AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Your directors present their report on the company for the year ended 30 June 2010.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Prof Nick Fazzalari – B.App.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons), Dip. Ed., PhD
Dr Nigel Gilchrist – M.B., C.h.B, FRACP (appointed 13/11/2009)
Prof. Matthew Gillespie – B.Sc., (Hons), PhD.
Prof Rebecca Mason – MBBS, PhD
Prof. Phiip Sambrook – MD, BS, MD, LLB, FRACP
Prof. Markus Seibel – MD, PhD (appointed 13/11/2009)
Dr Natalie Sims – B.Sc (Hons), PhD (appointed 13/11/2009)
Dr Gethin Thomas – B.Sc.,(Hons), PhD (appointed 13/11/2009)
Prof Roger Price –BSc (Hons)., PhD
Dr Tim Cundy – MA, MB, B Chir, MD, FRCP, FRACP, FRSNZ (resigned 13/11/2009)
Dr Peter Nash – MBBS (Hons), FRACP (resigned 13/11/2009)
Assoc. Prof Mark Kotowiz – MBBS (Hons) (resigned 13/11/2009)

The directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Company Secretary – The following person held the position of company secretary at the end of the financial year.

Prof Nick Fazzalari was appointed company secretary on 13 November 2009.

OPERATING RESULTS

The company produced a net profit (loss) after income tax for the financial year of $221,849 (2009: $177,571).

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

A review of the operations of the company during the financial year and the results of those operations are as follows:

- The principal activity of the company during the financial year was to support, promote, foster, develop and assist the study of research in and the acquisition, dissemination and application of knowledge and information concerning bone and mineral metabolism in all its aspects.
- No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the financial year.
- No significant change in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

There are no likely developments in the operations of the company, which are expected to affect the results of the company's operations in subsequent financial years.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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

DIVIDENDS

The company is limited by guarantee and the Constitution does not permit the distribution of dividends to its members.

No dividends have been paid, declared or proposed by the company since the commencement of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the commencement of the financial year no director of the company has received or become entitled to receive, a benefit because of a contract that the director, a firm of which the director is a member, or an entity in which the director has a substantial financial interest, has made with:

- The company, or
- An entity that the company controlled, or a body corporate that was related to the company, when the contract was made or when the director received, or became entitled to receive, the benefit.

OPTIONS

The company does not have a share capital as it is a company limited by guarantee. Accordingly, no options over interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium to insure certain officers of the company, details of the nature of the cover and premium paid are prohibited from disclosure in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

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

DIRECTORS MEETINGS

During the year ended 30 June 2010, five meetings of the company's directors were held.

For each director, particulars of the relevant numbers of meetings held and attended during the period of directorship are shown below:

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

Director	Meetings Eligible To Attend	Meetings Attended
Prof Nick Fazzalari	5	4
Dr Nigel Gilchrist	5	4
Prof Matthew Gillespie	5	5
Prof Rebecca Mason	5	5
Prof Philip Sambrook	5	4
Prof Markus Seibel	2	2
Dr Natalie Sims	2	2
Dr Gethin Thomas	2	2
Prof Roger Price	5	4
Dr Tim Cundy	3	-
Dr Peter Nash	3	2
Assoc Prof Mark Kotowiz	3	2

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 5.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director:

Dated this day of 2010

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

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

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2010 there has been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor's independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, 2010

TINWORTH & Co
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT and BUSINESS ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

Scope
We have audited the attached general purpose financial report comprising statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Director's responsibility for the financial report
The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting appropriate accounting policies; making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

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

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

Independence
In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, provided to the directors of the Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society on 17 August 2010, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the date of this auditor's report.

Audit Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society as of 30 June 2010, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Accounting Standards including Australian Accounting Interpretations).

MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Dated this day of 2010

LEVEL 2 66 BERRY STREET NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 P: (02) 9922 4644 F: (02) 9959 3642

PRINCIPAL: MARK TINWORTH CA

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY
A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 8 to 24 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001:

   (a) comply with Accounting Standards and;

   (b) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2010 and of its performance for the year ended on that of the entity.

