Galston Financial Services Limited Financial Statements

as at

30 June 2009

Galston Financial Services Limited ABN 23 097 581 854 Director's Report

Your Directors submit the financial report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2009.

Directors

The names and details of the company's directors who held office during or since the end of the financial year are:

Ralph Henry Steele

Director

Sound Engineer

Diana Mary Paton Director/Treasurer

Printer

John Gray

Chairman

Company Director

Keith Todd (resigned 15 November 2008)

Director

Company Director

Diana Valerie Moes

Director

Medical Practitioner

Sheena Daley

Director

Licensed Real Estate Agent

Dennis Arthur Phillips

Director

Farmer

Gavin Koorey

Director

Self Storage Manager

Neil Turrell (appointed 4 March 2009)

Director

Builder

Directors were in office for this entire year unless otherwise stated.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the financial year were in providing community banking services under management rights to operate a franchised branch of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

There has been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Operating Results

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations. The profit of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was \$239,210 (2008: \$266,018).

Year Ended 30 June 2009 **Dividends** Cents Per Share

Dividends paid in the year

10

81,680

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report.

Galston Financial Services Limited ABN 23 097 581 854 Director's Report

Significant events after the balance date

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that 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 years.

Likely Developments

The company will continue its policy of providing banking services to the community.

Directors' Benefits

Diana Paton's business - Adelphi Offset was hired to print reports and provide bookkeeping services to the sum of \$2,452 (2008: \$6,692).

No other Director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a Director, a firm which a Director is a member or an entity in which a Director has a substantial financial interest. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

The company has indemnified all Directors and the Manager in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as Directors or Managers of the company except where the liability arises out of conduct involving the lack of good faith.

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance. The company has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the company or a related body corporate.

Directors Meetings

Number of Meetings Held:

The number of Directors meetings attended by each of the Directors of the company during the year were:

10

Number of Meetings Attended:	
Ralph Henry Steele	7
Diana Mary Paton	10
John Gray	8
Diana Valerie Moes	10
Dennis Arthur Phillips	8
Keith Todd (resigned 15 November 2008)	4
Sheena Daley	8
Gavin Koorey	8
Neil Turrell (appointed 4 March 2009)	3

Galston Financial Services Limited ABN 23 097 581 854 Director's Report

Company Secretary

Diana Paton was appointed as company secretary of Galston Financial Services Ltd during 2007. Diana has 17 years experience in the financial markets and for the last 10 years has jointly with her husband operated a printing business in Glenorie.

Corporate Governance

The company has implemented various corporate governance practices, which include:

- (a) The establishment of a finance committee. Members of the finance committee are Diana Paton, Keith Todd and Bernie Triebe (Bank Manager);
- (b) Director approval of operating budgets and monitoring of progress against these budgets;
- (c) Ongoing Director training; and
- (d) Monthly Director meetings to discuss performance and strategic plans.

Auditor Independence Declaration

The directors received the following declaration from the auditor of the company:

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty

Chartered Accountants



172-176 McIvor Rd PO Box 30 Bendigo, 3552 Ph. 03 5443 1177 Fax, 03 5444 4344 E-mail: rsd@rsdadvisors.com.au

Auditor's Independence Declaration

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Galston Financial Services Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2009, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Warren Sinnott Partner Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty 30 October 2009

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Galston, New South Wales on 30 October 2009.

John Gray, Chairman	

Galston Financial Services Limited ABN 23 097 581 854 Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Revenue from ordinary activities	2	976,538	988,177
Employee benefits expense	3	(284,698)	(269,149)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(29,237)	(25,945)
Finance costs	3	-	(11)
Charitable donations and sponsorship		(104,598)	(53,826)
Administration and other expenses from ordinary activities		(200,545)	(252,884)
Profit before income tax expense		357,460	386,362
Income tax expense	4 _	118,250	120,344
Profit after income tax expense	=	239,210	266,018
Earnings per share (cents per share) - basic for profit for the year - diluted for profit for the year - dividends paid per share	21 21 20	29.29 29.29 10	32.57 32.57 10

