, commission a 3D IP Resistivity survey and full-scale metallurgical tests and to improve logistics and infrastructure on Romang Island.

2. Further strengthening the Robust Board and Senior Management Team to enhance technical and in-country knowledge and capability. Key appointments during the period include Dr David King as Chairman, Mr Andrew Wilson as Non-Executive Director, and Dr George Katchan as General Manager, Indonesia. All three gentlemen have a history of achievement in the Australian Mining Industry, while Mr Wilson and Dr Katchan also have extensive experience in Indonesia. In addition, Mr Wilson has previously worked as BHP Billiton Indonesia President Director from 2000 to 2008, and was a director of the Indonesian Mining Association.

3. On 27 April 2010, Robust announced that it had reached agreement for the purchase of the remaining 25% minority interest in the Romang Island Project from PT Gemala Borneo Utama. Upon execution of the final Sale and Purchase Agreement ("SPA"), Robust will own 100% of Romang. Terms of the SPA are as follows:

   - Tranche One = A$6 million cash plus 5,714,285 shares
   - Tranche Two = A$2 million cash contingent on announcing 1,000,000 ounce gold-equivalent resource (measured or indicated)

   This transaction was approved at a General Meeting of shareholders held on 13 August 2010.

The rationale for acquiring the remaining minority interests in Romang was that the Board felt that the value of this investment would grow considerably given the aggressive +27,000 metre FY 2011 drilling programme, and as the Company moves towards delineating its maiden JORC-compliant resource estimate. Further, the Company can make funding, technical and operational decisions without reference to third parties, and in the sole interest of Robust shareholders.

Exploration Project Review

Introduction

Romang Island is an extinct volcanic island located within the Sunda – Banda Magmatic Arc in East Indonesia, some 600 kilometres to the North-west of Darwin. Robust Resources has been actively exploring Romang Island in conjunction with our Indonesian partner, PT Gemala Borneo Utama (PT GBU), since November 2008.

Figure 1. Location of Romang Island 600KM north west of Darwin within Indonesia's Sunda-Banda Magmatic Arc

During the past financial year Robust's exploration drilling effort has produced many significant discoveries of gold, silver and base metal mineralisation on Romang Island, and the Company's four owner-operated diamond drill rigs are now aggressively extending these discoveries.

A total of 50 holes and 6,215 metres of diamond drilling were completed for the 12 months to 30 June 2010, 49 of these holes reached their planned depths with good core recovery, with only one diamond drill hole abandoned. To date 93% of these holes have intersected reportable gold-silver and/or base metals.

Another two diamond rigs are in the process of being ordered and will be commissioned in October 2010.
A large, 150 line-kilometre 3D Induced Polarisation/Resistivity (IP) geophysical survey across the Lakuwahi Project in the south of Romang Island was begun by the company in March 2010. The anticipated results of this survey will be an invaluable tool in assisting the definition of potential drill targets underneath the veneer of coralline limestone, which covers much of the Lakuwahi Project area.

Basic exploration techniques such as mapping, rock-chip sampling, grid soil sampling and geophysical techniques have been now also been applied to the North Romang Project located in the larger northern portion of Romang Island.

Logistically, Romang Island is now supported by a company-owned 50 ft, twin diesel engine boat. This boat was purchased to assist movement of supplies and personnel around Romang Island as well as facilitating movement of personnel to and from the island. Additionally, Robust has also signed an agreement for air charter services between Kupang and Kisar with PT Susi Air.

These transport solutions are a key development for Robust, as they allow for drilling samples, and personnel, to be transported off Romang at more regular intervals.

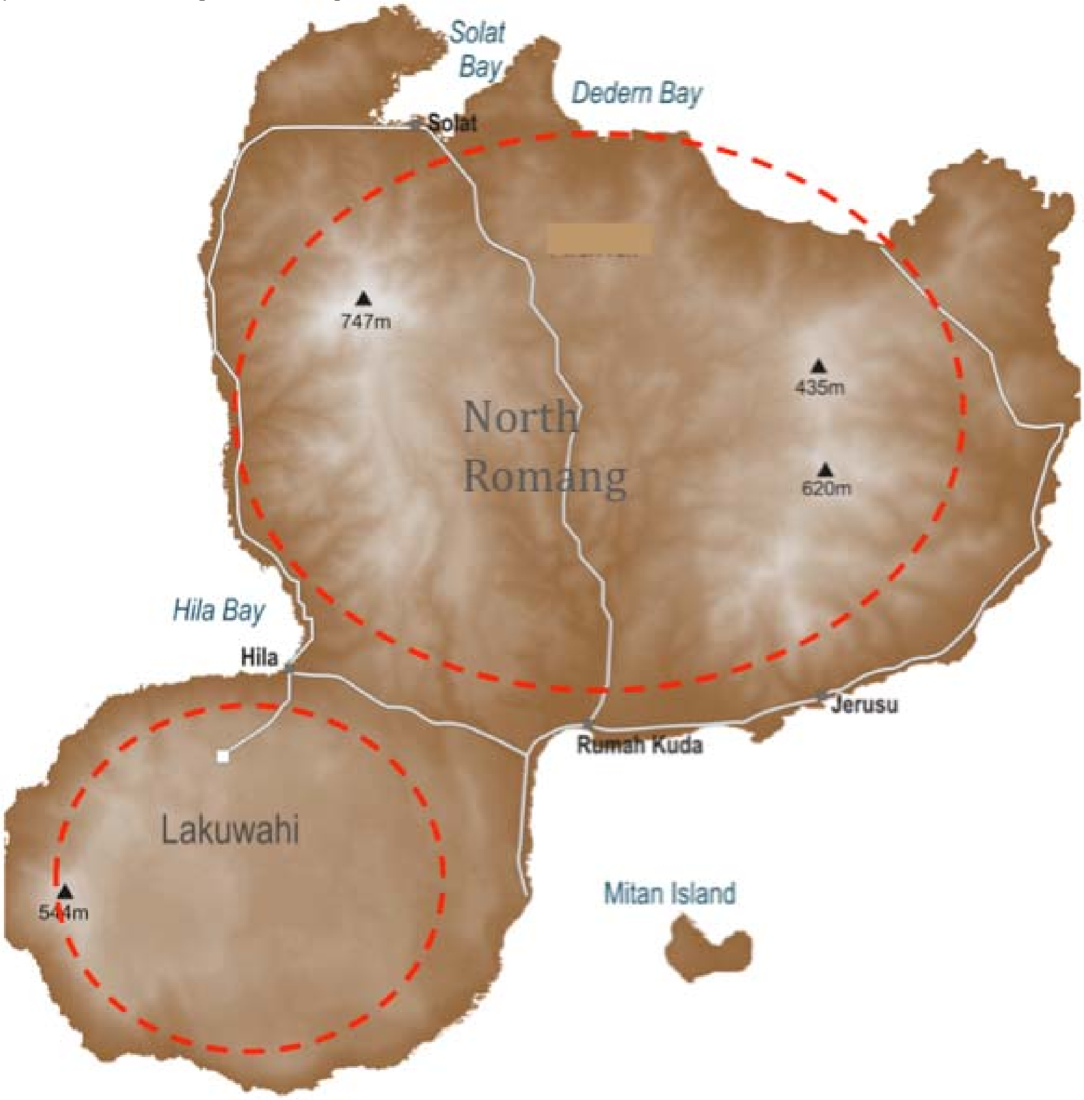

Figure 2. Romang Island – Project Areas

Lakuwahi Project

The Lakuwahi Volcanic centre is the relic of the southern-most of two extinct volcanoes, which form Romang Island. This sub-sea volcano erupted rocks of andesitic composition, which is normal for a volcano situated along the Sunda-Banda magmatic arc. The plate-tectonic collision of the Australian plate with the Banda arc caused the simultaneous cessation of volcanic activity and rapid uplift of the volcano to near sea level. During the uplift the remnant heat in the dying volcano drove a large system of gold, silver and base-metal-bearing hydrothermal fluids that altered and mineralised the rocks in the Lakuwahi volcanic centre. Coral reefs formed at shallow sea depths as the volcano was being up-lifted. Hydrothermal activity occurred episodically which probably killed the coral and partially mineralised the coralline limestone beds.

Further uplift to present-day elevations coincided with a cooling of the hydrothermal system – although there is evidence of minor fumarolic activity and associated native sulphur deposition occurring even now.

Drilling Results

Diamond drilling at the Lakuwahi Project was greatly accelerated by Robust during the reporting period and the Company now has four owner-operated diamond drill rig on site. These diamond drill rigs have drilled on three prospects, Batu Mas (literal meaning Gold Rocks), Batu Hitam (meaning Black Rocks), and Batu Jagung (translates as “Corn Rocks” in reference to the mineralised outcrops discovered in local famers’ corn fields).

Batu Jagung produced some highly encouraging first pass drill results, however Robust has suspended drilling in this area for the present time, so that the drill rigs can be concentrated on site at Batu Mas and Batu Hitam to follow up the significant precious metal mineralisation at those prospects.

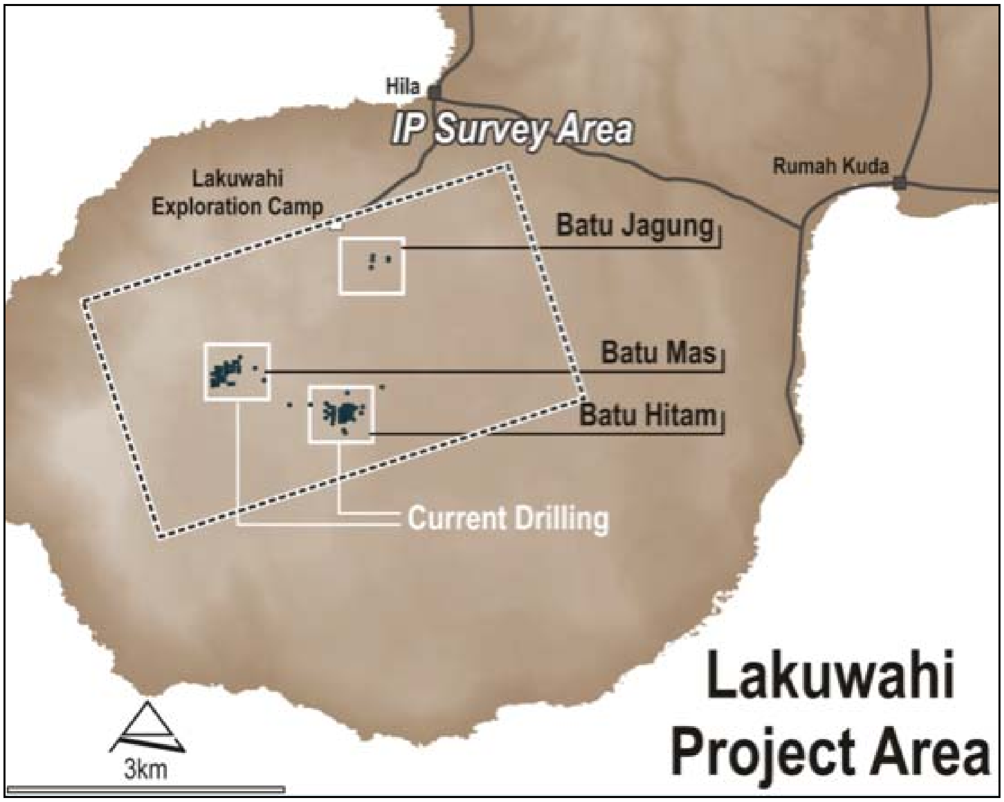

Figure 3. Lakuwahi Project – Prospect Areas

Batu Mas

Robust continued drilling at Batu Mas during the reporting period with two diamond drill rigs active at the prospect producing highly encouraging results. A total of 24 diamond drill holes for 3,264.1 metres were drilled at the Batu Mas Prospect during the period.

Results have been received for 22 holes at the time of this report, all of which encountered precious metal mineralisation of potentially economic grades and widths, significantly extending the identified zones of near-surface, high-grade gold-silver mineralisation. Highlights of the Batu Mas FY2010 drill results are below.

LWD 051: From 1.5m to 59m: **57.5 metres at 6.78 g/t Au equivalent**[1] [5.28 g/t Au and 90 g/t Ag]
Including: From 3m to 30m: **27 metres at 9.36 g/t Au equivalent** [**8.57 g/t Au** and 47 g/t Ag]
And: From 26m to 41m: **15 metres at 6.93 g/t Au equivalent** [3.31 g/t Au and 217 g/t Ag]

LWD055: From 2m to 23m: **21 metres at 2.92 g/t Au equivalent** [(2.37 g/t Au] and [33 g/t Ag]
Including: From 2m to 12m: **10 metres at 4.74 g/t Au equivalent** [4.47 g/t Au] and [16 g/t Ag]

LWD072: From surface to 57m: **57 metres at 3.83 g/t Au equivalent** [3.17 g/t Au and 40 g/t Ag]
Including: From 21m to 53m: **32 metres at 5.76 g/t Au equivalent** [4.69 g/t Au and 65 g/t Ag]
And: From 29 to 49m: **20 metres at 7.40 g/t Au equivalent** [5.98 g/t Au and 85 g/t Ag]

LWD074: From surface to 58m: **58 metres at 2.71 g/t Au equivalent** [2.33 g/t Au and 21 g/t Ag]
Including: From 40.5 to 54.1m: **13.7 metres at 4.47 g/t Au equivalent** [3.24 g/t Au and 74 g/t Ag]

Significant base metal zones (copper, lead and zinc) underlie the near-surface gold-silver blanket mineralisation and during the reporting period results in this zone included:

LWD046: From 6.5m to 19m: **12.5 metres at 5.63% combined Cu+Pb+Zn**
Including: From 8m to 12m: **4 metres at 12.25% combined Cu+Pb+Zn**

LWD055: From 28m to 111m: **83 metres at 2.7% combined Zn + Pb + Cu**
Including: From 70m to 98m: **28 metres at 5.3% combined Zn + Pb + Cu**

LWD072: From 49m to 103m: **54 metres at 2.75% combined Zn + Pb + Cu**
Including: From 70m to 98m: **28 metres at 5.3% combined Zn + Pb + Cu**
LWD074: From 54.2m to 60.5m: **6.3 metres at 1.69% Cu**

Figures 4 and 5 below show the updated Batu Mas Drill Location Plan, inclusive of the above results. Also included on these plans are the grade and thickness information for the latest holes drilled at Batu Mas. Both gold-silver and copper-lead-zinc data are posted under the collar symbol.

