NSW Urban Taskforce Limited (ACN 102 685 174)

Annual Financial Report – 30 June 2007

Contents

	Page
Directors' report	1-2
Independent audit report	. 3-4
Directors' declaration	5
Income statement	6
Balance sheet	7
Cash flow statement	8
Notes to and forming part of the financial statements	9-18

Director's report

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of NSW Urban Taskforce Limited ("the Company") for the financial year ended 30 June 2007 and the independent audit report thereon.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during the 2006/2007 financial year are:

Mr Robert Michael Rose

Mr Dusko David Tanevski

Mr Geoffrey John Cox

Mr Allen Grant Linz

Mr Duncan John Hardie

Mr Duncan John Hardie ceased to be company director on the 3rd April 2007.

Directors' meetings

The number of directors' meetings and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year were:

Director	BOARD MEETINGS				
2	Number of meetings attended	Number of meetings held *			
Mr Robert Michael Rose	5	6			
Mr Dusko David Tanevski	6	6			
Mr Geoffrey John Cox	5	6			
Mr Allen Grant Linz	. 3	6			
Mr Duncan John Hardie	3	6			

^{*}Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the year.

Company secretary

Mr Dusko David Tanevski, MIAA was appointed to the position of Company secretary in October 2002. Mr D D Tanevski, managing director of KWC Capital Partners Pty Ltd has been working as an executive director to a number of companies since 1995 and prior to that worked as a strategic group executive to Australia Radio Network. Mr D D Tanevski sits on a number of industry and government advisory groups.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity during the year was to serve the membership in their activities associated with the Property Development Industry. There was no other significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Company during the year.

Likely developments

Likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of those operations have not been included in this report as the directors believe, on reasonable grounds, that the inclusion of such information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

Review of operations

The net profit of the Company for the year was \$27,331 (2006: profit of \$98,585) after deducting income tax expense of \$nil (2006:\$nil).

Significant changes in state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the Company's state of affairs during the financial year.

Director's report

(continued)

Events subsequent to reporting date

Since the end of the financial year the directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance that has significantly, or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company, in future financials years.

Environmental issues

The operations of the Company are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under a Commonwealth, State or Territory Law.

Insurance of officers

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 officer or auditor of the Company.

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporation Act 2001

A copy of the lead auditor's independence declaration as required under Section 307C of the Corporations Act is on page 3 of this annual report.

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

Dusko David Tanevski

Director

Sydney

30th October 2007

Lead auditor's independence declaration under Section 307C of the Corporation Act 2001

To: the directors of NSW Urban Taskforce Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2007 there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporation Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- no contravention of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

K Pocketwalla Pty Limited

Anantharajah Senathirajah Partner

Sydney
October 2007

Independent Audit Report to the Members of NSW Urban Taskforce Limited

Scope

The financial report and directors' responsibility

The financial report comprises the Income statement, Balance sheet, Cash flow statement, accompanying notes to the financial statements, and the directors' declaration as set out on pages from 5 to 18 for NSW Urban Taskforce Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2007.

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and true and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are designed to present and detect fraud and error, and for the accounting policies and accounting estimates inherent in the financial report.

Audit approach

We conducted an independent audit in order to express an opinion to the members of the Company. Our audit was conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards in order to provide reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. The nature of an audit is influenced by factors such as the use of professional judgment, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and availability of persuasive rather than conclusive evidence. Therefore, an audit cannot guarantee that all material misstatements have been detected.

We performed procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with our understanding of the Company's financial position, and performance as represented by the results of its operations and cash flows.

We formed our audit opinion on the basis of these procedures, which included:

- examining, on a test basis, information to provide evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial report, and
- assessing the appropriateness of the accounting policies and disclosures used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors.

While we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls over financial reporting when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our audit was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls.

Audit Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of NSW Urban Taskforce Limited is in accordance with:

- (a) the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2007 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia.

K Pocketwalla Pty Limited

Anantharajah Senathirajah

Partner

Signed at Sydney this 31st day of October 2007

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the directors of NSW Urban Taskforce Limited ("the Company")

- (a) the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 18 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2007 and of its performance, as represented by the results of its operations and its cash flows, for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Date at Sydney this

30

day of October 2007

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Dusko David Tanevski

Director

Income statement

For the year ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 \$	2006 \$
Total revenue from ordinary activities	2	673,527	613,981
Accounting, admin and audit fees		(28,088)	(15,388)
Business card and letterhead		(900)	(2,470)
Communication expense		(8,596)	(7,674)
Consulting fees		(265,840)	(198,589)
Depreciation		(6,894)	(5,524)
Education and training		(947)	(12,227)
Employee expenses		(94,648)	(95,175)
Events expenses		(150,134)	(107,632)
Legal and authority		(105)	(4,203)
Media release expense		(20,000)	(15,000)
Parking		(4,245)	-
Postage and courier		(3,178)	(3,203)
Printing		(7,016)	-
Rental expense		(26,992)	(25,168)
Stationery		(8,315)	(6,358)
Subscriptions and membership		(2,170)	(2,966)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(18,128)	(13,819)
Profit from ordinary activities before income tax	_	27,331	98,585
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Total changes in equity other than those resulting from transactions with owners as owners	11	27,331	98,585

The above income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 \$	2006 \$
Current assets		•	•
Cash assets	5	365,900	352,586
Receivables	6	111,003	41,312
Total current assets		476,903	393,898
Non – current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	27,794	18,088
Receivables	6	6,098	6,274
Total non – current assets		33,892	24,362
Total assets	_ 	510,795	418,260
Current liabilities			
Payables	8	94,781	30,505
Tax liabilities	9	3,551	829
Provisions	10	<u> </u>	_1,794
Total current liabilities		98,332	33,128
Total liabilities		98,332	33,128
Net assets		412,463	385,132
Equity			
Retained earnings	11	385,132	286,547
Current year profit		27,331	98,585
Total equity		412,463	385,132
* · ·		_	

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2007

	Notes	2007 \$	2006 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		*	Ψ
Cash receipts in the course of operations		587,997	608,930
Cash payments in the course of operations		(573,920)	(499,111)
Interest received		15,837	10,560
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	17(b)	29,914	120,379
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(16,600)	(18,088)
Net cash provided/(used) in investing activities		(16,600)	(18,088)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Loan to others		-	-
Borrowing from others		-	_
Loan repayment		<u>-</u>	(51,812)
Net cash provided/(used) in financing activities		-	(51,812)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		13,314	50,479
Cash at beginning of the financial year		352,586	302,107
Cash at end of the financial year	17(a)	365,900	352,586

The above cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2007

Contents

Note 1	Summary of significant accounting policies	10
Note 2	Revenue	11
Note 3	Profit from ordinary activities	11
Note 4	Taxation	12
Note 5	Cash assets	12
Note 6	Receivables	12
Note 7	Plant and equipment	12
Note 8	Payables	13
Note 9	Tax liabilities	13
Note 10	Provisions	13
Note 11	Accumulated profits	13
Note 12	Financial instruments	13
Note 13	Remuneration of directors	14
Note 14	Remuneration of auditors	15
Note 15	Related parties	15
Note 16	Segment information	16
Note 17	Notes to the statement of cash flows	16
Note 18	Events subsequent to reporting date	16
Note 19	Impact of adopting Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards	16
Note 20	Other Company information	18

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2007

Note1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The Principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have bee consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRSs), other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, Urgent Issues Group Interpretations and Corporations Act 2001.

(a) Income Tax

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

The company is an entity exempt from taxation pursuant to section 50-40 of the 1997 Act.

(a) ©Acquisitions of assets

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for all acquisitions of assets regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. Cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given, share issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange plus costs directly contributable to the acquisition.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and duties and taxes paid.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(f) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are organized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts. Trade receivables are due for settlement no more than 120 days from the date of recognition for land development and resale debtors, and no more than 30 days for other debtors.

Collectibility of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is organized in the income statement.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

All the assets, excluding freehold land and buildings, are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation on all assets is calculated using the reducing balance method to allocate their cost of revalued amounts, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Office furniture and equipment: 3 - 8 years

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2007

Note1 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

(i) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

(j) Use and revisions of accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial report requires the making of estimations and assumptions that affect the organized amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ form these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are organized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future.