Galston Financial Services Limited ABN 23 097 581 854 Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Current Assets			
Cash assets	6	598,657	407,905
Receivables	7	100,679	92,642
Total Current Assets		699,336	500,547
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	741,165	766,644
Intangible assets	9	7,655	5,606
Total Non-Current Assets		748,820	772,250
Total Assets		1,448,156	1,272,797
Current Liabilities			
Payables	10	53,028	62,367
Current income tax payable	4	41,860	35,156
Provisions	11	59,458	38,994
Total Current Liabilities		154,346	136,517
Total Liabilities		154,346	136,517
Net Assets		1,293,810	1,136,280
Equity			
Share capital	12	816,800	816,800
Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)	13	477,010	319,480
Total Equity		1,293,810	1,136,280
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Galston Financial Services Limited ABN 23 097 581 854 Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		<u> </u>	Ŧ
Cash receipts in the course of operations Cash payments in the course of operations Interest received Income tax paid Borrowing costs		1,050,415 (674,336) 13,706 (111,546)	1,060,194 (597,009) 8,920 (116,645) (11)
Net cash flows from operating activities	14b	278,239	355,449
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangible assets		(1,494) (4,313)	(18,946) (7,007)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(5,807)	(25,953)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Payment of dividends		(81,680)	(81,680)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(81,680)	(81,680)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		190,752	247,816
Add opening cash brought forward		407,905	160,089
Closing cash carried forward	14a	598,657	407,905

Galston Financial Services Limited ABN 23 097 581 854 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2009

	2009	2008
SHARE CAPITAL Ordinary shares	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Balance at start of year	816,800	816,800
Issue of share capital		
Share issue costs		
Balance at end of year	816,800	816,800
RETAINED EARNINGS		
Balance at start of year	319,480	135,142
Profit after income tax expense	239,210	266,018
Dividends paid	(81,680)	(81,680)
Balance at end of year	477,010	319,480

1. Basis of preparation of the Financial Report

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and applicable Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs (except for land and buildings and available-for-sale financial assets that have been measured at fair value) and does not take into account changing money values or, except where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 30 October 2009.

(b) Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ('AIFRS'). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'). Australian Accounting Standards that have been recently issued or amended, but are not yet effective, have not been adopted in the preparation of this financial report.

(c) Significant accounting policies

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted. The accounting policies have been consistently applied and are consistent with those applied in the 30 June 2008 financial statements.

Income tax

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

1. Basis of preparation of the Financial Report (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are brought to account at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Class of Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5%
Computers	40%
Plant & Equipment	3.75% - 50%

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.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds 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.

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are carried at a revalued amount which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation on buildings and accumulated impairment losses.

Fair value is determined by reference to market based evidence, which is the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date.

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the asset revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the balance sheet unless it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the income statement.

Any revaluation deficit is recognised in the income statement unless it directly offsets a previous surplus of the same asset in the asset revaluation reserve.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve is made to retained earnings for the depreciation relating to the revaluation surplus.

1. Basis of preparation of the Financial Report (continued)

Recoverable amount of assets

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset is impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the company makes a formal estimate of the 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.

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 amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet. Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis.

The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

Employee Benefits

The provision for employee benefits to wages, salaries and annual leave represents the amount which the company has a present obligation to pay resulting from employees' services provided up to the balance date. The provision has been calculated on undiscounted amounts based on wage and salary rates expected to be paid and includes related on-costs.

The company contributes to a defined contribution plan. Contributions to employee superannuation funds are charged against income as incurred.

Intangibles

Establishment costs have been initially recorded at cost and amortised on a straight line basis at a rate of 20% per annum.

Cash

Cash on hand and in banks are stated at nominal value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

1. Basis of preparation of the Financial Report (continued)

Revenue

Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Receivables and Payables

Receivables and payables are non interest bearing and generally have payment terms of between 30 and 90 days. Receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollected debts. Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are carried at cost that is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the company.

Interest Bearing Liabilities

All loans are measured at the principal amount. Interest is recognised as an expense as it accrues.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the economic entity has a legal, equitable or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events, it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A provision for dividends is not recognised as a liability unless the dividends are declared, determined or publicly recommended on or before the reporting date.

Contributed Capital

Issued and paid up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

2. Revenue from ordinary activities	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Operating activities - services commissions Total revenue from operating activities	962,832 962,832	979,257 979,257
Non-operating activities: - interest received Total revenue from non-operating activities	13,706 13,706	8,920 8,920
Total revenue from ordinary activities	976,538	988,177

3. Expenses	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Employee benefits expense - wages and salaries - superannuation costs	261,537 23,161 284,698	247,316 21,833 269,149
Depreciation of non-current assets: - plant and equipment - buildings	14,537 12,436	12,147 12,397
Amortisation of non-current assets: - intangibles	2,264 29,237	1,401 25,945
Finance costs: - interest paid	-	11
Bad debts	305	-
4. Income Tax Expense		
The prima facie tax on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 30%	107,238	115,909
Add tax effect of: - Non-deductible expenses	11,012	4,435
Current income tax expense	118,250	120,344
Income tax expense	118,250	120,344
Tax Liabilities Current tax payable	41,860	35,156