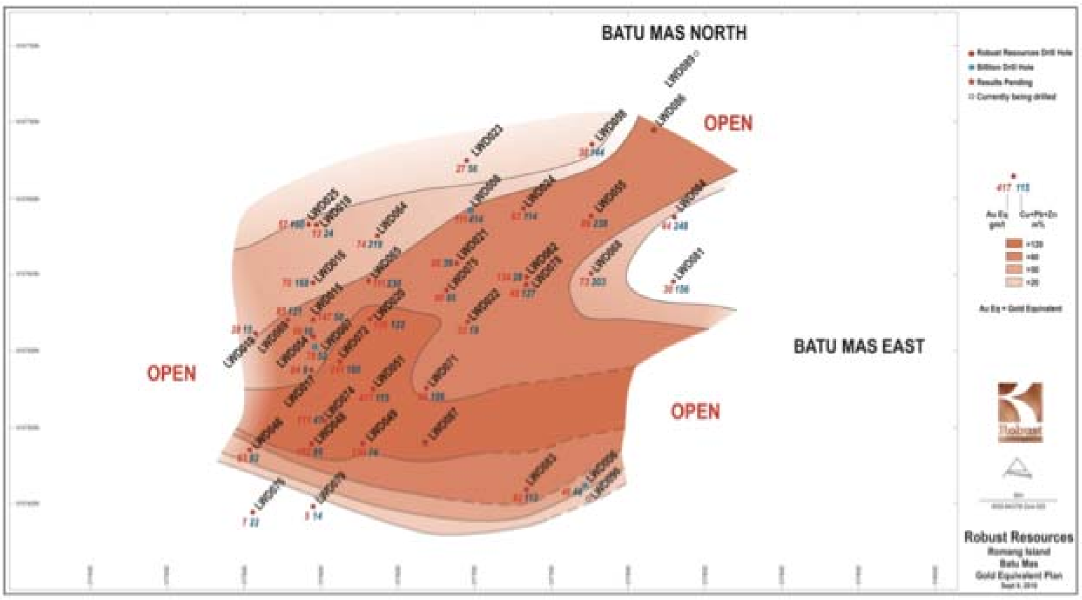

Figure 4. Batu Mas Gold-Silver Distribution Contour Plan showing the intensity of gold-silver mineralisation

Figure 4 depicts the intensity of the distribution of the gold-silver mineralisation at Batu Mas. The gold-silver distribution is contoured; with dark contours representing the stronger gold mineralisation. This map clearly shows that all but two holes have intersected better than 20 gram-metres / tonne gold equivalent (e.g. 20 gram-metres / tonne equates to 10 metres at 2 grams/tonne, as shown by the lighter contours). Importantly, the Batu Mas mineralisation, including the higher-grade zones, is open in at least three directions.

Robust believes that the drill results released to date confirm the potential for the Batu Mas Prospect to host world-class gold mineralisation similar to other major deposits in the region.

Figure 5 shows the combined base metal grade thickness map for Batu Mas. The darker contour shell contains holes that intersected at least 200m % and the lighter shade areas of at least 100m %. The base metals are increasing in strength to the north and this correlates well with the promising geology mapped at Batu Mas North.

A north-south section through Batu Mas in Figure 6 shows the relationship between the near-surface 50 metre thick gold-silver plum and the underlying base metals. Late stage, shallow angle faults appear to be important in the development of the thick supergene zone and higher grades of both precious metals and base metals are related to silicification and brecciation of the host volcanic rocks.

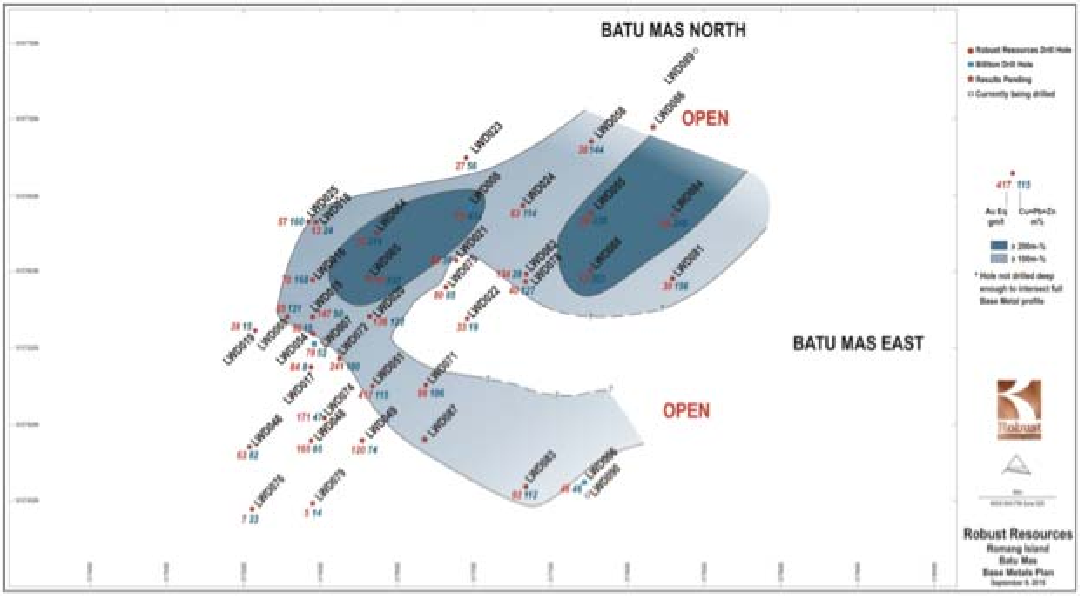

Figure 5. Batu Mas Base Metal Distribution Contour Plan showing the intensity of base metal mineralisation

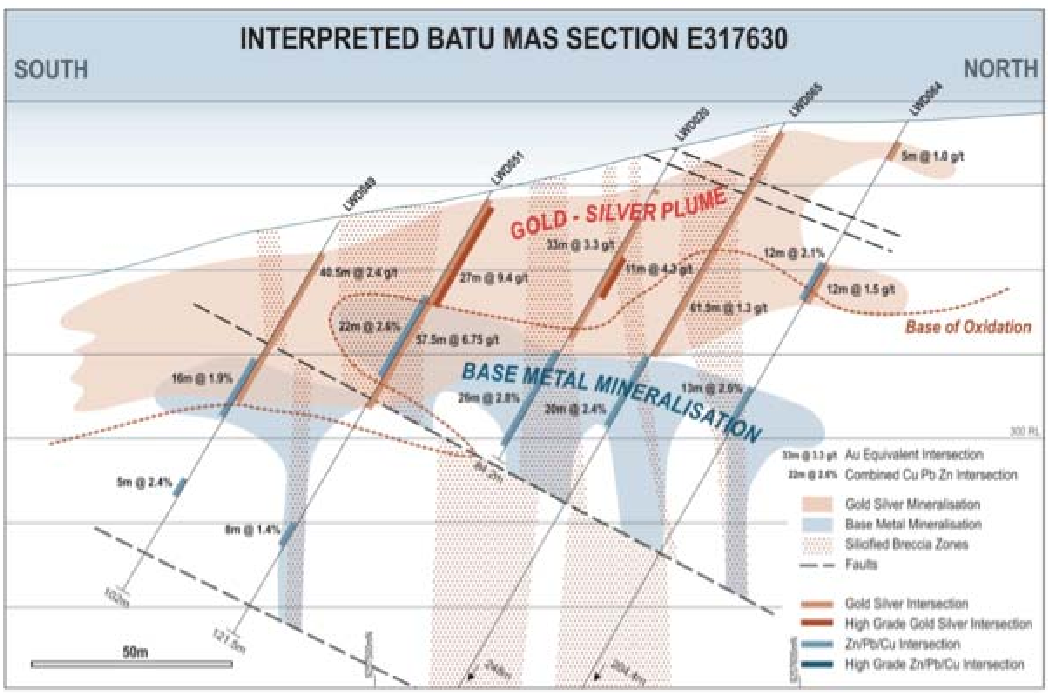

Figure 6. Batu Mas Section showing gold-silver plume and underlying base metal mineralisation

<u>Batu Hitam</u>

Drilling at Batu Hitam continued to produce excellent results during the reporting period. One of Robust's man-portable diamond drill rigs has been continuously active on site, while another rig, the Company's fourth, began drilling at the prospect in June 2010. A total of 23 diamond drill holes for 2,568.7 metres were drilled at the Batu Hitam Prospect and results were returned for 22 holes during the year.

At the Batu Hitam prospect, 87% of drill holes returned positive results during FY2010. These results continue to validate Robust's exploration strategy of working systematically from the known to the unknown, obtaining valuable knowledge of the geological setting and controls on the mineralisation, leading to further exploration success. Using this approach the company drilled hole LWD 066 which intersected altered and mineralised brecciated volcanic rocks for the entire length of the hole, ending in mineralisation at 120 metres averaging 1.9% combined Zn + Pb + Cu. Summary results from LWD 066 are shown below.

LWD066: From 8.5m to 20.5m: **12 metres at 1.79 g/t Au Equivalent [0.43 g/t Au and 81 g/t Ag]**
From 31.5m to 106m: **74.5 metres at 2.6% combined Zn + Pb + Cu**
Including: From 31.5m to 43.5m: **12 metres at 3.4% combined Zn + Pb + Cu**
And: From 101.85m to 104m: **2.15 metres at 21.9% combined Zn + Pb + Cu**

Hole LWD 067 was drilled 40 metres south of LWD 066 and also intersected a broad zone of mineralised brecciated volcanic rocks for the entire length of the hole; averaging over 1.1% combined Zn + Pb + Cu over 120.5 metres. Other significant results from Batu Hitam include:

LWD 036: From 0m to 9.2 m: **9.2 metres at 5.09 g/t Au Equivalent [2.47 g/t Au & 157 g/t Ag]**
Including from 3.2m to 4.7m: **1.5 metres at 20.71 g/t Au Equivalent [6.53 g/t Au & 851 g/t Ag]**
LWD 039: From 23.35m to 24.35m: **1.0 metre at 4.66% Cu**

Hole LWD 070, situated in the eastern-most part of Batu Hitam, returned a thick, near-surface zone of gold-silver mineralisation. This represents a strengthening of precious metal on this section and provides an important vector for follow-up drilling. The final results are as follows:

From 21m to 69m: **48 metres at 1.20g/t Au Equivalent [0.64 g/t Au and 34 g/t Ag]**
Including: From 26m to 41m: **15 metres at 1.36 g/t Au Equivalent [1.01 g/t Au and 21 g/t Ag]**
Similar to other holes on this section hole LWD 070 intersected a broad zone of base metals beneath the precious metal plume and terminated (due to ground conditions) whilst still in strong mineralisation (see Figure 9).
From 62m to 136m: **74m at 1.59% combined Cu+Pb+Zn [0.30 g/t Au and 29 g/t Ag]**
Including: From 103m to 118m: **15m at 2.52% combined Cu+Pb+Zn [0.35 g/t Au and 20 g/t Ag]**

These results represent a significant strengthening of mineralisation southwards along as well as pointing to untested mineral potential to the east, this potential is best shown in Figures 7 - 9 below.

LWD 036: From 0m to 9.2 m: **9.2 metres at 5.09 g/t Au Equivalent [2.47 g/t Au & 157 g/t Ag]**
Including from 3.2m to 4.7m: **1.5 metres at 20.71 g/t Au Equivalent [6.53 g/t Au & 851 g/t Ag]**

Robust intends to fully test the extents of this open mineralisation during FY2011.