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

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

Director:

Dated this day of 2010

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY
A.B.N. 69 072 086 894
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Note	2010	2009
		$	$
Revenue	2	401,472	681,350
Administration expense		(36,195)	(43,404)
Meeting expense		(78,380)	(350,104)
Depreciation expense		(546)	(546)
Award expense		(29,600)	(75,540)
Employee benefit expenses		(34,902)	(34,185)
Profit before income tax		221,849	177,571
Income tax expense	1	-	-
Profit (loss) for the year after income tax		221,849	177,571
Other comprehensive income			
Income tax expense on other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year after tax		221,849	177,571
Total comprehensive income for the year		221,849	177,571

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY
A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	Note	2010	2009
		$	$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,007,678	722,391
Trade and other receivables	6	6,743	91,759
Prepayments	7	5,000	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,019,421	814,150
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangibles			
Property, plant and equipment	8	5,163	5,709
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		5,163	5,709
TOTAL ASSETS		1,024,584	819,859
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade & other payables	9	22,876	-
Deferred revenues	10	-	40,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		22,876	40,000
NET ASSETS		1,001,708	779,859
MEMBERS’ FUNDS			
Retained earnings		1,001,708	779,859
TOTAL MEMBERS’ FUNDS		1,001,708	779,859

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

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

	Note	Retained Earnings
Balance 1 July 2007		588,299
Profit(loss) for the 2008 year		13,989
Balance as at 30 June 2008		602,288
Profit (loss) for the 2009 year		177,571
Balance as at 30 June 2009		779,859
Profit (loss) for the 2010 year		221,849
Balance as at 30 June 2010		1,001,708

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Note	2010	2009
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Members' & customers' receipts		427,376	162,561
Interest received		35,814	46,912
Payments to suppliers		(177,489)	(234,970)
Tax paid		(414)	(13,626)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	14	285,287	(39,123)
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of plant & equipment		-	(5,725)
Net cash flows from Investing Activities		-	(5,725)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		285,287	(44,848)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		722,391	767,239
Cash at the end of the financial year	5	1,007,678	722,391

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report covers the Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society as an individual entity. The Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society is a company limited by guarantee.

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

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

Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised as the entity is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets, comprising trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, financial assets and trade and other payables, are initially measured at fair value on trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist except where the instrument is classified at fair value through profit & loss in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit & loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

Amortised cost is calculated as:

1 the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition

2 less principal repayments

3 plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognized and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and

4 less any reduction for impairment

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

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss

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

Loans and receivables

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

Available-for-sale financial assets

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

Held to maturity

These investments have fixed maturities, and it is the company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. Any held to maturity investments held by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities

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

Fair value

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

Impairment

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

Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the board reviews the carrying values of it tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the assets fair value less cost to sell and value in use, is compared to the assets carrying value.

Any excess of the assets carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

De-recognition

Financial assets are de-recognised where the contractual right to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are de-recognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and their fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation of Plant and Equipment

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

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis. All assets are depreciated using the straight line basis so as to write off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life to the company.

Depreciation rates used for each class of asset are:

Plant and Equipment	2% - 50%

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

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

Leases

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

Finance leases are capitalised, recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Revenue

Membership revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received and is brought to account on receipts basis.

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

Grant revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered to be a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as revenue on receipt.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon delivery of the service to the customer.

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

Goods and Services Tax
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the ATO, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense or for receivables or payables which are recognised inclusive of GST where applicable.
The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables.

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

Cash and Cash equivalents
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and at call deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts

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

Key estimates - impairment
The company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use or current replacement calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

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

Liability of Members'
The company is limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the company's Constitution states that in the event of there being a deficiency of net assets on winding up, each member undertakes to contribute a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars per person. As at 30 June 2010 the number of members was 468 (2009 - 489 members).

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 for years commencing on or after 1 January 2009. Below is an overview of the key changes and the impact on the company's financial statements.

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

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

Other comprehensive income - The revised AASB 101 introduces the concept of 'other comprehensive income' which comprises income and expenses that are not recognised in profit or loss as required by other Australian Accounting Standards. Items of other comprehensive income are to be disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income. Entities are required to disclose the income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income. The previous version of AASB 101 did not contain an equivalent concept. The AABS has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the company has decided not to early adopt. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the company is as 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 company has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY
A.B.N. 69 072 086 894

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

	2010 $	2009 $
2 REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME		
Interest	35,814	42,393
Membership & journal	34,447	41,400
Densitometry courses	47,241	45,991
Sponsorship	108,182	50,000
Secretarial support	-	20,000
Meeting revenue	175,053	481,566
Sundry income	735	-
	401,472	681,350
3 PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		
Determined after taking account of:		
Depreciation expense	546	546
4 AUDITORS REMUNERATION		
Auditing financial report	7,450	7,950
5 CASH		
Cash at bank – cheque account	153,054	79,586
Term deposits	854,624	642,805
	1,007,678	722,391

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 4.14% (2009 5.69%); these deposits have an average maturity of 30 days to six months

	2010 $	2009 $
6 RECEIVABLES		
Interest receivable	6,743	3,384
Conference accounts	-	87,574
GST/Income tax refund	-	801
	6,743	91,759

Current trade receivables are non-interest bearing loans and generally are receivable within 30 days.

	2010	2009
	$	$

6 RECEIVABLES (continued)

Credit risk

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties. The main source of credit risk to the company is considered to relate to the class of assets described as distributions receivable.

The following table details the company's distributions receivable exposed to credit risk with ageing analysis and impairment provided thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the member counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining their willingness to pay and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

2010	**Gross Amount**	**Past due & impaired**	**Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)**				**Within initial trade terms**
			<30	**31-60**	**61-90**	**>90**	
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Interest receivable	6,743	-		-	-	-	6,743
Total	6,743	-	-	-	-	-	6,743

2009	**Gross Amount**	**Past due & impaired**	**Past due but not impaired (Days overdue)**				**Within initial trade terms**
			<30	**31-60**	**61-90**	**>90**	
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Conference Accounts	87,574	-	-	-		87,574	
GST refundable	801	-	-	-	-	-	801
Interest receivables	3,384	-	-	-	-	-	3,384
Total	91,759	-	-	-	-	87,574	4,185

The company does not hold any financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

Collateral held as security

No collateral is held as security for any of the trade and other receivables.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables

	2010	2009
Trade and other receivables		
- total current	6,743	91,759

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

	2010 $	2009 $
7 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments	5,000	-

8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2010 $	2009 $
Office equipment – at cost	23,675	23,675
Less accumulated depreciation	(18,512)	(17,966)
	5,163	5,709

Movement in carrying amounts

Movement in carrying amounts for each class or plant and equipment between the beginning and end of the current financial year

	2010 $	2009 $
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,709	530
Additions	-	5,725
Depreciation expense	(546)	(546)
Carrying amount at end of year	5,163	5,709

9 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2010 $	2009 $
Other payables	929	-
GST payable	21,947	-
	22,876	-

10 DEFERRED REVENUE

	2010 $	2009 $
Annual Scientific Meeting	-	40,000

Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables

	2010 $	2009 $
Trade and other payables - total current	22,876	40,000
less: deferred revenue	-	40,000
Financial liabilities as trade & other payables	22,876	-

No collateral has been pledged for any of the trade and other payables balances.

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

11 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company is not aware of any contingent liabilities that are in existence at the date of the signing of this report.

12 EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There has not arisen in the interval between end of financial period and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material or unusual nature, which in the opinion of the Director's of the company, will affect significantly the operations of the company, the results of these operations or the state of affairs of the company in future financial years.

13 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

No Director or member receives directly or indirectly any fees, bonuses or other remuneration as a consequence of their appointment to the Board.

14 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Reconciliation of profit or loss from ordinary Activities after income tax with net cash flows from operations

	2010 $	2009 $
Net profit (loss) after income tax	221,849	177,571
Non cash flows		
- Depreciation	546	546
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- Decrease (increase) in trade & other receivables	85,016	(83,856)
- Decrease (increase) in prepayments	(5,000)	-
- (Decrease) Increase in deferred revenue	(40,000)	(124,886)
- (Decrease) Increase in trade & other payables	22,876	(8,498)
Net Cash (used in) provided by operations	285,287	(39,123)

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short term investments, managed funds, accounts receivable and payable.

The company does not have any derivative financial instruments at 30 June 2010.

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Board's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board on a regular basis.

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

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	2010 $	2009 $
Financial assets		
Cash & cash equivalents	153,055	79,586
Short term deposits	854,623	642,805
Trade & other receivables	11,743	91,759
Total financial assets	1,019,421	814,150
Financial liabilities		
Trade & other payable	22,876	-
Total financial liabilities	22,876	-

i. Treasury risk management

A finance committee consisting of senior board members meet on a regular basis to analyse currency and interest rate exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

ii. Financial risks

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

Interest rate risk
All financial assets and liabilities are non interest bearing except for the following:
Cash assets at an average interest rate for the year of 4.14% (2009 5.69%)

Foreign currency risk
The company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies

Interest rate risk
The company's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and this will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

Floating rate instruments

Cash & cash equivalents	153,055	79,586
Short term deposits	854,623	642,805
	1,007,678	722,391

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities

	2010	2009
	$	$

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The company manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities;
- obtaining funding from various sources
- maintaining a reputable credit profile
- managing credit risk related to financial assets
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

	Within one year	
Financial liabilities due for payment		
Trade & other payables	22,876	-
Total expected outflows	22,876	-
Financial assets – cash flows realisable		
Cash & cash equivalents	1,007,678	722,391
Trade & other receivables	6,743	91,759
Total anticipated inflows	1,014,421	814,150
Net inflows on financial instruments	991,545	814,150

Foreign exchange risk
The company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies

Credit risk
Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the company.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes utilisation of systems for that approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms are normally 14-30 days from the date of invoice. Customers that do not meet the company's strict credit policies may only purchase in cash or using recognised credit cards.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain high credit rating or in entities that the finance committee has otherwise cleared as being financially sound.