Galston Financial Services Limited ABN 23 097 581 854

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

5. Auditors' Remuneration	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Amounts received or due and receivable by Richmond,	¥	¥
Sinnott & Delahunty for: - Audit or review of the financial report of the company	3,650	3,650
6. Cash Assets		
Cash at bank and on hand	598,657	407,905
7. Receivables		
Prepayments	744	_
Trade debtors	99,935	92,642
	100,679	92,642
8. Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land		
Freehold land at cost	262,170	262,170
Buildings		
At cost	497,410	497,410
Less accumulated depreciation	(91,873)	(79,437)
	405,537	417,973
Plant and equipment		
At cost	176,788	175,294
Less accumulated depreciation	(103,330)	(88,793)
	73,458	86,501
Total written down amount	741,165	766,644
Movements in carrying amounts		
Building		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	417,973	428,060
Additions	-	2,310
Disposals	(12.426)	- (40.207)
Depreciation expense Carrying amount at end of year	(12,436) 405,537	<u>(12,397)</u> 417,973
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Plant and equipment	00 504	00.040
Carrying amount at beginning of year	86,501 1,494	82,012 16,636
Additions Disposals	1, 4 34 -	10,030
Depreciation expense	(14,537)	(12,147)
Carrying amount at end of year	73,458	86,501

9. Intangible Assets	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Capitalised legal expenses		
At cost	11,320	7,007
Less accumulated amortisation	(3,665)	(1,401)
	7,655	5,606
	7,655	5,606
10. Payables		
Trade creditors	12,466	28,336
ATO payable	33,720	28,055
Other creditors and accruals	6,842	5,976
	53,028	62,367
11. Provisions		
Employee benefits	59,458	38,994
Number of employees at year end	6	7_
12. Share Capital		
816,800 Ordinary Shares fully paid of \$1 each	816,800	816,800
13. Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	319,480	135,142
Profit after income tax	239,210	266,018
Dividends paid or proposed	(81,680)	(81,680)
Balance at the end of the financial year	477,010	319,480

14. Cash Flow Statement	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
(a) Reconciliation of cash	₹	五
Cash assets	598,657	407,905
(b) Reconciliation of profit after tax to net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities		
Profit after income tax	239,210	266,018
Non cash items		
- Depreciation	26,973	24,544
- Amortisation	2,264	1,401
- Intangibles expensed	-	47,205
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) decrease in receivables	(8,037)	(15,573)
- Increase (decrease) in payables	(9,339)	24,853
- Increase (decrease) in income tax payable	6,704	3,699
- Increase (decrease) in provisions	20,464	3,302
Net cashflows from/(used in) operating activities	278,239	355,449

15. Director and Related Party Disclosures

The names of directors who have held office during the financial year are:

Ralph Henry Steele
Diana Mary Paton
John Gray
Diana Valerie Moes
Dennis Arthur Phillips
Keith Todd (resigned 15 November 2008)
Sheena Daley
Gavin Koorey
Neil Turrell (appointed 4 March 2009)

Diana Paton's business - Adelphi Offset was hired to print reports and provide bookkeeping services to the sum of \$2,452 (2008: \$6,692).

No other director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the company. No director's fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

15. Director and Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Directors shareholdings	2009	
Ralph Henry Steele	10,000	10,000
Diana Mary Paton	500	500
John Gray	1,000	1,000
Diana Valerie Moes	7,000	7,000
Dennis Arthur Phillips	3,400	3,400
Keith Todd (resigned 15 November 2008)	-	-
Sheena Daley	5,000	5,000
Gavin Koorey	-	-
Neil Turrell (appointed 4 March 2009)	-	-

There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year. Each share held has a paid up value of \$1 and is fully paid. The above holdings are held personally or in associated entities.

16. Subsequent Events

There have been no events after the end of the financial year that would materially affect the financial statements.

17. Contingent Liabilities

A commercial guarantee to the value of \$10,000 was made prior to 30 June 2004. There are no other contingent liabilities at the date of this report to affect the financial statement.

18. Segment Reporting

The economic entity operates in the financial services sector were it provides banking services to its clients. The economic entity operates in one geographic area being Galston, New South Wales.

19. Corporate Information

Galston Financial Services Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia.

The registered office and principal place of business is:

348 Galston Road GALSTON NSW 2159

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20. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
(a) Dividends paid during the year Franked dividends - 10 cents per share (2008: 10 cents per share)	81,680	81,680
(b) Franking credit balance The amount of franking credits available for the subsequent financial year are: - Franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	290,612	214,071
- Franking credits that will arise from the payment of income tax payable as at the end of the financial year	41,860	35,156
	332,472	249,227
The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 30% (2008: 30%).		
21. Earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit		

after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (adjusted for the effects of any dilutive options or preference shares).