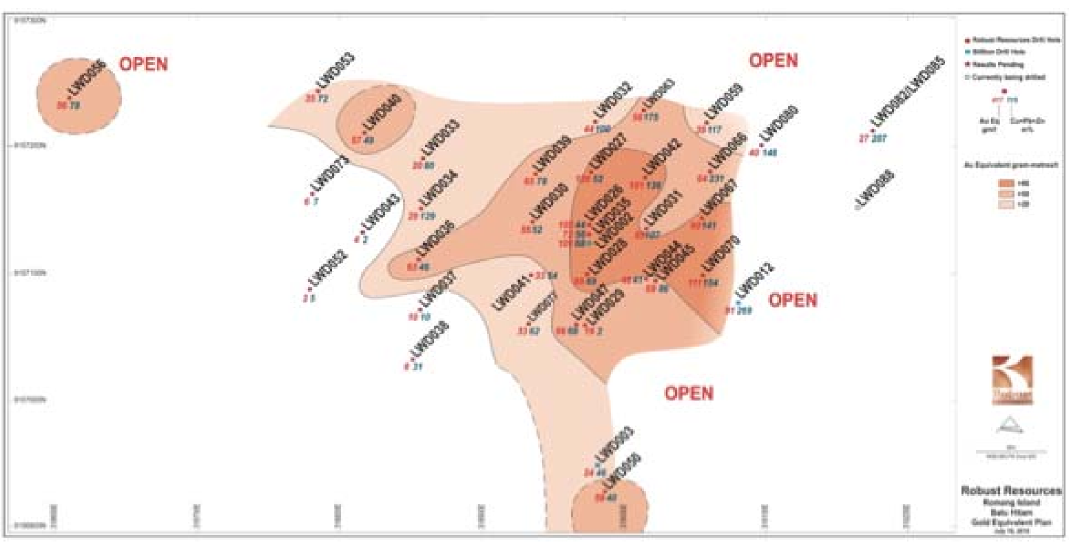

Figure 7. Batu Hitam Gold-Silver Distribution Contour Plan showing the intensity of gold-silver mineralisation

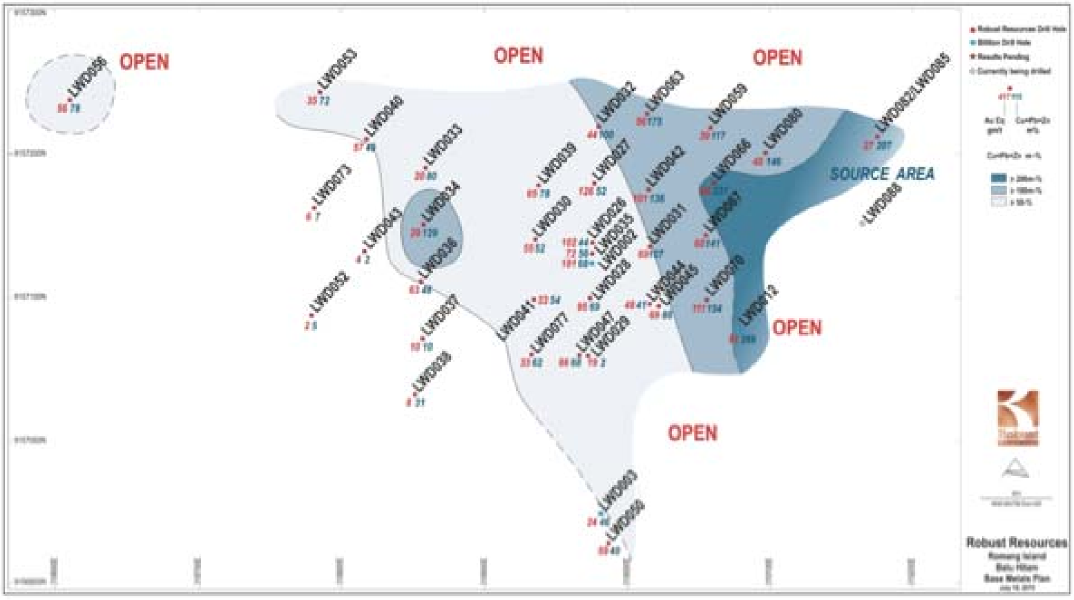

Figure 8. Batu Hitam Base Metal Distribution Contour Plan showing the intensity of base metal mineralisation

Batu Jagung

Robust also received results from the Batu Jagung base metal prospect in the northern area of the Lakuwahi Project area. Results included:

LWD 057: From 4m to 31m: **27 metres at 74 g/t Ag**
And: From 56m to 131m: **75 metres at 2.0% combined Cu+Pb+Zn**

These are highly encouraging first pass drill results in this new prospect, however Robust has suspended drilling in this area for the present time, so that an additional drill rig can be utilised on site at Batu Mas to follow up the significant precious metal mineralisation recently identified.

To put the current exploration program into perspective, only a very small proportion of the prospective Lakuwahi Project has been drilled. Interpretation of remodelled magnetic survey data indicates a mineralising system approximately 6Km x 4 Km in extent. Robust's drilling to date has tested less than less than 1% of the system.

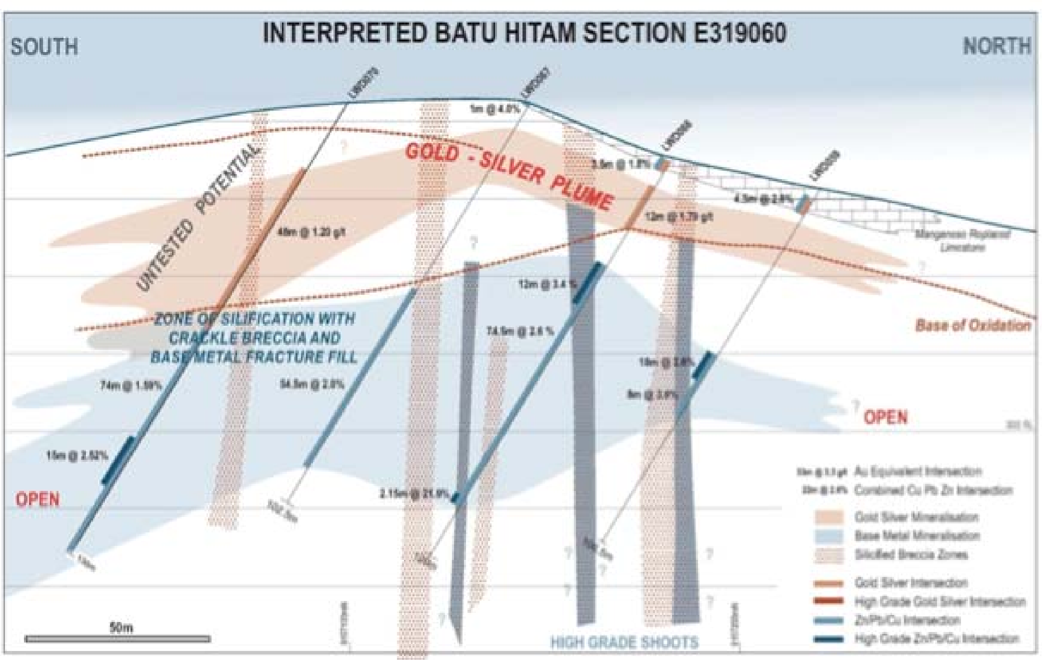

Figure 9. Batu Hitam Section showing gold-silver plume and underlying base metal mineralisation

Geophysics

The 150 line-kilometre 3D IP Resistivity survey across the Lakuwahi Project (see Figure 3) is progressing steadily with approximately 50% of the planned area completed at the end of the reporting period. The raw survey data is in the process of being modelled by our consultant geophysicists in Perth and early indications are promising.

This information, when combined with the geological mapping of the area, soil geochemistry and other geophysical results, is beginning to assist the Company in targeting the next phase of drilling across the Lakuwahi Project.

The remaining IP / Resistivity survey work is expected to be finished in Quarter 1 of FY2011, and the Company looks forward to reporting on the progress and findings of this survey as the work proceeds.

North Romang (Solath) Project

The North Romang project area is larger than Lakuwahi and is a more complex volcanic structure. It has a similar geological history to the Lakuwahi volcano but is considered to be somewhat older and more deeply eroded. Geological and geophysical evidence points to multiple hydrothermal system development and the deeper erosion has lead to the exposure of hyperbyssal porphyry intrusives and associated copper-gold mineralisation.

Exploration of the North Romang porphyry targets is at an early stage. Some drilling was done by Ashton in the 1980s assessing a lead-silver (with some gold) vein known as Kiahar. It is now considered that the Kiahar vein is a peripheral manifestation of a much larger porphyry intrusive system. This larger system or cluster of systems is Robust’s principal target in the north.

Quality Assurance / Quality Control

Handling and on-site processing of core and samples is under the strict control of the senior project geologist. Access to the core processing area is restricted to company personnel directly involved in the work. The core is geologically logged and a half-core is retained at the base camp core library as a geological reference and for re-sampling should the need arise. The half-core for assay is bagged, sealed and transported by sea and air to Intertek Testing Services analytical laboratories (part of the global ITS group) in Jakarta for assay. All sample residues not consumed in the analytical process have been retained.

QA/QC checks are carried out on approximately 10% of all sample residues by an independent laboratory in Australia, the Ultratrace Laboratory in Perth.

As an example of this process the re-assays of sample residues from a high-grade gold and silver intersection previously reported in hole LWD 051 (57.5 m at 6.75 g/t Au Equivalent) was completed by Ultratrace Laboratory in Perth. The results clearly showed that there is no appreciable bias in gold or silver assays between Ultratrace and Robust’s Jakarta laboratory, Intertek Testing Services.

Re-calculation of the intersection using only the Ultratrace assays produces an intersection that is slightly higher (57.5m @ 6.93 g/t Au Equivalent) than the original Intertek assays, but still well within the acceptable boundaries of repeatability

Mineral Resource Estimates

Lakuwahi is a very large target of which less that 1% of the surface area has been drill tested. Although it would be possible for the Company to make inferred resource estimates to JORC standard based on the work done so far, the directors consider that such statements would be premature and potentially misleading due to the early stage the drilling has reached in testing such a huge target. So far, the drilling has concentrated on discovery and obtaining knowledge about the mineralisation style, host geology, structure and geophysical response.

As the target is large, the magnitude of the task is large but the reward should also be large.

For the reasons stated above Robust is refraining from estimating mineral resources until a firm handle is obtained on the geological controls on the mineralisation and a significant proportion of the volcanic centre is drill-tested.

Health and Safety

During the reporting period the Company established a fully stocked medical clinic on-site at the company's Lakuwahi Project base-camp. This clinic is manned full-time by a qualified doctor provided on a contract basis through the Jakarta based Global Health and Assistance Ltd.

Also actioned during the year was the provision of a full medical evacuation plan in the case of emergency medical situations.

The purchase of a company boat with high primary safety characteristics and all secondary safety fittings have increased safety for personnel travelling to Romang. In addition, regular weekly charter flights with Susi Air have enabled the Company to eliminate our dependence on unreliable carriers. Susi has a perfect safety record and Robust has engaged an independent consultant to carry out a safety audit in early 2010/11.

Two lost time injuries (LTI) were recorded during the 12-month period to 30 June, 2010. Corrective actions have been taken. In conjunction with the increasing exploration activities, a fulltime safety officer will be recruited in 2010/11. Continuous improvement of the safety culture and performance is a high priority for Robust.

Community

Relationships with the Romang Islanders continue to strengthen. Robust subsidiary, PT GBU is the largest employer on the island and contributes in a number of ways to local community.

In concert with the increased level of exploration activity during 2010, the Company has bolstered the community relations efforts through the appointment of an experienced, full-time community relations manager and several other dedicated staff. In addition, Robust has renewed and expanded a partnership agreement with the University of Queensland's Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining (CSRM) to ensure our efforts comply with world's best practice and all appropriate international standards and are delivering tangible benefits for the communities and the Company. This close working arrangement with CSRM has lead the company to engage the services of Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta (YTS), an experienced Indonesian community-focused non-government organisation whose brief is to facilitate sustainable community-led planning and development sessions. The partnerships with YTS and CSRM are in place to ensure that the key stake holders in the project; Robust, local communities and local government, are working together to develop the project for mutual benefit.

Environment

During the year, Robust has continued with a programme of six monthly water, air, and soil testing as part of the company's environmental assessment and management plan. These regular tests follow on from the base-line assessment that was conducted in 2009 by local consultants, the report from this base-line assessment has been submitted to the provincial and regency authorities.

Our on-going exploration activities have a negligible environmental footprint. All drilling is by man-portable machines, which are carried in along existing footpaths and assembled at the drilling location. On completion of drilling all refuse is removed and the 5 metres by 2 metres pad is revegetated. During drilling, all fluids are re-cycled so there is no release to the environment. Used engine oils are either used as a surface wood preservative against termites for existing buildings or stored and removed from the island for re-processing. In the rare instances where local people's crops are compromised during the course of our exploration, consultation prior to payment of mutually agreed compensation makes for a win-win solution.

Logistics

An Air Charter Agreement (announced 25 May 2010) was signed with PT ASI Pudjiastuti Aviation (SUSI Air) for the provision of air charter services between Kupang and Kisar. This agreement allows for up to 20 hours of charter flights per month between Kupang and Kisar (Figure 10). This is a key development for Robust, as it will allow for drilling samples to be transported off Romang at more regular intervals, in addition to enhancing transportation of personnel and supplies. SUSI Air is the largest operator of Cessna 208 Caravan aircraft in the Asia Pacific Region.

When combined with the successful commissioning of Robusts' new boat, the Elang Merah, this is a key development for Robust, allowing drill core samples, personnel and supplies to be transported on and off Romang at more regular intervals.

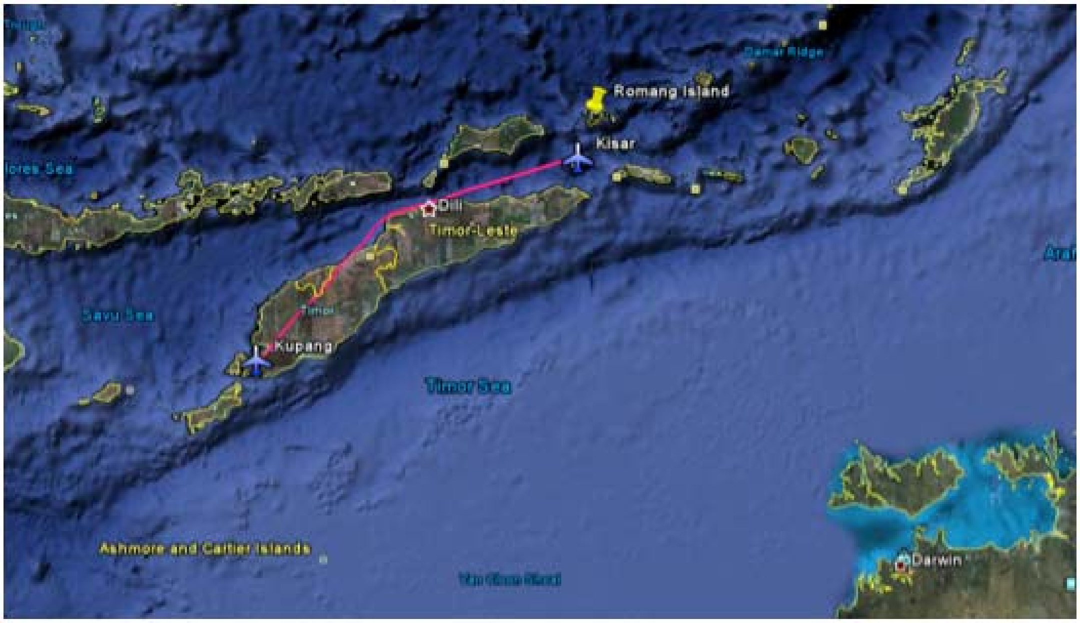

Figure 10. Regional map of Indonesia highlighting regional charter route

Planned Exploration for the next reporting period

Robust will be targeting an aggressive drilling campaign in FY 2011, with activity centred on the Company's two key prospect areas - Batu Mas and Batu Hitam. Robust will be expanding its in-house drill fleet to six in FY 2011, allowing for increased exploration across the Lakuwahi Project, as well as the commencement of drilling at the highly prospective North Romang Solath Project.

The Robust Board has approved the FY2011 budget of $10 million of which over 80 cents in every dollar will be injected directly into the exploration program on Romang. Key initiatives of this budget include:

- Funding for an aggressive +27,000 metre drill campaign, to accelerate resource delineation.
- Continuation of the IP survey at Lakuwahi, with expansion to the Solath Project.
- Continued Metallurgical testwork on precious and base metals.
- Expansion of exploration teams including three additional geologists and a drilling manager to drive safety, training and production – bringing the total to over 100 people working on Romang Island.
- Increased charter flights to facilitate better access to site for personnel and supplies.
- Boosting infrastructure on Romang and Kisar with purchase of vehicles, generators and a sample preparation lab (Kisar).
- Heightened community development presence and program.

Gary Lewis
Managing Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2010

It is the opinion of Robust Resources Ltd that all of the minerals included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered. For further reference please see the metallurgical recovery testwork results released in announcements to ASX on the 3rd and 24th June 2009. The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on complied by Warrick Clent BSc, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has more than ten years experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr Clent is an employee of the Company. Mr Clent has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Clent consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

[1] Gold Equivalent = gold assay + (silver assay / 60). Where the number 60 represents the ratio where 60 g/t Ag = 1g/t Au. This ratio was calculated from the five year average prices of gold and silver prices from 2005 to 30th June 2010 London market PM fix (average Gold price is USD $781.23 and average Silver price is USD $13.02).

Directors' Report

Your Directors present their report on the consolidated entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2010.

DIRECTORS

The names of the Directors in office at the date of this report:

Dr David W King, B.Sc. (Hons) MSc, PhD, D.I.C., FAUSIMM - Chairman	(appointed 29 January 2010)
Gary L Lewis, B.Com. MBT	
Shane Sadleir, B.Sc. (Hons) FAUSIMM	
John A Levings, B.Sc., MAUSIMM	(appointed on 27 July 2009)
Andrew J Wilson, LL.B., B.Com., LL.M.	(appointed 7 January 2010)
Ian D Finch, B.Sc. (Hons) MAUSIMM	(resigned 20 November 2009)

Dr David W King – Chairman

Dr King is a geophysicist, holding a PhD degree from the Australian National University and an MSc from the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College.

Dr King is currently a non-executive director of ASX listed Ausmon Resources Ltd, a founder and non-executive director of ASX200 company Eastern Star Gas Ltd, and chairman of Cellmid Limited. He has substantial minerals-related experience, having previously served as managing director of North Flinders Mines Ltd, and as a director of Minerals Corporation Ltd, Elmina NL, Spargos Mining NL, Hillgrove Gold Ltd and Sapex Ltd (now part of Linc Energy Ltd).

Dr King is a fellow of the Institute of Company Directors; a fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and Chartered Professional (Management); and a fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr King was appointed to the board of Robust Resources Limited as Chairman with an effective date of 29 January 2010.

Gary L Lewis – Managing Director

Mr Lewis is 48 and is the founding director of Robust Resources and holds a Bachelor of Commerce and Masters of Business & Technology (MBT) from the University of NSW. He has more than 25 years experience in capital markets and business and strategy development in Australia and Asia, having worked in senior management positions in both private and public enterprises in industries as diverse as mining / exploration and pharmaceuticals. In addition to sitting on the Robust Board, he is also a director of Reliance Resources Limited.

Shane Sadleir – Non-Executive Director

Mr Sadleir is a soil scientist and geologist with over 30 years experience in exploration, mining, environmental and corporate aspects of the mining industry. He graduated with a BSc (Hons) from the University of Western Australia in 1974 after specializing in the mineralogy and geochemistry of Darling Range bauxite deposits. Mr Sadleir is also a director of ASX listed Scotgold Resources Ltd.

Over the last 20 years Mr Sadleir has been involved in the exploration of gold, uranium, nickel, base metals, bauxite and mineral sands projects in Australia and overseas and, since 2005, he has been involved in the formation, project acquisition and successful listing on the ASX of a number of public mining companies.

John A Levings – Director

John Levings is a project geologist with over 30 years experience. He graduated BSc (Geology/Geophysics from the University of Tasmania). He is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. John has had extensive overseas geological experience with large multi-national Companies in consulting and managerial roles both overseas and in Australia including over 20 years experience in Indonesia and he speaks Indonesian fluently.

He has discovered and delineated a number of significant ore bodies which have been developed into mining operations and has previously been a consultant to the Company. John was appointed to the board of Robust Resources Limited with an effective date of 27 July 2009.

Andrew J Wilson
Mr Wilson has a Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Commerce (Marketing) from the University of NSW, a Masters of Law from the University of Sydney, and has been a member of the Law Society of NSW since 1986. He commenced his legal career at Arthur Robinson before becoming the Legal Manager and Company Secretary at BHP Energy Group, where he undertook various commercial and risk management roles.

Mr Wilson is also a director of Herald Resources Ltd, and Chairman of Lifestart, a charity assisting children with disabilities. He is a graduate and fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Andrew was appointed to the board of Robust Resources Limited with an effective date of 7 January 2010.

Ian D Finch – Chairman (resigned 20 November 2009)
At 61 years of age, Ian's career spans over 36 years of mining and exploration. He worked extensively throughout Southern Africa between 1970 and 1981. In 1981 He joined CRA Exploration as Principal Geologist, before joining Bond Gold as its Chief Geologist in 1987. In 1993 he established Taipan Resources Ltd, a company which successfully pioneered the exploration for large gold deposits in the Ashburton district of Western Australia.

In 1999 he founded Templar Resources Ltd now a 100% owned subsidiary of Canadian Listed Company Goldminco Corporation.

As chairman of Bannerman Resources Ltd in 2005, Ian was instrumental in the acquisition of their Namibian Uranium prospects before standing aside to concentrate on the extremely successful float of Trafford Resources Limited. He is also non-executive director of IronClad Mining Limited.

Ian Finch resigned from the Board and as Chairman of the company on 20 November 2009.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Ian B. Mitchell BA, Dip Law (Sydney)
The Company Secretary isIan B Mitchell.

Ian is a practising solicitor of over thirty years standing. He has been a Director and Company Secretary of a number of publicly listed Mining and Industrial companies and his legal expertise is in commercial, contractual ASIC and ASX compliance work. His academic qualifications are BA, Dip Law (Sydney).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of Robust Resources Limited ("Robust" or "the company") during the year have been the continuing evaluation and exploration of existing mineral exploration interests in Romang Island, Indonesia.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The consolidated result for the financial year was a loss after tax of $2,079,388 (2009: Loss after tax of $1,370,192).

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid or declared by the company during the year.

CURRENT ON-MARKET SHARE BUY BACK

There is no current on-market buy-back of the Company's shares.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

At 30 June 2010, Robust had $7,323,624 in cash and cash equivalents and deferred mining exploration costs of $4,732,329. During the year ended 30 June 2010, the company acquired 51% of the ordinary equity of PT Gemala Borneo Utama ("GBU") for a total consideration of $36,459 (being 306,000,000 Indonesian Rupees) and having earnt that right by virtue of expending $1.5m within two years from 22 February 2008. GBU is the entity that holds legal title to the 5 Indonesian Izin Usaha Pertambangan ("IUP's") on Romang Island.

The following share issues occurred during the year ended 30 June 2010:

- Issue of 7,240,325 ordinary shares by placement to Talbot Group Investments Pty Ltd on 10 July 2009 at $0.35 cents per share, raising $2,534,114.
- Issue of total of 250,000 ordinary shares to employees under employee share option scheme at $0.25 per share on exercise of options raising $62,500.
- Issue of 3,600,000 ordinary shares to Trafford Resources Ltd on 22 October 2009 at $0.30 per share on exercise of options raising $1,080,000.
- Issue of 6,325,000 ordinary shares by placements on 4 January 2010 at $1.17 per share raising $7,409,064.
- Issue of 250,000 ordinary shares by exercise of directors options at $0.50 cents per share raising $125,000.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

On 13 August 2010, shareholders approved the issue of 5,714,285 ordinary shares to the Romang Island tenement vendors as part purchase price of the balance (49%) of the GBU ordinary shares. Approval was also given for the directors to issue 1,905,000 ordinary shares to professional or international investors at $2.10 per share.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The Directors intend to complete their exploration and evaluation of the Company's mineral tenements and consider the acquisition of further mineral tenements and opportunities.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

Robust's operations are subject to general environmental regulation under applicable State and Federal legislation. The terms of grant of the economic entity's tenements impose environmental obligations in relation to site remediation. The Directors are not aware of any breach of such requirements and the relevant officers of the Company are aware of the responsibility of the Company in relation thereto.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

	DIRECTORS' MEETINGS	
	Meetings Held while in office	**Meetings Attended**
D W King	4	4
G L Lewis	8	8
S Sadleir	8	8
J A Levings	7	7
J A Wilson	4	2
I D Finch	3	3

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES

The interests in the shares of the Company held by Directors of the reporting entity and their director related entities are:

	Direct	Indirect	Total
D W King	10,000	-	10,000
G L Lewis	1	3,200,000	3,200,001
S Sadleir	303,839	-	303,839
J A Levings	1,350,000	-	1,350,000
J A Wilson	-	56,000	56,000
I D Finch	1	620,000	620,001
Total	**1,663,841**	**3,876,000**	**5,539,841**

Options issued
The following options have been issued since incorporation to directors, consultants and employees:

Holder	Granted No.	Grant Date	Fair Value per Option at Grant Date $	Exercise Price $	First Exercise Date	Last Exercise Date
I. D Finch	500,000	1.12.2008	0.083	0.50	1.12.2208	26.11.2013
G. L Lewis	1,000,000	1.12.2008	0.083	0.50	1.12.2008	26.11.2013
I. Mitchell	500,000	1.12.2008	0.083	0.50	1.12.2008	26.11.2013
S. Sadleir	500,000	1.12.2008	0.083	0.50	1.12.2008	26.11.2013
I. D Finch	300,000	26.06.2007	0.158	0.25	26.06.2007	07.06.2012
G. L Lewis	300,000	26.06.2007	0.158	0.25	26.06.2007	07.06.2012
C. Morgan-Hunn	150,000	26.06.2007	0.158	0.25	26.06.2007	07.06.2012
I. Mitchell	150,000	26.06.2007	0.158	0.25	26.06.2007	07.06.2012
P. Moeskops	100,000	26.06.2007	0.158	0.25	26.06.2007	07.06.2012
B. Collins	20,000	26.06.2007	0.158	0.25	26.06.2007	07.06.2012
	3,520,000					

In addition to the above, 3,600,000 options were issued to Trafford Resources Limited on 3 October 2008 at an exercise price of $0.30 with a expiry period of 1 year from the grant date. These options were exercised on 3 October 2009.

AUDIT COMMITTEE
The audit and risk committee comprises Dr D. King and Mr A. Wilson.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)
This remuneration report outlines the director and executive remuneration arrangements of the company and the group in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations. It also provides the remuneration disclosures required by paragraphs Aus 25.4 to Aus 25.7.2 of AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures, which have been transferred to the Remuneration Report in accordance with Corporations Regulation 2M.6.04. For the purposes of this report Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the group are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the company and the group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company.

The Company policy for remuneration of directors and senior executives is designed to ensure the remuneration package properly reflects the person's duties and responsibilities, consistent with the capacity of the Company to pay and that such remuneration will attract, retain and motivate people of quality to the relevant positions. The Board is responsible for reviewing its own performance. The non-executive directors are responsible for evaluating the performance of the executive director who, evaluates the performance of the senior executives. The evaluation process is intended to assess the Company's business performance, whether Company objectives are being achieved and the achievement of individual executives.

Remuneration comprises salary together with options to acquire shares under the employees' share option plan. No directors or executives receive performance related remuneration. Details of the amount of emoluments received by each director and executive officer of the Company and Group are as follows:

Remuneration of key management personnel

	Consolidated Entity 30 June 2010			
	Short term			
	Primary Salary & fees $	Share based payment $	Total $	% Performance related $
Specified Directors				
D King	**22,917**	**-**	**22,917**	**-**
G Lewis	**228,932**	**26,080**	**255,012**	**-**
S Sadleir	**36,000**	**8,300**	**44,300**	**-**
J Levings	**219,000**	**-**	**219,000**	**-**
A Wilson	**24,000**	**-**	**24,000**	**-**
I Finch	**20,827**	**17,780**	**38,607**	**-**
Specified Executives				
I Mitchell	**40,000**	**13,040**	**53,040**	**-**
P Moeskops (a)	**60,000**	**3,160**	**63,160**	**-**
	651,676	**68,360**	**720,036**	**-**

	Consolidated Entity 30 June 2009			
	Short term			
	Primary Salary & fees $	Share based payment $	Total $	% Performance related $
Specified directors				
I Finch	55,651	14,322	69,973	-
G Lewis	55,915	19,163	75,078	-
S Sadleir	27,000	4,842	31,842	-
J Levings	-	-	-	-
C Morgan-Hunn (resigned 17/11/08)	16,411	4,740	21,151	-
Specified executives				
I Mitchell	23,124	9,582	32,706	-
P Moeskops (a)	120,000	3,160	123,160	-
	298,101	55,809	353,910	-

(a) Capitalised as part of deferred mining and exploration expenditure.

SERVICE CONTRACTS WITH DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

Robust has continued its contract with ACT 2 Pty Limited for the provision of the services of director, Gary Lewis. The contract provides for payment of fees of $250,000 per annum plus reasonable expenses for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Robust has entered into a contract with Island Arc Consulting Pty Ltd for the provision of the services of director, John Levings. The contract provides for payment of fees of $230,000 per annum, plus reasonable expenses for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Robust has completed its contract with Imperial Management Pty Limited for the provision of services of former director and Chairman, Ian Finch with his resignation on 20 November 2009. Pursuant to this contract the company paid $20,827 plus reasonable expenses for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Robust has continued its contract with Ian Mitchell for the provision of Company Secretarial Services (via Websters Solicitors, Barristers and Notaries). The contract provides for payment of fees of $40,000 per annum plus reasonable expenses for the 2010 year.

Robust has also continued its contract with AGAIVA holdings Pty Ltd for the provision of the services of Pieter Moeskops General Manager (Technical), for payment of fees of $120,000 per annum plus reasonable expenses for the year ended 30 June 2010.

None of the above service contracts is for a duration exceeding 3 years.

DIRECTORS INDEMNIFICATION

Pursuant to its constitution Robust indemnifies, to the extent permitted by law, each Director and Secretary of the Company against any liability incurred by that person as an Officer of the Company. A premium of $9,124 was paid for such policy.

AUDITOR INDEMNIFICATION

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an auditor of the company.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The board of directors is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporation Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not comprise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- All non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the Audit and Risk committee to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and

- The nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and the CPA Australia's professional Statement APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

The following fees for non-audit services were paid to the external auditors during the year ended 30 June 2010:

Other taxation services	$1,465
Share registry services	$53,278

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2010 has been received and can be found on page 20 of the Annual Report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors

Gary L. Lewis
Managing Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2010

GouldRalph
ASSURANCE

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Auditors' Independence Declaration

30 September 2010

The Board of Directors
Robust Resources Limited
Mezzanine Level, 3 Spring Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Members of the Board,

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

As lead auditor for the audit of Robust Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2010, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

This declaration is in respect of Robust Resources Limited and any entities it controlled during the year.

Yours faithfully

GOULD RALPH ASSURANCE
Chartered Accountants

GREGORY C. RALPH M.Com., F.C.A.
Partner

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2010 $	2009 $
REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	2	**349,904**	47,562
EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Professional Fees		**(440,439)**	(119,014)
Depreciation & amortisation		**(67,075)**	(21,849)
Employee benefits expense	3(a)	**(848,063)**	(276,697)
Travel expenses		**(402,357)**	(65,315)
Occupancy expenses		**(159,254)**	(38,022)
Insurance expenses		**(24,529)**	(11,781)
Public relation's and marketing expense	3(b)	**(280,717)**	(112,820)
Impairment write-down		**-**	(662,931)
Other expenses		**(206,858)**	(109,325)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		**(2,079,388)**	(1,370,192)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	4	**-**	-
LOSS AFTER INCOME TAX EXPENSE		**(2,079,388)**	(1,370,192)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER INCOME TAX			
Exchange differences on translating foreign controlled entity		**88,829**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(1,990,559)**	(1,370,192)
Loss attributable to:			
Members of the parent entity		**(1,908,173)**	(1,370,192)
Non-controlling interest		**(171,215)**	-
		(2,079,388)	(1,370,192)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Members of the parent entity		**(1,819,344)**	(1,370,192)
Non-controlling interest		**(171,215)**	-
		(1,990,559)	(1,370,192)
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	16	(4.22)	(3.93)
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	16	(4.22)	(3.93)

The Statement of Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2010 $	2009 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**7,323,624**	1,350,034
Trade and other receivables	6	**518,671**	57,436
Other assets	7	**75,003**	75,003
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**7,917,298**	1,482,473
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property plant & equipment	8	**1,615,370**	383,737
Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure	9	**4,732,329**	2,674,483
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**6,347,699**	3,058,220
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,264,997**	4,540,693
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	**498,273**	128,827
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**498,273**	128,827
NET ASSETS		**13,766,724**	4,411,866
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	11	**17,567,111**	6,356,433
Translation reserve		**88,829**	-
Share based payments reserve	12	**157,664**	88,672
Accumulated losses		**(3,941,412)**	(2,033,239)
Parent interest		**13,872,192**	4,411,866
Non-controlling interest		**(105,468)**	-
TOTAL EQUITY		**13,766,724**	4,411,866

The Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010	Notes	Contributed Equity	Accumulated Losses	Share Based Payments Reserve	Translation Reserve	Non-controlling interests	Total
		$	$	$	$	$	$
CONSOLIDATED							
Balance at 1 July 2008		**3,606,433**	**(663,047)**	**32,232**	-	-	**2.975,618**
Shares issued during the year		2,790,000	-	-	-	-	**2,790,000**
Transaction costs on shares issued		(40,000)	-	-	-	-	**(40,000)**
Cost of share based payments		-	-	56,440	-	-	**56,440**
Loss for the year		-	(1,370,192)	-	-	-	**(1,370,192**)
Balance at 30 June 2009		**6,356,433**	**(2,033,239)**	**88,672**	-	-	**4,411,866**
Shares issued during the year		11,391,614	-	-	-	-	11,391,614
Share of non-controlling interest in net assets acquired		-	-	-	-	65,747	65,747
Transaction costs on shares issued		(180,936)	-	-	-	-	(180,936)
Cost of share based payments		-	-	68,992	-	-	68,992
Total other comprehensive income			-		88,829	-	88,829
Loss for the year		-	(1,908,173)	-	-	(171,215)	(2,079,388)
Balance at 30 June 2010		**17,567,111**	**(3,941,412)**	**157,664**	**88,829**	**(105,468)**	**13,766,724**

The Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2010 $	2009 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		**232,438**	47,562
Payments to suppliers		**(2,165,520)**	(770,408)
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13	**(1,933,082)**	(722,846)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property plant & equipment		**(581,061)**	(400,227)
Exploration expenditure		**(3,148,553)**	(1,170,326)
Acquisition of subsidiary (net of cash acquired)	14(b)	**245,608**	-
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(3,484,005)**	(1,570,553)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares		**11,391,614**	2,790,000
Payment of share issue costs		**(936)**	(40,000)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**11,390,678**	2,750,000
NET INCREASE IN CASH HELD		**5,973,590**	456,601
Add opening cash brought forward		**1,350,034**	893,433
CLOSING CASH CARRIED FORWARD	5	**7,323,624**	1,350,034

The Statement of Cash Flow is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 June 2010

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this financial report are:

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The annual report was authorised for issue by the board of directors on 30 September 2010.

The financial report covers the economic entity of Robust Resources Limited and it's controlled entities, together with Robust Resources Limited as an individual parent entity. Robust Resources Limited is a listed public company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial report of the economic entity, comply with all Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in their entirety.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the economic entity in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Preparation

Reporting Basis and Conventions

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

Accounting Policies

(a) Principles of consolidation

A controlled entity is any entity where Robust Resources Limited has the power to control its financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities. For further details of the company's subsidiaries refer to Note 14 to the financial statements. Both the controlled entities have a June financial year-end.

All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the economic entity, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistencies with those policies applied by the parent entity.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the economic entity during the year, their operating results have been included/excluded from the date control was obtained or until the date control ceased.

Minority equity interests in the equity and results of the entities that are controlled are shown as a separate item in the consolidated financial report.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(c) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance 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.

Receivables from related parties are recognised and carried at the nominal amount due and are interest free.

(d) Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment.

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as held for trading and available-for-sale, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the income statement.

Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement.

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification.

Other long-term investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, over the period to maturity.

For investments carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in income when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date.

For investments where there is no quoted market price, fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same or is calculated based on the expected cash flows of the underlying net asset base of the investment.

Purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase the asset.

(e) Recoverable amount of assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Group makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value less costs to sell and it does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.
Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:
Plant and equipment — over three years.

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the year the item is derecognised.

(g) Exploration, evaluation and development expenditure

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

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against profit in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made. When production commences, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are amortised over the life of the area according to the rate of depletion of the economically recoverable reserves. A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest.

Site restoration costs

Costs of site restoration are provided over the life of the facility from when exploration commences and are included in the costs of that stage. Site restoration costs include the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal, and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with clauses of the mining permits. Such costs are determined using estimates of future costs, current legal requirements and technology on an undiscounted basis. Any changes in the estimates for the costs are accounted on a prospective basis.

(h) Trade and other payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received. Trade accounts payable are normally settled within 60 days.

(i) Provisions

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

(j) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year end spot exchange rate.

(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

(l) Income tax

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

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the income statement except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the economic entity will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

(m) Employee entitlements

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

(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to members of the parent entity for the reporting period, after excluding any costs of servicing equity, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company, adjusted for any bonus issue. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the basic EPS earnings, adjusted by the after tax effect of financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the effect on revenues and expenses of conversion to ordinary shares associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive ordinary shares adjusted for any bonus issue.

(o) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables are stated with the GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Taxation Authority is included as a current asset, or a liability in the balance sheet.

(p) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

Key judgments - Deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure

The group capitalises expenditure relating to deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure where it is considered likely to be recoverable and/or where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. While there are certain areas of interest from which no reserves have been extracted, the directors are of the continued belief that such deferred expenditure should not be written off since feasibility studies in these areas have not yet concluded. The aggregate capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure carried at reporting date is $4.7m (2009: $2.7m)

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 using a binomial model. The related assumptions are detailed in note 12. The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

The group measures the cost of cash-settled share-based payments at fair value at the grant date using the Black-Scholes formula, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted (see note 12).

(q) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

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

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

AASB 3 Business Combinations

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

Recognition and measurement impact

Recognition of Acquisition Costs

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

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

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

Recognition of contingencies

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

There were no contingencies associated with the acquisition of an additional ownership interest in the controlled entities.

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

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

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

Measurement impact

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

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

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

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

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

Disclosure impact

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

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

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

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

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

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2010 $	2009 $

2. REVENUE

		2010 $	2009 $
Interest-other persons/corporations		**313,314**	47,562
Gain on acquisition		**31,744**	-
Other income		**4,846**	-
Total revenue		**349,904**	47,562

3. LOSS FOR THE YEAR

		2010 $	2009 $
a) Employee benefits expense			
Directors remunerations		**370,426**	151,977
Salaries and wages expense		**343,321**	51,331
Superannuation expense		**23,613**	10,120
Share based payments expense		**68,992**	56,440
Other employee benefits expense		**41,711**	6,829
		848,063	276,697
b) Public Relations and Marketing Expense			
Advertising		**18,053**	10,970
Corporate Admin (ASIC/ASX)		**80,208**	32,861
Marketing Expense		**84,698**	55,559
Printing Expense		**24,248**	13,430
Public Relations		**73,510**	-
		280,717	112,820

4. INCOME TAX

4 (a) Numerical Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax expense is as follows:

		2010 $	2009 $
Loss from operations before tax		**(2,079,388)**	(1,370,192)
Tax (benefit) at Australian tax rate 30% (2009:30%)		**(623,816)**	(411,058)
Tax effect of permanent differences		**42,543**	16,932
Effect of tax losses not recognised		**666,359**	394,126
Income tax expense		**-**	-

4 (b) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities brought to account

		2010 $	2009 $
Deferred tax liability comprises:			
Deferred mining exploration costs		**(1,045,458)**	(437,756)
Deferred tax asset comprises:			
Tax losses recognised		**1,034,348**	428,630
Other – provisions		**11,110**	9,126
		1,045,458	437,756
Net deferred tax asset/liability		**-**	-

4 (c) Tax Losses

		2010 $	2009 $
Unused tax losses for which no benefit has been recognised as a deferred tax asset		**8,130,906**	2,129,260
Tax effect			
Potential Income Tax Benefit – at 30%		**1,064,783**	638,778
– at 28%		**1,282,856**	-
		2,347,639	638,778

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2010 $	CONSOLIDATED 2009 $
5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash at bank		**1,323,624**	250,916
Short term bank deposits		**6,000,000**	1,099,118
		7,323,624	1,350,034

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 5.5%. These deposits had an average maturity of 90 days.

	Notes	2010 $	2009 $
6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
Net GST receivables		**61,732**	57,436
Accrued interest receivable		**88,767**	-
Employee advances		**368,172**	-
		518,671	57,436
7. OTHER ASSETS (CURRENT)			
Bonds, deposits		**75,003**	75,003
8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Plant and equipment at cost		**1,706,589**	407,881
Accumulated depreciation		**(91,219)**	(24,144)
Net carrying amount		**1,615,370**	383,737
(a) Movement in Carrying Amount			
Balance at beginning of the year		**383,737**	5,359
Additions		**1,298,708**	400,227
Depreciation expense		**(67,075)**	(21,849)
Carrying amount at the end of year		**1,615,370**	383,737
9. DEFERRED EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE			
Costs carried forward in respect of areas of interest in:	(i)		
Lachlan fold belt tenements – at cost		**20,284**	788,756
Less: Impairment write-down		**-**	(662,931)
		20,284	125,825
Romang Island tenements:			
- Deferred expenditure	(i)	**3,712,045**	1,548,658
- Option to acquire up to 75% interest in tenements	(ii)	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
		4,712,045	2,548,658
		4,732,329	2,674,483

(i) The ultimate recoupment of costs carried forward for exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation or sale of the respective areas.

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2010 $	2009 $

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CURRENT)

		2010 $	2009 $
Trade creditors		**407,003**	91,834
PAYG payable		**17,551**	23,573
Superannuation payable		**37,033**	13,420
Other payables		**36,686**	-
		498,273	128,827

11. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

		2010 $	2009 $
(a) Issued and paid up capital			
59,393,828 Fully paid ordinary shares (2009: 41,428,503).		**17,567,111**	6,356,433
(b) Movement in shares on issue			
Balance at the beginning of the year		**6,356,433**	3,606,433
Issue of 7,240,325 ordinary shares to Talbot Group Investments Pty Ltd on 10 July 2009 at $0.35 cents per share		**2,534,114**	-
Issue of total of 250,000 ordinary shares to employees and directors under employee share option scheme at $0.25 per share on exercise of options		**62,500**	
Issue of 3,600,000 ordinary shares to Trafford Resources Limited on 22 October 2010 at $0.30 per share on exercise of options		**1,080,000**	-
Issue of 6,325,000 ordinary shares by placements on 4 January 2010 at $1.20 per share		**7,590,000**	-
Issue of 250,000 ordinary shares by exercise of directors options at $0.50 cents per share		**125,000**	-
Issue of 7,200,000 ordinary shares to Trafford Resources Limited on 13 October 2008 at $0.20 cents per share		**-**	1,440,000
Issue of 5,400,000 ordinary shares to sophisticated investors on 1 May 2009 at $0.25 cents per share		**-**	1,350,000
Less: Issue costs		**(180,936)**	(40,000)
Balance at end of the year		**17,567,111**	6,356,433

(c) Terms and conditions of contributed equity

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up of the company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the company.

(d) Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the group in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The group's financial liabilities consist of trade creditors.

Management effectively manages the group's capital by assessing the group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of distributions to shareholders and share issues.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the group since the prior year.

12. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The following share-based payment arrangements existed at 30 June 2010:

On 26 June 2007, 1,020,000 share options were granted to directors and key management personnel under the Robust Resources Limited Employee Share Option Plan to accept ordinary shares at an exercise price of 25 cents. The options are exercisable on or before 7 June 2012. The options hold no voting or dividend rights and are not transferable. At balance date 250,000 options had been exercised.

On 1 December 2008, the company issued 2,500,000 options at an exercise price of $0.50 per share to Officers of the company pursuant to resolution of a General Meeting of Shareholders. The options are exercisable on or before 26 November 2013.

These prices were calculated by using a Black Scholes option pricing model applying the following inputs:

	26/06/2007 Options	1/12/2008 Options
Share based options issued	1,020,000	2,500,000
Weighted average exercise price	$0.25	$0.50
Weighted average life of option	5 years	5 years
Underlying share price at grant date	$0.24	$0.10
Expected share price volatility	90%	152%
Risk free interest rate	7%	3%

	Consolidated Group	
	2010	
	Number of options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
Outstanding at the beginning of the year:	**1,020,000**	**$0.25**
	2,500,000	**$0.50**
Granted	**-**	**-**
Forfeited	**-**	**-**
Exercised	**(250,000)**	**$0.25**
Expired	**-**	**-**
Outstanding at year-end	**3,270,000**	**-**
Exercisable at year-end	**3,270,000**	**-**
	2009	
	Number of options	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
Outstanding at the beginning of the year:	1,020,000	$0.25
Granted	2,500,000	$0.50
Forfeited	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Expired	-	-
Outstanding at year-end	3,520,000	-
Exercisable at year-end	3,520,000	-

All options were issued over unissued ordinary shares in Robust Resources Limited, the Parent Entity. The options outstanding at 30 June 2010 had a weighted average exercise price of $0.25 and $0.50 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 3 years.

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the year was $0.158 (1,020,000 options) and $0.083 (2,500,000 options).

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

Included under employee benefits expense in the financial statement of comprehensive income is an amount of $68,992 (2009: $56,440), which relates to equity-settled share-based payment transactions and a share based payments reserve of $157,664 as at 30 June 2010 (2009: $88,672) in the statement of financial position.

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2010 $	CONSOLIDATED 2009 $
13. CASH FLOW STATEMENT			
(a) Reconciliation from the net loss after tax to net cash flows from operations			
Loss after tax		**(2,079,388)**	(1,370,192)
Non-Cash Items			
Impairment write-down		**-**	662,931
Share based payments expense		**68,992**	56,440
Mining costs written off		**-**	37,788
Depreciation		**67,075**	21,849
Discount on acquisition		**31,744**	-
Changes in current assets and current liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		**(4,220)**	(42,039)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		**(93,613)**	-
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors		**76,328**	(89,623)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities		**(1,933,082)**	(722,846)

	PLACE OF INCORPORATION	CONSOLIDATED INTEREST %
14. CONTROLLED ENTITIES		
(a) Particulars in relation to controlled entity		
Controlled entity		
Robust Operations Pty Limited	Australia	100%
PT Gemala Borneo Utama	Indonesia	51%

(b) Acquisition of controlled entities

On 6 January 2010 the parent entity acquired a 51% interest of PT Gemala Borneo Utama. The acquisition was a result of the Group's strategy of increasing its presence in the mining industry in Indonesia and in particular, in the holder of the Romang tenements. The acquisition resulted in Robust Resources Limited obtaining voting rights in PT Gemala Borneo Utama.

		CARRYING VALUE $	FAIR VALUE $
Purchase consideration:			
Cost of acquisition	(i)	**36,459**	
Less:			
Cash and cash equivalents		245,608	245,608
Employee advances/receivables		248,145	248,145
Plant and equipment		333,609	333,609
Deferred mining costs		1,489,881	1,489,881
Trade and other payables		(148,689)	(148,689)
Loans payable		(1,915,810)	(1,915,810)
Other loans		(119,013)	(119,013)
		133,731	133,731
Acquire 51%		68,203	
Gain on acquisition		31,744	
		36,459	
The cash outflow on acquisition is as follows:			
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary		245,608	
Cash paid		-	
		245,608	

(i) The consideration payable to acquire 51% of PT Gemala Borneo Utama includes 122,400 ordinary shares at $36,459 each issued to the vendors of PT Gemala Borneo Utama. The fair value of the shares has been determined based on the transacted price of the shares agreed between the parties at the date of acquisition. As at 30 June 2010 the consideration had not been paid.

15. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

On 27 April 2010, Robust announced that it had reached agreement for the purchase of the remaining 25% minority interest in the Romang Island Project from PT Gemala Borneo Utama. Upon execution of the final Sale and Purchase Agreement ("SPA"), Robust will own 100% of Romang. Terms of the SPA are as follows:

- Tranche One = A$6 million cash plus 5,714,285 shares
- Tranche Two = A$2 million cash contingent on announcing 1,000,000 ounce gold-equivalent resource (measured or indicated)

On 13 August 2010, shareholders approved the issue of 5,714,285 ordinary shares to Romang Island Vendors as part purchase price of balance (25%) of the Romang Island tenements. Approval was given for directors to issue 1,905,000 ordinary shares to professional or international investors at $2.10 per share.

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2010 $	CONSOLIDATED 2009 $
16. EARNINGS PER SHARE			
The following reflects the income and share data used in the calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share:			
Loss used in calculating earnings per share		**(1,908,173)**	(1,370,192)
Loss used in calculating diluted earnings per share		**(1,908,173)**	(1,370,192)
		Number of shares	Number of shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share		**45,210,136**	34,879,462
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share		**45,210,136**	34,879,462

The share options are not considered to have a dilutive effect on the earnings per share (EPS) calculation.

17. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

(a) Details of Key Management Personnel

(i) Directors: D. King, G. Lewis, S. Sadleir, J. Levings, A. Wilson

(ii) Executives: I. Mitchell, P. Moeskops

(b) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

	2010	2009
Short term employee benefits	**651,676**	298,101
Share based payments	**68,360**	55,809
TOTAL	**720,036**	353,910

(c) Equity Instruments

	2010	2009
Options and rights over equity instruments	**3,270,000**	3,520,000

On 26 June 2007, 1,020,000 options were issued to directors and senior executives with an exercise price of 25 cents per share, expiring on 7 June 2012. On 1 December 2008, 2,500,000 options were issued to directors with an exercise price of 50 cents per share, expiring on 26 November 2013. For further details of these options, refer to the director's report.

(d) Equity holdings and transactions

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares of Robust Resources Limited held, directly, indirectly or beneficially by each specified director and specified executive, including their personally-related entities is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2009 Number	Purchase/ (sales) Number	Held at 30 June 2010 Number
Specified directors			
Ordinary Shares (removed options)			
D. King	-	10,000	10,000
G. Lewis	2,800,001	400,000	3,200,001
S. Sadleir	10,000	293,839	303,839
J. Levings	1,350,000	-	1,350,000
A. Wilson	-	56,000	56,000
I. Finch	530,000	90,001	620,001
	4,690,001	849,840	5,539,841

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED 2010 $	2009 $
18. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION			
Amounts received or due and receivable by auditors of the Company for:			
Audit and review		**44,201**	25,646
Other services			
Taxation compliance services		**1,465**	1,271
Share registry services		**53,278**	21,943
		98,944	48,860

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Director Related Loans
There were no loans to/from directors during the year ended 30 June 2010 (2009: $Nil).

Transactions with director related entities
Robust has continued its contract with ACT 2 Pty Limited for the provision of the services of director, Gary Lewis. The contract provides for payment of fees of $250,000 per annum plus reasonable expenses for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Robust has entered into a contract with Island Arc Consulting Pty Ltd for the provision of the services of director, John Levings. The contract provides for payment of fees of $230,000 per annum, plus reasonable expenses for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Robust has completed its contract with Imperial Management Pty Limited for the provision of services of former director and Chairman, Ian Finch with his resignation on 20 November 2009. Pursuant to this contract the company paid $20,827 plus reasonable expenses for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Robust has continued its contract with Ian Mitchell for the provision of Company Secretarial Services (via Websters Solicitors, Barristers and Notaries). The contract provides for payment of fees of $40,000 per annum plus reasonable expenses for the 2010 year.

Robust has also continued its contract with AGAIVA holdings Pty Ltd for the provision of the services of Pieter Moeskops General Manager (Technical), for payment of fees of $120,000 per annum plus reasonable expenses for the year ended 30 June 2010.

All the above transactions were carried out on commercial, arms-length terms and conditions.

20. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Operating Lease Commitments

	Consolidated Group	
	2010	2009
	$	$
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:		
Premises lease - Minimum lease payments		
- Payable not later than 12 months	35,261	29,242

The premises lease is a non-cancellable lease with a 1 year term. Rent is payable monthly in advance. An option was taken up to renew the lease for a further 1 year lease term during the year.

b) Capital Expenditure Commitments

In addition to the above capital expenditure commitments, Robust has the opportunity to acquire a further 24% interest in the Romang Island mining tenements if it expends a further $3,000,000 within 5 years from 22 February. As at 30 June 2010, in excess of $1,500,000 has been spent entitling it to a 51% interest in the Romang Island mining tenements. However Robust announced that it had reached agreement for the purchase of the remaining 25% minority interest in the Romang Island Project from PT Gemala Borneo Utama. Upon execution of the final Sale and Purchase Agreement (“SPA”), Robust will own 100% of Romang. Terms of the SPA are as follows:

- Tranche One = A$6 million cash plus 5,714,285 shares
- Tranche Two = A$2 million cash contingent on announcing 1,000,000 ounce gold-equivalent resource (measured or indicated).

c) Contingent liabilities

Robust is in proceedings instituted by a former employee in the District Court of New South Wales for damages suffered as a result of the Company refusing to issue and allot employee share options to him. The potential liability of the Company estimate to be $150,000 inclusive of costs and disbursements but the directors may resolve to settle the proceedings by an issue of shares to the claimant in current year.

There are no contingent assets as at balance date that require separate disclosure.

21. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Primary Reporting- Business Segments

The consolidated entity operated wholly within the Gold and Base Metals Exploration industry.

Secondary Reporting- Geographic Segments

	Segment Revenues from External Customers		Carrying Amount of Segment Assets		Acquisition of Non-current Segment Assets	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Geographic Location:						
Australia	**344,783**	47,562	**10,329,828**	1,615,163	**258,164**	61,630
Indonesia	**5,121**	-	**3,934,768**	2,925,530	**3,203,931**	1,474,160
	349,904	47,562	**14,264,997**	4,540,693	**3,462,095**	1,597,420

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Policies

The consolidated entity's financial instruments comprise deposits with banks, short term loans to controlled entities and accounts payable. The consolidated entity does not trade in derivatives or in foreign currency.

The consolidated entity manages its risk exposure of its financial instruments in accordance with the guidance of the Audit and Risk Committee which is under the directions of the board of Directors. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and liquidity risks. The consolidated entity uses different methods to manage and minimise its exposure to risks. These include monitoring levels of interest rates fluctuations to maximise the return of bank balances and liquidity risk is monitored through the development of future rolling cash flow forecasts.

The final approval and motoring of any of the theses policies is done by the Board which review and agrees on the policies for managing each of the risks as summarised below;

The primary responsibility to monitor the financial risks lies with the Managing Director of the parent entity under the authority of the Board. The Board agrees and approved policies for managing each of the risks indentified below, including the setting up approval limits for purchases and monitoring projections of future cash flow.

Risk Exposures

(a) Interest rate risk and maturity analysis

The consolidated entity's exposure to interest rate risks and the effective interest rates of financial assets and financial liabilities, both recognised and unrecognised at the balance date, are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2010	**2009**
	$	**$**
	Within 6 months	Within 6 months
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,323,624**	1,350,034
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**(498,273)**	(128,827)
Net Exposure	**6,825,351**	1,221,207

The consolidated entity does not have interest rate swap contracts. At maturity the fixed term deposit is renewed less any cash required to operate for the amount of time of the renewal. The company normally invests its funds in at least one fixed term deposit to maximise the available interest rates. The company always analyses its interest rate exposure when considering renewals of existing positions including alternative financing.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at balance sheet date.

At 30 June 2010, if interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, the post tax loss and equity would have been affected as follows:

Consolidated entity
Judgement of reasonable possible movements:

	Post Tax Loss (Higher)/Lower 2010 $	Post Tax Loss (Higher)/Lower 2009 $	Higher/(lower) Total equity 2010 $	Higher/(lower) Total equity 2009 $
+ 1% higher interest rate	73,236	10,183	73,236	10,183
- 1% lower interest rate	(73,236)	(10,183)	(73,236)	(10,183)

The movements in the loss after tax are due to higher/lower interest earned from variable movement in the interest rates on cash balances.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Cont'd)

Interest rate risk table

Consolidated Group Financial Instruments	Floating interest rate		Non-interest bearing		Total carrying amount as per the statement of financial position		Weighted average effective interest rate	
	2010 $	2009 $	**2010 $**	2009 $	**2010 $**	2009 $	**2010 %**	2009 %
(i) Financial assets								
Cash	**7,323,624**	1,350,034	**-**	-	**7,323,624**	1,350,034	**5.88**	6.71
Bank deposits	**-**	-	**-**	-	**-**	-		-
Deposit bonds	**-**	-	**75,000**	75,000	**75,000**	75,000		-
Total financial assets	**7,323,624**	1,350,034	**75,000**	75,000	**7,398,624**	1,425,034		
(ii) Financial liabilities								
Payables and accruals	**-**	-	**498,273**	128,827	**498,273**	128,827		
Total financial liabilities	**-**	-	**498,273**	128,827	**498,273**	128,827		
Net financial assets	**7,323,624**	1,350,034	**(423,273)**	(53,827)	**6,900,351**	1,296,207		

(b) Liquidity Risk

The consolidated entity's objective is to maximise its cash availability by adhering to the exploration program and evaluating current charges of various suppliers. Before the exploration program is completed the consolidated entity will seek additional funds from existing investors or new investors or a combination of both.

c) Foreign currency risk

The consolidated entity have incurred costs associated with the Romang Island mining tenements which are denominated in foreign currency. The directors believe that the exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations is immaterial and therefore no foreign exchange sensitivity analysis has been disclosed.

(d) Credit risk

The consolidated entity has outstanding trade and other receivables as at year end with the following credit ratings:

	Credit Rating	Consolidated entity 2010 $	Consolidated entity 2009 $
Australian Tax office	AAA	61,732	57,436
TOTAL		**61,732**	**57,436**

(e) Net fair values

All financial assets and liabilities have been recognised at the balance date at their net fair values.

The following methods and assumptions are used to determine the net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Recognised financial instruments

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments: The carrying amount approximates fair value because of their short-term to maturity.

Trade receivables and trade creditors: The carrying amount approximates fair value.

23. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

Financial Position

	Company 2010 $	Company 2009 $
Assets		
Current Assets	**4,011,539**	1,584,936
Non-Current Assets	**10,156,536**	2,978,251
Total Assets	**14,168,075**	4,563,187
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	**208,023**	121,092
Equity		
Issued Capital	**17,567,111**	6,356,433
Share Option Reserve	**157,664**	88,672
Accumulated Losses	**(3,764,723)**	(2,003,010)
Total Equity	**13,960,052**	4,442,095

Financial Performance

	Company 2010 $	Company 2009 $
Loss for the year	**(1,761,713)**	(1,370,192)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total loss for the year	**(1,761,713)**	(1,370,192)

24. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS

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

● AASB 9: Financial Instruments and AASB 2009-11: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 10 & 12] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

These standards are applicable retrospectively and amend the classification and measurement of financial assets.

The Group has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements.

The changes made to accounting requirements include:

- simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value
- simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives
- removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets
- removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument
- financial assets will need to be reclassified where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on
  (a) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
  (b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows

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

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

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

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

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

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

● AASB 2009-9 "Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters [AASB 1]" (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2010)

These amendments specify requirements for entities using the full cost method in place of the retrospective application of Australian Accounting Standards for oil and gas assets and exempt entities with existing leasing contracts from reassessing the classification of those contracts in accordance with Interpretation 4 when the application of their previous accounting policies would have given the same outcome. These amendments are not expected to the Group.

● AASB 2009-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification of Rights Issues [AASB 132] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 February 2010)

The amendments clarify that rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of an entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount in any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro-rata to all existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. The amendments are not expected to impact the Group.

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

This standard makes a number of editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. The standard also amends AASB 8 to require entities to exercise judgement in assessing whether a government and entities known to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer for the purposes of certain operating segment disclosures. The amendments are not expected to impact the Group.

● AASB 2009-13: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Interpretation 19 [AASB 1] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2010)

This standard makes amendments to AASB 1 arising from the issue of Interpretation 19. The amendments allow a first-time adopter to apply the transitional provisions in Interpretation 19. This Interpretation is not expected to impact the Group.

● AASB 2009-14: Amendments to Australian Interpretation – Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement [AASB Interpretation 14] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011)

This standard amends Interpretation 14 to address unintended consequences that can arise from the previous accounting requirements when an entity prepays future contributions into a defined benefit pension plan.

● AASB Interpretation 19 "Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments" (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing from 1 July 2010).

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

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

Directors' Declaration

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 21 to 43, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
    a. comply with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
    b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2010 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company and economic entity;

2. the Managing Director has declared that:
    a. the financial records of the company and the consolidated entity for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with section 286 of the *Corporations Act 2001;*
    b. the financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and
    c. the financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view;

3. the Directors have been given the Declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act from the Managing Director for the year ended 30 June 2010.

4. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company and the consolidated entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

5. the directors' draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statement, which includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

Gary L. Lewis
Managing Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2010
Sydney

GouldRalph
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Independent Audit Report

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO
THE MEMBERS OF ROBUST RESOURCES LTD

Report on the financial statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Robust Resources Ltd which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2010, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes to the financial statements 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 statements
The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 the notes to the financial statements, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that compliance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ensures that the financial statements, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditors' responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements 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 statements is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 controls. 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 statements. Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

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

Independence
In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report. In addition to our audit of the financial statements we were engaged to undertake services disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The provision of these services has not impaired our independence.

Auditors' opinion
In our opinion:

1. the financial statements of Robust Resources Ltd is in accordance with:

(a) the *Corporations Act* 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2010 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

2. the financial statements 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 17 to 18 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2010. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion on The Remuneration Report
In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Robust Resources Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2010, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

GOULD RALPH ASSURANCE
Chartered Accountants

GREGORY C. RALPH, M.Com, FCA
Partner

Dated, this 30th day of September 2010
Sydney

Additional ASX Information

Additional information required by the Australian Stock Exchange Ltd and not shown elsewhere in this report is as follows. The information is current as at 31 August 2010.

(a) Distribution of equity securities (excludes escrowed shares)

The number of security holders, by size of holding, in each class of quoted security are:

Ordinary Shares			Number of holders	Number of shares
1	-	1,000	1,469	521,006
1,001	-	5,000	1,137	2,971,859
5,001	-	10,000	373	3,017,844
10,001	-	100,000	414	11,482,921
100,001	-	and over	67	41,400,198
			3,460	**59,393,828**

As at 31 August 2010 59,393,828 shares are on issue.

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel is 750.

(b) Twenty largest shareholders (excludes escrowed shares)

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

No	*Shareholder*	*Number of shares*	*% of total*
1	Talbot Group Investments Pty Ltd	9,833,153	16.56
2	Trafford Resources Limited	7,200,000	12.12
3	Act 2 Pty Limited	2,100,000	3.54
4	Mr Justin Charles Werner	1,366,500	2.3
5	Mr John Levings	1,350,000	2.27
6	Delpure Pty Limited	1,001,302	1.69
7	Stevenage Investments Limited	985,762	1.66
8	Mr Paul Balsarini & Mrs Annette Balsarini	940,000	1.58
9	Cobungra Holdings Pty Ltd	753,000	1.27
10	Mr John Neville Salisbury & Mrs Jean Vera Salisbury	720,300	1.21
11	John Wardman & Associates Pty Ltd	700,000	1.18
12	Mrs Lesley Wardman	672,615	1.13
13	Gary Leon Lewis & Shirley Ann Lewis	650,000	1.09
14	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited-Gsco Eca	635,547	1.07
15	Sell Power Pty Ltd	629,174	1.06
16	Mr Ian Hamilton	620,000	1.04
17	Mr Iain Richard Campbell	540,622	0.91
18	Kings Park Superannuation Fund Pty Ltd	500,000	0.84
19	Mr Christopher John Morgan-Hunn	491,000	0.83
20	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited-Gsi Eda	462,134	0.78

Additional ASX Information (con't)

c) Substantial Shareholders

Substantial shareholders and the number of equity securities in which it has an interest, as shown in the Company's Register of Substantial Shareholders is:

Name of Holder	Number of shares held	Percentage to issued shares
Talbot Group Investments Pty Ltd	9,833,153	16.56
Trafford Resources Ltd	7,200,000	12.12

d) Voting rights

Each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each member present at a meeting has one vote on a show of hands.

There are no voting rights attaching to options, however voting rights as detailed above will attach to the ordinary shares on exercise.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Directors of Robust Resources Limited ("ROL") are responsible for the corporate governance of the Robust Group ("Group"). The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of ROL on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The Company and its main corporate governance practices are applicable to all subsidiaries and are summarised below.

1. Compliance with ASX best practice recommendations

The ASX Listing Rules require a statement in a listed company's Annual Report which discloses the extent to which the ASX 27 best practice recommendations have been followed in the reporting period. As a listed company, ROL must identify those recommendations which have not been followed and provide reasons for non-compliance.

This Statement sets out in detail the Company's compliance with the ASX Corporate Governance Council's best practice recommendations. The Company considers that practices comply with 26 of the ASX best practice recommendations as at 30 June 2010. The Company considers that its recommendations comply with the best practice recommendations, other than recommendations 4.2 an explanation for the departure is provided in this statement in section 3(a).

2. The Board of Directors

(a) Membership

The Board has a range of relevant financial and other skills, experience and expertise to meet its objectives. The current Board composition, including details of directors' experience is contained within the Directors Report.

ASX Recommendation 2.6

The Company's Constitution requires a minimum of 3 directors and a maximum of 9 directors. As at 30 June 2010, there were three non-executive Directors and two executive directors, in conformity with the Company's policy that the Board has a majority of non-executive directors. The Chairman, Dr David King, is a non-executive director. The terms and conditions of appointment and retirement of directors are set out in the Company's Constitution. The Board believes that its membership should have enough directors to serve on various committees of the Board without overburdening the Directors or making it difficult for them to fully discharge their responsibilities.

(b) Board role and responsibilities

The Board is responsible to shareholders and investors for the Group's overall corporate governance.

The Board has established and approved a Board Charter. Under this Charter the Board is responsible for:

- Considering and approving the corporate strategies proposed by the Managing Director and monitoring their implementation;
- Approving, overseeing and monitoring financial and other reporting to shareholders, investors, employees and other stakeholders of the Company;
- Ensuring that the Company has the appropriate human, financial and physical resources to execute its strategies;
- Appointing and monitoring the performance of, and removing the Managing Director and the Technical Director;
- Ratifying the appointment, and where appropriate, the removal of the Company Secretary;
- Reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's policies and procedures regarding risk management, including internal controls and accounting systems; and
- Ensuring appropriate governance structures are in place including standards of ethical behaviour and a culture of corporate and social responsibility.

(c) Chairman

The Chairman, satisfies the requirements for an Independent Chairman under ASX Recommendations 2.1 and 2.2 as Dr King is a non-executive director, and does not hold in excess of 5% of the issued shares in ROL.

Corporate Governance Statement (cont'd)

2. The Board of Directors (cont'd)

The Chairman is elected by the full Board of directors and is responsible for:

- Leadership of the Board;
- The efficient organisation and conduct of the Board's functions;
- The promotion of constructive and respectful relations between Board members and between the Board and management;
- Contributing to the briefing of Directors in relation to issues arising at Board meetings;
- Facilitating the effective contribution of all Directors; and
- Committing the time necessary to effectively discharge the role of the Chairman.

ASX Recommendation 2.3

(d) Independent directors

The Company recognises that independent directors are important in assuring shareholders that the Board is properly fulfilling its role and is diligent in holding senior management accountable for its performance. The Board assesses each of the directors against specific criteria to decide whether they are in a position to exercise independent judgement.

Directors are considered to be independent if they are independent of management and free from any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with, the exercise of their unfettered and independent judgement. Materiality is assessed on a case-by-case basis by reference to each director's individual circumstances rather than general materiality thresholds. In assessing independence, the Board considers whether the director has a business or other relationship with the Company, directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of a Company or other entity that has an interest or a business relationship with the Company or another Medical Australia group member.

Each of the independent directors meet the Recommendations various tests of independence. Therefore there is a majority of independent non-executive Directors and independent Directors on the Board.

ASX Recommendation 2.1, 2.6

(e) Avoidance of conflicts of interest by a director

In accordance with the Corporations Act and the Company's Constitution, Directors must keep the Board advised of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the Company.

In the event that a conflict of interest may arise, involved Directors must withdraw from all deliberations concerning the matter. They are not permitted to exercise any influence over other Board members further when that matter is being considered the Director may not vote on that matter, in accordance with the Corporations Act.

(f) Board Meetings

The Board regularly monitors the operational and financial performance of the Company and the economic entity against budget and other key financial risks. Appropriate risk management strategies are developed to mitigate all identified risks of the business.

The number of times the Board has met formally and the number of meetings attended by directors during the financial year are reported in the Directors' Report. The Board Charter dictates that the Board will hold ten scheduled meetings each year and, other meetings may be held at short notice as required.

(g) Review of Board Performance

The process for conducting the Board's annual performance review was agreed by the Board and was performed by the Chairman of the Board. Matters covered in the annual performance review include:

- The Board's contribution to developing strategy and policy;
- Interaction between the Board and management, and between Board members;
- The Board's processes to monitor business performance and compliance, control risk and evaluate Management;
- Board composition and structure; and
- The operation of the Board, including the conduct of Board meetings, Board Committee meetings and group behaviours.

ASX Recommendation 2.5

Corporate Governance Statement (cont'd)

2. The Board of Directors (cont'd)

(h) Nomination and appointment of new directors

Recommendations for nominations of new directors are made by the Board Nominations Committee and considered by the Board in full. Dr King and Mr Wilson have been members of the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee during the financial year and Dr King is Chairman of the Committee. Board membership is reviewed annually by the Committee to ensure the Board has appropriate mix of qualifications, skills and experience. External advisers may be used in this process. Candidates are appointed by the Board and must stand for election at the next general meeting of shareholders. If a new director is appointed during that year, that person will stand for election by shareholders at the next annual general meeting. Shareholders are provided with relevant information on the candidates for election. The Nominations and Remuneration Committee reviews appointment criteria from time to time and makes recommendations concerning the re-election of any director by shareholders.

ASX Recommendations 2.1, 2.4

(i) Retirement and re-election of directors

The Company's Constitution states that one-third of directors excluding the Managing Director must retire each year. The maximum term that each director can serve in any single term is three years. A director appointed during the year must, under the Constitution, retire at the next annual general meeting. At that meeting, he/she may stand for re-election. The Board Nominations Committee conducts a peer review of those directors during the year in which that director will become eligible for re-election.

ASX Recommendation 2.4

(j) Board access to information and advice

All directors have unrestricted access to Company records and information and receive regular detailed financial and operational reports from executive management to enable them to carry out their duties. Each Director has the right, subject to prior consultation with the Chairman, to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense if such advice is essential to the proper discharge of the Director's duties. The Chairman may notify other Directors of the approach with any resulting advice being made available to all other Board members.

ASX Recommendation 2.5, 2.6

3. Board Committees

To assist the Board in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities, it has established the following committees:

- Audit and Risk Committee;
- Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee.

(a) Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is governed by its charter, as approved by the Board. The Audit and Risk Committee comprises two Directors, who are non-executive Directors. The non-executive Directors are Dr King, Chairman of the Committee and Mr Wilson. The qualifications of the committee members are located in the Directors Report. The Audit and Risk Committee's responsibilities include:

- Reviewing procedures, and monitoring and advising on the quality of financial reporting (including accounting policies and financial presentation);
- Reviewing the proposed fees, scope, performance and outcome of external audits. However, the auditors are appointed by the Board;
- Reviewing the procedures and practices that have been implemented by management regarding internal control systems;
- Ensuring that management have established and implemented a system for managing material financial and non-financial risks impacting the Company;
- Reviewing the corporate governance practices and policies of the Company; and
- Reviewing procedures and practices for protecting intellectual property (IP) and aligning IP to strategy.

The Committee does not comply with the requirement to have an independent chairperson, who is not the chairperson of the Board. The Board believes that Dr King is the most appropriate person to be Chairman of the Committee. The Board does not comply with the ASX requirement to have at least 3 members on the Audit Committee. The Board believes that the experience that Dr King and Mr Wilson have in the mining industry adequately mitigates this non-compliance.

Corporate Governance Statement (cont'd)

3. Board Committees (cont'd)

The number of times the Audit and Risk Committee has met formally and the number of meetings attended by directors during the financial year are reported in the Directors' Report. The Audit and Risk Committee monitors and reviews:

- The effectiveness and appropriateness of the framework used by the Company for managing operational risk;
- The adequacy of the Company's internal controls including information systems controls an security;
- The adequacy of the process for reporting and responding to significant control and regulatory breaches;
- The effectiveness of the compliance function in ensuring adherence to applicable laws and regulations, including the action of legal and regulatory developments which may have a significant impact;
- Operational risk issues;
- Action plans to address control improvement areas.

The Company's Auditor, is requested to attend the Annual General Meeting and to be available to answer shareholders questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the Auditor's Report.

ASX Recommendations 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4

(b) Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee

The Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee is governed by its charter, as approved by the Board.

The primary functions of the Nominations and Remuneration Committee are performing review procedures to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility to shareholders by ensuring that the Board comprises individuals best able to discharge the responsibilities of directors having regard to the law and the highest standards of governance. The Committee as delegated by the Board is responsible for:

- developing and reviewing policies on Board composition, strategic function and size;
- performance review process of the Board, its Committees and individual directors;
- developing and implementing induction programs for new directors and ongoing education for existing directors;
- developing eligibility criteria for nominating directors;
- recommending appointment of directors of the Board;
- reviewing director independence; and
- succession planning for the Board.

ASX Recommendations 2.4, 2.6

The Committee also advises the Board on remuneration policies and practices generally, and makes specific recommendations on remuneration packages and other terms of employment for executive directors, senior executives and non-executive directors. Each member of the senior executive team signs a formal employment contract at the time of their appointment covering a range of matters including their duties, rights and responsibilities. Executive remuneration and other terms of employment are reviewed annually by the Committee having regard to personal and corporate performance contribution to long-term growth, relevant comparative information and independent expert advice. As well as base salary, remuneration packages may include superannuation and retirement and termination entitlements.

The Remuneration Report, which has been included in the Directors' Report, provides information on the Group's remuneration policies and payment details for Directors and key management personnel.

The number of times the Board Nominations and Remuneration Committee has met formally and the number of meetings attended by directors during the financial year are reported in the Directors' Report.

ASX Recommendation 8.1

4. Recognising and managing risks

A range of factors and risks some of which are beyond the Company's control can influence performance. The Company has in place a range of procedures to identify, assess and control risks which are reviewed by the Audit and Risk Committee and also by the Board periodically.

(a) Board oversight of the risk management system

The Board is responsible for approving and overseeing the risk management system. The Board reviews, at least annually, the effectiveness of the implementation of the risk management controls and procedures.

Corporate Governance Statement (cont'd)

4. Recognising and managing risks (cont'd)

The Company recognises four main types of risk:

- Hazard Risk which includes:
    - Regulatory
    - Forestry
    - Environmental
    - Professional liability
    - Country Risks
- Financial Risk which includes:
    - Loss of Tile
    - Debt/equity markets
    - Asset impairment
    - Metal prices
    - Fraud Risks
- Operating Risks which includes:
    - Exploration Strategy
    - Community relation
    - Equipment Failure
    - Information Systems
    - Communications Risks
- Organisation Risks which includes:
    - OH&S
    - Loss of key skills
    - Security
    - Governance gaps
    - Talent/morale Risks

ASX recommendations 7.1, 7.4

The Board, based on the recommendations of the Managing Director, Mr Lewis, makes decisions on investments for the Company. The Board considers that the general retention by it of the power to make the final investment or divestment decision by majority vote provides an effective review of the investment strategy.

A majority of the Directors must approve any modification to the investment parameters applying to the Company's assets. Any proposed major change in investment strategy is first put to Shareholders for their approval.

The Board is also responsible for identifying and monitoring areas of significant business risk. Internal control measures currently adopted by the Board include:

- monthly reporting to the Board in respect of operations and the Company's financial position, with a comparison of actual results against budget; and
- regular reports to the Board by appropriate members of the management team and/or independent advisers, outlining the nature of particular risks and highlighting measures which are either in place or can be adopted to manage or mitigate those risks.

(b) Risk management roles and responsibilities

The Board is responsible for approving and reviewing the Company's risk management strategy and policy.

Executive management is responsible for implementing the Board approved risk management strategy and developing policies, controls, processes and procedures to identify and manage risks in all of the Company's activities.

ASX Recommendation 7.2

(c) Managing Director Certification

The Managing Director provides to the Board written certification that in all material respects:

- The Company's financial statements present a true and fair view of the Company's financial condition and operational results and are in accordance with relevant accounting standards;

Corporate Governance Statement (cont'd)

4. Recognising and managing risks (cont'd)

- The statement given to the Board on the integrity of the Company's financial statements is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and controls which implements the policies adopted by the Board; and

- The Company's risk management and internal controls are operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

ASX recommendations 7.3

(d) Internal review and risk evaluation

Assurance is provided to the Board by senior management on the adequacy and effectiveness of management controls for risk.

5. Remuneration

(a) Overview

The Nominations and Remuneration Committee is responsible for reviewing the compensation arrangements for the Managing Director and other key personnel. The Committee is also responsible for reviewing management incentive schemes, superannuation, retirement and termination entitlements, fringe benefits policies, and professional indemnity and liability insurance policies. The nature and amount of each element of the fee or salary of each director and each of the Company's officers and executives are set out in the Remuneration Report on page 17. Non-executive Directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Board. Executive Directors are, subject to the information above, paid in salary or fees.

ASX recommendations 8.1, 8.2, 8.3

(b) Equity-based key management personnel remuneration

ROL has an existing employee share option plan approved by shareholders. The Board is currently exploring a more tax effective means of providing financial incentives for the attraction, retention and motivation of employees to drive performance at both the individual and corporate level.

6. Timely and balanced disclosure

The Company believes that all shareholders should have equal and timely access to material information about the Company including its financial situation, performance, ownership and governance. The Company's market disclosure policy approved by the Board governs how the Company communicates with shareholders and the market. Shareholders are encouraged to participate in general meetings.

(a) Market disclosure policy and practices

This policy includes provision for communications by the Company to:

- Be factual and subject to internal vetting and authorisation before issue;
- Be made in a timely manner;
- Not omit material information;
- Be expressed in a clear and objective manner to allow investors to assess the impact of the information when making investment decisions; and
- Be in compliance with ASX Listing Rules continuous disclosure requirements.

The policy also contains guidelines on information that may be price sensitive. The Company Secretary has been nominated as the person responsible for communications with the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). This role includes responsibility for ensuring compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements with the ASX Listing Rules and overseeing and coordinating information disclosure to the ASX.

ASX Recommendations 5.1, 5.2, 6.1,6.2

Corporate Governance Statement (cont'd)

6. Timely and balanced disclosure (cont'd)

(b) Communication strategy

The Company publishes on its website the annual reports, profit announcements, press releases and notices to meeting to encourage shareholder and investor participation in ROL.

ASX Recommendations 6.1, 6.2

7. Ethical and responsible decision-making

(a) Code of Ethics and Conduct

The Board endeavours to ensure that the Directors, officers and employees of ROL act with integrity and observe the highest standards of behaviour and business ethics in relation to their corporate activities. All officers and employees are expected to:

- comply with the law;
- act in the best interests of the Company;
- be responsible and accountable for their actions; and
- observe the ethical principles of fairness, honesty and truthfulness, including prompt disclosure of potential conflicts.

ASX Recommendations 3.1, 3.2, 3.3

(b) Policy concerning trading in Company securities

The Company has compliance standards and procedures which deal with staff trading in shares when they are in possession of inside information. Employees are made aware of the legal and ethical aspects associated with their private investment activities, especially as they relate to potential insider trading and front running. All staff must keep an up-to-date register of their securities holdings, including the dates of acquisition and disposal. Directors and key management personnel are only entitled to trade their shares without restriction in accordance with the terms of ROL's share trading policy.

ASX Recommendations 3.2