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the balance sheet.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

	2010	2009
	$	$

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Trade & other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed in Note 6

The group does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered in to by the company.

Credit risk related to balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the finance committee in accordance with approved board policy. Such policy requires that surplus funds are only invested counterparties with a Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating of at least AA-. The following table provides information regarding the credit risk relating to cash based on S&P counterparty credit ratings.

Cash and cash equivalents

	2010	2009
- AA rated	744,871	469,586
- BBB / A2	262,807	252,805
	1,007,678	722,391

Price risk
The company is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

Net fair values

Fair value estimation
The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the balance sheet. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms length transaction. Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated, Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below.

Differences between fair values and carrying values of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the company.

	2010		2009	
	Net carrying value	Net fair value	Net carrying value	Net fair value
Financial assets				
Cash & cash equivalents	1,007,678	1,007,678	722,391	722,391
Trade & other receivables	6,743	6,743	91,750	91,750
Total financial assets	1,014,421	1,014,421	814,150	814,150
Financial Liabilities				
Trade & other payables	22,876	22,876	-	-
Total financial liabilities	22,876	22,876	-	-

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

	2010	2009
	$	$

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit	Equity
Year ended 30 June 2010	$	$
+/- 2% in interest rates	17,092	17,092
Year ended 30 June 2009		
+/- 2% in interest rates	12,496	12,496

16 COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:

Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society
145 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

The principal place of business is:

Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society
145 Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

TINWORTH & Co
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT and BUSINESS ADVISORS

COMPILATION REPORT

TO AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY

On the basis of information provided by the Directors of the Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society, we have compiled in accordance with APES 315: 'Statement on Compilation of Financial Reports', the special purpose financial report of the Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society for the year ended 30 June 2010, as set out in the attached Detailed Profit and Loss Statement.

The specific purpose for which the special purpose financial report has been prepared is to provide private information to the directors. No Accounting Standards or other mandatory professional reporting requirements have been adopted in the preparation of the special purpose financial report.

The directors are solely responsible for the information contained in the special purpose financial report and have determined that the accounting policies used are appropriate to satisfy the requirements of the board.

Our procedures use accounting expertise to collect, classify and summarise the financial information, which the directors provided, into a financial report. Our procedures do not include verification or validation procedures. No audit or review has been performed and accordingly no assurance is expressed.

To the extent permitted by law, we do not accept liability for any loss or damage which any person, other than the company, may suffer arising from any negligence on our part. No person should rely on the special purpose financial report without having an audit or review conducted.

The special purpose financial report was prepared for the benefit of the company and its members and the purpose identified above. We do not accept responsibility to any other person for the contents of the special purpose financial report.

MARK TINWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

North Sydney, 2010

LEVEL 2 66 BERRY STREET NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060 P: (02) 9922 4644 F: (02) 9959 3642

PRINCIPAL: MARK TINWORTH CA

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND BONE AND MINERAL SOCIETY
DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

PRIVATE INFORMATION FOR THE DIRECTORS
ON THE 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Note	2010	2009
INCOME		**$**	**$**
Membership & journal		34,447	41,400
Densitometry courses		47,241	45,991
Sponsorship		108,182	50,000
Secretarial support		-	20,000
Meeting proceeds		175,053	481,566
Interest		35,814	42,393
Other sundry income		735	-
Total Income		401,472	681,350
EXPENDITURE			
Audit & accounting fees		7,450	7,950
Award expenses		29,600	75,540
Bank Charges / Merchant fees		1,589	3,813
Dues & Subscriptions exp		1,284	275
Depreciation		546	546
Filing fee		310	105
Accreditation		850	1,100
Insurance		3,287	2,970
Meetings		78,380	350,104
Office expense		17,417	16,092
Printing		2,179	-
Secretariat expenses		34,902	34,185
Sundry expenses		1,119	4,419
Website		710	6,680
Total Expenses		179,623	503,779
Profit (Loss) from ordinary activities before income tax		221,849	177,571

This financial statement should be read in conjunction with the attached Compilation Report