		2007	2006
Note 2	Revenue	\$	\$
11016 2	Revenue		
Revenue fr	om ordinary activities	•	
From opera	iting activities		
Membership		401,500	403,000
Administrat	tion consulting services	-	17,135
Media relea		20,000	15,000
Events and		236,190	168,286
Total reven	ue from rendering services	657,690	603,421
Interest – of	ther parties	15,837	10,560
Total reven	nue from ordinary activities	673,527	613,981
Note 3	Profit from ordinary activities		
	ordinary activities before income tax expense e following specific items		
Consulting t		265,840	198,589
Depreciation	n of plant and equipment	6,894	5,524
Events		150,134	107,632
Employee b		94,648	95,175
Rental expe	nse	26,992	25,168

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2007

		2007 \$	2006 \$
Note 4	Taxation		
Income tax	expense		
Profit from o	rdinary activities before income tax expense	27,331	98,585
Prima facie i from ordinar	ncome tax calculated @ 30% (2006:30%) on the profit y activities	8,199	29,576
Exempt from	djusted for permanent differences a taxation pursuant to section 50-40 of the 1997 Act expense attributable to operating profit	(8,199)	(29,576)
Note 5	Cash assets		
Term deposit	and on hand	365,900 -	352,586
Other Total cash as	esets	365,900	352,586
Note 6	Receivables		
Current Trade debtor Deposits	'S	91,478 19,525 111,003	12,877 28,435 41,312
Non-current Company for Rental securi		6,098 6,098	176 6,098 6,274
Note 7	Plant and equipment		
At cost Accumulated	ure and equipment depreciation nd equipment net book value	45,026 (17,232) 27,794	28,426 (10,338) 18,088
	ons on of the carrying amounts for each class of plant and re set out below		
Carrying ame Additions Depreciation		18,088 16,600 (6,894)	5,519 18,093 (5,524)
Carrying ame	ount at end of year	27,794	18,088

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2007

Note 8	Payables	2007 \$	2006 \$
Trade creditors Other	-	6,066 88,715 94,781	30,505
Note 9	Tax liabilities		
GST payable PAYG withhe	ld from salaries and wages	724 2,827 3,551	(3,878) 4,707 829
Note 10	Provisions		
Superannuation	on payable	-	1,794
Note 11	Accumulated profits		
Balance at beg Net profit for Balance at end		385,132 27,331 412,463	286,547 98,585 385,132

Note 12 Financial instruments

(a) Credit risk exposures

Credit risk represents the loss that would be organized of counterparties failed to perform as contracted.

Recognised financial instruments

The credit risk on financial assets, excluding investments, which have been organized on the balance sheet, is the carrying amount, net of any provision for doubtful debts.

The company organized concentrations of credit risk by undertaking transactions with large number of customers.

(a) Interest rate risk exposures

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are subject to interest rate risk. The Company does not use derivatives to organize this risk and these will fluctuate in accordance with movements in the market interest rates.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate for classes of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below:

			Fixed	interest m	aturing in:		
2007	NY-4	Floating interest rate	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Total
Financial assets	Notes	\$	\$	Þ	3	\$	3
	_						
Cash assets	5	365,900	-	-	-	-	365,900
Receivables	6	-	_		_	117.101	117,101

Notes to the financial statements

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411	DIMA	2007
JV	Julio	2007

30 June 2007							
		365,900	-		-	117,101	483,001
Weighted average interest rate	4%						
Financial liabilities							
Payables	8	_	-	-	-	94,781	94,781
Tax liabilities	9	-	_		-	3,551	3,551
Provisions	10	-		-		-	
Net financial assets		365,900	-	-	-	18,769	384,669
			Fixed in		aturing in:		
2006		Floating interest	1 year or less	1 to 5 years	more than	Non- interest	
		rate			5 years	bearing	Total
	Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets							
Cash assets	5	352,586	-	-	-	-	352,586
Receivables	6		-	-		47,586	47,586
		352,586				47,586	400,172
Weighted average interest rate	3%	·					
Financial liabilities							
Payables	8		-	-	-	30,505	30,505
Tax liabilities	9	-	-	-	-	829	829
Provisions	10	-	-		-	1,794_	1,794
Net financial assets		352,586	-			14,458	367,044

(c) Net fair value of financial assets and liabilities

For all financial assets and liabilities, the fair value approximates their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets.

The aggregate fair values and carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the statement of financial position and in the notes to the financial statements.

Note 13 Remuneration of directors

The number of directors of the Company whose total income from the Company or any related party falls within the specific bands as follows:

\$Nil to \$9,999	2007 Number 5	2006 Number 5
	2007 \$	2006 \$
Total income paid or payable, or otherwise made available, to all directors of the Company or any related parties in connection with the management of affairs of the Company	-	

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2007

Note 14	Remuneration of auditors	2007 \$	2006 \$
Auditors of the K Pocketwall Audit of the f		2.000	2.000

Note 15 Related parties

Directors

The names of persons who were directors of the Company during the whole financial year are as follow:

Mr Robert Michael Rose Mr Dusko David Tanevski Mr Geoffrey John Cox Mr Allen Grant Linz Mr Duncan John Hardie

Mr Duncan John Hardie ceased to be company director on the 3rd April 2007.

Apart from the details disclosed in this note, no director has entered into a material contract with Company since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests existing at year end.

Remuneration of directors

Information on remuneration of directors is disclosed in note 13.

Non - director related parties

The classes of non-director related parties are:

- controlling entity of the Company
- wholly-owned controlled entity
- associates
- directors of related parties and their director-related entities

Transactions

All transactions with non-director related parties are on normal terms and conditions.

Mr David Tanevski is a director of KWC Capital Partners Pty Limited. During the year, the Company received \$ nil (2006: \$17,135) from KWC Capital Partners Pty Limited for administration consulting services provided by Michelle Peters, and paid \$59,937 (2006:\$42,760) to KWC Capital Partners Pty Limited for services, rent and outgoings.

Aggregate amounts receivable from, and payable to related parties:

	2007 \$	2006 \$
Current assets Receivable from KWC Capital Partners Pty Limited	-	5700
Current liabilities Payable to KWC Capital Partners Pty Limited	3,158	2,589

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2007

Note 16 Segment information

The Company operates predominantly in Sydney, Australia serves the membership in their activities associated with the Property Development Industry.

Note 17 Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of cash

For the purpose of the statement cash flows, cash includes deposits at call which are readily convertible to cash on hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2007 \$	2006 \$
Cash assets (note5)	365,900	352,586
(b) Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after income tax to		
net cash provided by(used in)operating activities Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	27,331	98,585
Add/(less) non-cash items Depreciation	6,894	5,524
Net cash (used) in operating activities before change in assets and liabilities	34,225	104,109
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	(69,515)	6,034
Increase/(decrease) in payables	64,276	15,604
Increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	2,722	(5,309)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(1,794)	(59)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	29,914	120,379

Note 18 Events subsequent to reporting date

There were no events subsequent to reporting date that are expected to have a material effect on these financial statements.

Note 19 Impact of adopting Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards

For reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005, the Company must comply with Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

This financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for reporting periods ended 30 June 2007.

The rules for first time adoption of AIFRS are set out in AASB 1 First Time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards. In general, AIFRS accounting policies must be applied retrospectively to determine the opening AIFRS balance sheet as at transition date, being 1 July 2004.

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, and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied. The accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all years presented

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2007

Note 19 Impact of adopting Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards - Continued

(a) Property, plant equipment

Plant and equipment is measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from those assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have not been discounted to present values in determining the recoverable amounts.

(b) Impairment

Under AIFRS, the carrying amount of the Company's non-current assets, excluding deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the asset is tested for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount to its carrying amount. If there is any indication that an asset is impaired (or for those tested annually), the recoverable amount will be estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount for the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs will be determined.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement unless they relate to a revalued asset, where the impairment loss will be treated in the same way as a revaluation decrease. Impairment losses recognised in respect of a cash generating unit are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit pro rata based on their carrying amounts.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of assets will be greater of the fair value less costs to sell and the 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 the current market assessments of the risk specific to the asset or cash generating unit. Cash flows are estimated for the asset or cash generating unit in its current condition and therefore will not include cash inflows and outflows improving or enhancing the asset's performance or expected to arise from future restructuring not yet committed to that testing date.

In the case of the Company there are no assets which have been affected by the impairment test.

(c) Provisions

Provision are recognised when there is a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that the outflow of economic benefit will result and that the outflow can be measured reliably.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks or financial institutions, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(e) Summary of impact of adoption of AIFRS on Company financial statements

(1) Reconciliation of total equity as presented under AIFRS to that under previous AGAAP

There are no material differences between total equity determined under AIFRS and total equity presented under previous AGAAP.

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2007

Note 19 Impact of adopting Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards - Continued

(2) Reconciliation of profit before tax as presented under AIFRS to that under previous AGAAP

There are no material differences between profit before tax determined under AIFRS and profit before tax presented under previous AGAAP.

(3) Reconciliation of cash flow under AIFRS to that under previous AGAAP

There are no material differences between cash flow determined under AIFRS and cash flow presented under previous AGAAP.

Note 20 Other Company information

NSW Urban Taskforce Limited, incorporated and domiciled in Australia, is an unlisted public company limited by guarantees. The registered office of the Company is Level 12, 32 Martin Place, Sydney, NSW.

The Company had one employees at 30 June 2007 (2006: 2).