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

Profit after income tax expense	239,210	266,018
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic		
and diluted earnings per share	816,800	816,800

ABN 23 097 581 854 Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

22. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from their use of financial instruments.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has established a Finance Committee which reports regularly to the Board. The Finance Committee is assisted in the area of risk management by an internal audit function.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. For the Company it arises from receivables and cash assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as disclosed in the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date was:

·	-	Carrying	Carrying Amount		
		2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>		
Cash assets		598,657	407,905		
Receivables		100,679	92,642		
		699,336	500,547		

The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to Australia by geographic area. The majority of receivables is due from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd.

None of the assets of the Company are past due (2008: nil past due) and based on historic default rates, the Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of assets not past due.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company ensures it will have enough liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity management is carried out within the guidelines set by the Board.

Typically, the Company maintains sufficient cash on hand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

22. Financial risk management (continued)

The following are the estimated contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

30 June 2009	Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows \$	1 year or less \$	over 1 to 5 years \$	more than 5 years \$
Payables	53,028 53,028	(53,028) (53,028)	(53,028)		
30 June 2008		(00,020)	(00,020)		
Payables	62,367 62,367	(62,367) (62,367)	(62,367) (62,367)		

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company reviews the exposure to interest rate risk as part of the regular board meetings.

Sensitivity analysis

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	<u>Carryin</u> 2009	
Fixed rate instruments	<u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Financial assets Financial liabilities	-	
Variable rate instruments	2001 100 100 1	
Financial assets Financial liabilities	598,657 	407,905

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed interest rate financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have no impact on profit or retained earnings. For the analysis performed on the same basis as at 30 June 2008 there was also no impact. As at both dates this assumes all other variables remain constant.

22. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Net fair values

The net fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying values as disclosed in the Balance Sheet. The Company does not have any unrecognised financial instruments at year end.

(e) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the Company. The Board of Directors monitor the return on capital and the level of dividends to shareholders. Capital is represented by total equity as recorded in the Balance Sheet.

In accordance with the franchise agreement, in any 12 month period, the funds distributed to shareholders shall not exceed the Distribution Limit.

- (i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:
 - (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the Franchisee otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
 - (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the Relevant Rate of Return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the Franchisee over that 12 month period; and
- (ii) the Relevant Rate of Return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

The Board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the Company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2009 can be seen in the Income Statement.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

Galston Financial Services Limited ABN 23 097 581 854 Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Galston Financial Services Limited, I state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia and Corporations Regulations 2001; 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.

Joyin Gray, Chairman

Signed at Galston, New South Wales on 30 October 2009.

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GALSTON FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED



Partners: Kenneth J Richmond Warren J Sinnott Philip P Delahunty Brett A Andrews

SCOPE

The financial report comprises the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, accompanying notes to the financial statements, and the directors' declaration for Galston Financial Services Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2009.

The directors of the company are responsible for preparing a financial report that gives a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company, and that complies with Accounting Standards in Australia, in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001. This includes responsibility for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls that are established to prevent 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 of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the members of the company. Our audit has been 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 judgement, selective testing, the inherent limitations of internal control, and the 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, including compliance with Accounting Standards in Australia, and other mandatory financial reporting requirements in Australia, a view which is consistent with our understanding of the company's financial position, and of its 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 account 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.

We performed procedures to assess whether the substance of business transactions was accurately reflected in the financial report. These and our other procedures did not include consideration or judgement of the appropriateness or reasonableness of the business plans or strategies adopted by the directors and management of the company.

INDEPENDENCE

We are independent of the company, and have met the independence requirements of Australian professional ethical pronouncements and the Corporations Act 2001.

AUDIT OPINION

In our opinion, the financial report of Galston Financial Services 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 2009 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia.

Richmord Smatt & Delahunty

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY

Chartered Accountants

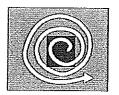
W. J. SINNOTT

Partner Bendigo

Date: 30 October 2009

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty

Chartered Accountants



Partners: Kenneth J Richmond Warren J Sinnott Philip P Delahunty Brett A Andrews

30 October 2009

The Directors
Galston Financial Services Limited
348 Galston Road
GALSTON NSW 2159

Dear Directors

Auditor's Independence Declaration

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Galston Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Warren Sinnott

Partner

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty