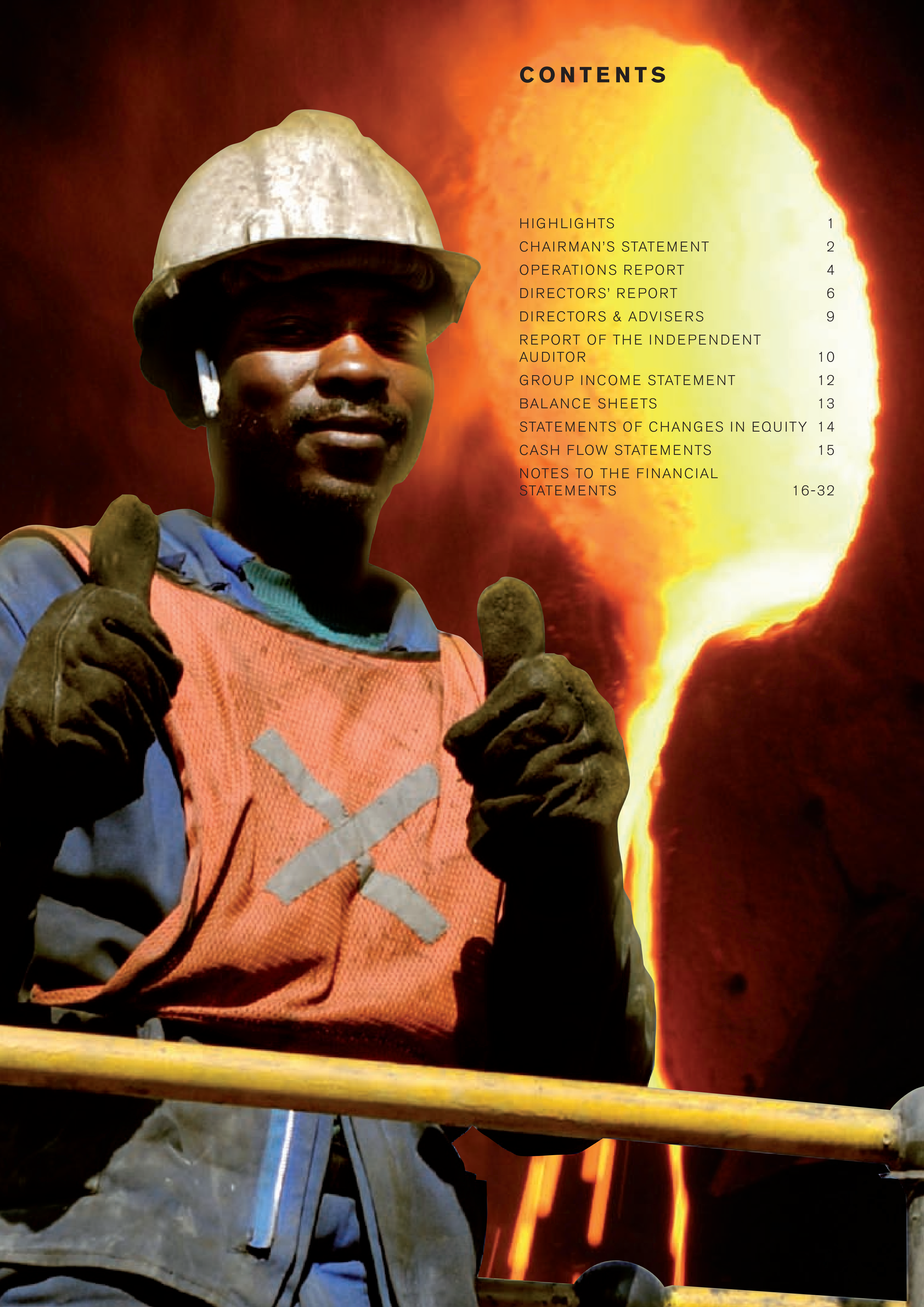
GOLDPLAT plc

ANNUAL REPORT & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009



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HIGHLIGHTS

- Record pre-tax profits of £2.4 million for the year ended 30 June 2009 (2008: £1.6 million)
- Healthy cash position with £2.2 million in the bank (2008: £1.5 million)
- South African and Ghanaian gold recovery plants performing strongly – production totalled 21,068 oz of gold (2008: 19,322 oz)
- Stocks of materials for processing in South Africa and Ghana continued to increase securing future production – 88,000 oz of contained gold in stockpiles
- Finalising agreement to acquire remaining 50% of Kilimapesa Gold (Pty) Limited in Kenya from International Gold Exploration AB for US$2.7 million
- Developing Kilimapesa Hill gold mining project with a view to establishing a formal mining operation - working towards a JORC compliant resource to clarify its economic potential
- Evaluating opportunities to acquire other mining projects with deposits of between 200,000 and 1,000,000 oz Au with a short lead time to production throughout Africa

This has been another year of strong growth, increasing production at both our recovery plants in South Africa and Ghana, and advancing our Kenyan gold mining operation. We are delivering on our strategy of consolidating our position as the market leader in gold recovery from by-products of the mining process in Africa and advancing our activities in gold mining in order to achieve our objective of becoming a mid-tier gold mining house.

We have continued to expand the range of materials being processed and the techniques used at our recovery plants and have also focused on developing the Kilimapesa Hill gold mining project in Kenya with a view to establishing a formal mining operation. Additional projects are also being evaluated, primarily in West Africa, as we endeavour to expand our portfolio, utilise our strong treasury and leverage the expertise of the team to generate further value.

During the period under review we have increased profitability at the recovery operations, producing 13,960 oz Au (2008: 15,239 oz Au) from the South African operations and 7,108 oz Au (2008: 4,083 oz Au) from the Ghanaian operations for the financial year ended 30 June 2009. This generated strong revenue of £11.1 million (2008: £7.7 million) culminating in pre-tax profits of £2.4 million (2008: £1.6 million). Exceptional items affected the headline profit. The sale of 15% of our South African operations to satisfy Black Economic Empowerment ('BEE') rules resulted in a profit of £420,000. Against that there is a charge of £134,000 in respect of the options granted to directors and senior management. The strong improvement of the South African Rand exchange rate against the United States Dollar during the second half of the year negated the large gains achieved at half year. From a trading point of view the second half remained strong.

Our cash position remained healthy with £2.2 million (2008: £1.5 million) in the bank. No dividend is proposed as the profits will be retained for further expansion of our operations and to accelerate our growth strategy.

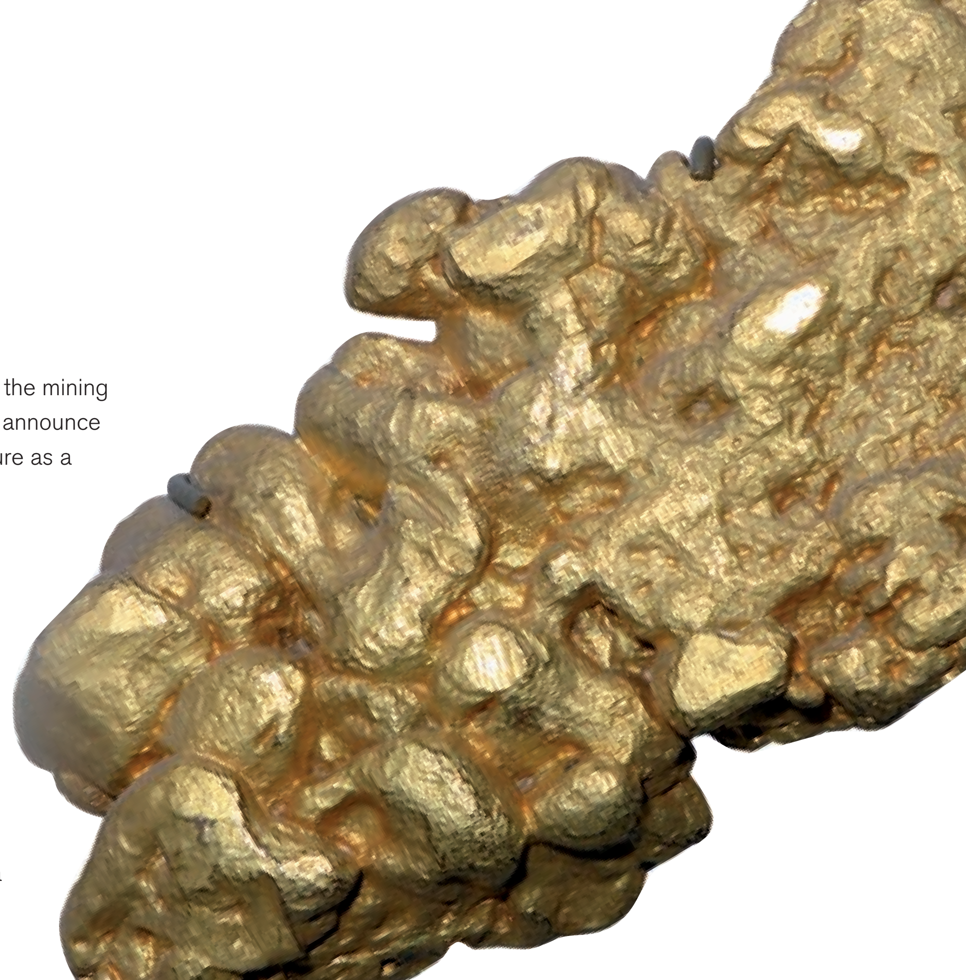
We have continued to build stockpiles of materials to process at both our gold recovery plants. To this end, we have 37,000 oz of contained gold in stockpiles at our South African plant, with a further 16,000 oz contractually secured off-site, and 35,000 oz of contained gold in stockpiles in Ghana, securing future production.

Additionally we increased capacity at the South African operations by commissioning a larger mill and increasing our flotation capacity. In Ghana we purchased a fluidised bed incinerator and installed a spiral plant which is currently being commissioned. These improvements will have a positive effect on future production and enhance the flexibility of the operations. At current prices and average production costs in the region of £413 per oz Au (2008: £372 per oz Au) at our South African operations and £456 per oz Au (2008: £393 per oz Au) in Ghana, I believe the potential of our operations to generate significant cash flow for the Company is very evident.

> **"The current favourable gold price environment is enhancing our value and we are in a strong position for growth"**

Our wholly owned subsidiary, Gold Mineral Resources Limited (GMR), has agreed to acquire the remaining 50% interest in Kilimapesa Gold (Pty) Limited (Kilimapesa Gold) from International Gold Exploration AB (IGE), together with IGE's loans to Kilimapesa Gold. On completion Goldplat will own 100% of the project. Kilimapesa Gold includes the Kilimapesa Hill gold mine and adjacent exploration assets as per the agreement with IGE. The total consideration for the acquisition is US$2.7 million, of which US$1.2 million is payable on completion of the Sale Agreement, and the balance in six monthly amounts of US$250,000.

As a result Kilimapesa Gold is required to convert its existing exploration licence to a mining licence, and until the mining licence is issued Kilimapesa Gold is not permitted to make commercial sales of gold. This change is now with the Kenyan Authorities, and is expected to be granted soon. Kilimapesa Gold will then be in a position to move into commercial production and an announcement regarding our future



mining plans will be made on the issuing of the mining licence. In addition, we expect to be able to announce a JORC compliant resource in the near future as a result of our exploration and development programme.

We had hoped to commence commercial production of gold at Kilimapesa Hill gold mining project early in 2009. Our inability to sell gold under the previous exploration licence, combined with required modifications to the processing plant, resulted in commercial production being deferred, and the financial statements have been prepared on the basis that Kilimapesa Gold remained in a pre-production phase.

In line with our objective of building a mid-tier mining house, we are also evaluating opportunities to acquire other mining projects with deposits of between 200,000 and 1,000,000 oz Au with a short lead time to production throughout Africa. A number are under evaluation using stringent criteria to ensure that the Company's resources will not be dissipated. Our focus at this point in the economic cycle is on the acquisition of mining assets, rather than building new reprocessing facilities.

Staff relations in all Goldplat's group companies remain good. The operations have an excellent safety record, with no reportable accidents at any of our subsidiaries. We greatly benefit from the support of the governments in the countries in which we operate, and in turn, we provide employment and contribute towards important environmental obligations. The Company's continued involvement in the local communities we operate in has had a beneficial impact on Goldplat's image.

On a corporate level, John Woolgar, a non-executive Director since the flotation of Goldplat, has stepped down from the Board with effect from 31 August 2009, in order to devote more time to new projects where he has executive responsibilities. I would like to take this opportunity to thank John for all his efforts on behalf of Goldplat, particularly during the flotation of the Company and establishing its London presence over the years.

In conclusion, the last year has seen Goldplat build upon its strengths as the market leader in gold recovery from by-products of the mining process in Africa to produce record profits. In addition, our objective of becoming a mid-tier miner is underway with Kilimapesa Gold moving towards profitable production and other projects under review. The current favourable gold price environment is enhancing our value and we are in a strong position for growth. I believe Goldplat has an exciting potential and a team with which to realise this.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the executive directors, management and work force for their dedication and support over the past year, which resulted in the excellent financial performance.

Brian Moritz
Chairman
14 September 2009

Gold Recovery Operations

Goldplat Recovery (Pty) Ltd ('GRL') – South Africa

GRL is a mature business controlling the majority of available materials for processing in the sector in South Africa. During the year it performed strongly, producing 13,960 oz Au (2008: 15,239 oz Au).

Our business model relies on good relationships with the local mining houses – we buy their mining by-products and in turn provide them with an economic waste disposal solution which meets environmental obligations. To this end, during the year GRL won a number of new contracts across South Africa and strengthened relationships with existing clients which in-turn increased our stockpiles of raw materials for processing to 53,000 oz of contained gold. Additionally we have entered into a number of new agreements for product which I believe should see this trend continue.

We also increased milling capacity and installed additional flotation equipment in the flotation plant section which will enhance the flexibility and recovery of gold and platinum materials on site.

Following the sale of 15% of its issued shares during the year, GRL is fully compliant under South African BEE legislation, which we believe enhances our business connections within South Africa and improves our competitive position when tendering for processing contracts. By 1 May 2014 the percentage in the hands of Historically Disadvantaged South Africans will need to increase to 26%.

Gold Recovery Ghana Limited ('GRG') - Ghana

GRG has performed buoyantly with 7,108 oz Au (2008: 4,083 oz Au) produced during the year. GRG's strategic location gives it access to the major mining houses across West Africa. However, there are plenty of opportunities closer to home in Ghana, where GRG has identified and evaluated a significant number of surface stockpiles of gold bearing material with high gold grades. GRG has purchased a number of these stockpiles and will continue to procure further material based on evaluation results. Furthermore, GRG has signed agreements with suppliers, to recover gold from carbon fines located at properties in Ghana. These raw materials will add to GRG's total current stockpiles of 35,000 oz of contained gold, which equates to several years of current production capability.

As part of GRG's optimisation programme, a new fluidised bed carbon incinerator was installed in July 2009, which will be used to burn fine carbon as part of the gold recovery process and is expected to be commissioned shortly. This has increased GRG's processing capabilities which in-turn will have a positive impact on total ounces of gold produced and a reduction of the cost per unit from the recovery plant.

Gold Mining

Kilimapesa Gold – Kenya

Kilimapesa Gold's project is situated in south-western Kenya within the historically producing Migori Archaean Greenstone Belt. Goldplat first became involved in the Kilimapesa Hill gold mining project in June 2007 and since then it has been developing the gold mine with a view to turning it into a small, high grade, formal mining operation.
As mentioned in the Chairman's Statement, we are close to completing the acquisition of the remaining 50% of Kilimapesa Gold, which will see Goldplat wholly owning the project.

During the year we refurbished the Kilimapesa Hill gold mining project's plant at a cost of £120,000, which included the installation of a new mill motor, crushing unit, the addition of a gravity circuit and thickener, an upgrade to the leach section, a new pumping reticulation circuit, replacement of the electrical recirculation circuit, a complete refurbishment of the assay laboratory, and a general upgrade to the safety aspects.

A further £165,000 was expended on underground development and the equipping of 458 metres of on reef development and 101 metres of raise development and associated plant and equipment. This also included the cost of the infrastructure to connect to the national grid to secure reliable power supply which is expected to be running shortly.

In terms of exploration and development, a programme was undertaken to define a JORC compliant resource to clarify the project's economic potential. Initial results have been encouraging and a JORC compliant resource will be announced to the market in tandem with an underground mine development programme once the mining licence from the Kenyan authorities is granted.

Two new veins, the Mid Vein and the North Vein, were intersected on Kilimapesa Hill in addition to the existing South Vein, which are all robust in nature. The Mid Vein displayed visible gold and indicated thicknesses of up to 100 centimetres. The North Vein is expected to be the most continuous of the three veins, evidenced by the continuity of the corresponding artisanal workings on surface. These workings can be traced over a strike length of over 500 metres.

Additionally, the opening up of an adit 150 metres east of Adit B has enhanced the understanding of the mine's geological model. This adit has over 150 metres of existing development, all of which was chip sampled in February 2009. We are also hopeful that a new adit 60 metres below Adit B can be developed, having received results from a five-hole diamond drilling programme. The results of the drilling programme at Adit B are shown below.

Goldplat is also continuing to develop its further four exploration targets, Olepoipoi, Meghor, Teng Teng and Red Ray, as well as investigating other known high-grade areas with surface mining potential in order to increase the life of the mine.

Demetri Manolis
Chief Executive Officer
14 September 2009

Hole No.	UTM Zone 36M Arc 1960		Azimuth	Angle	Total Hole Depth	Intersections (True Width)			
	Easting	Northing				From	To	Au	Width
KPB002	697131	9865282	352°	-70°	39.6m	14.14m	14.72m	2.35 g/t	58 cms
KPB007	697152	9865277	350°	-69°	39.5m	11.97m	12.93m	0.58 g/t	96 cms
KPB008	697152	9865277	350°	-45°	31.9m	19.03m	20.83m	4.03 g/t	180 cms
KPB011	697177	9865272	355°	-65°	40.0m	13.87m	15.27m	4.21 g/t	140 cms
KPB012	697177	9865272	348°	-43°	37.8m	21.23m	22.73m	4.60 g/t	150 cms

NB. Co-ordinates taken with GPS. To be confirmed by survey

The Directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is the management of a Group which produces precious metals on the African continent.

The Group's South African subsidiary produces gold, silver and platinum group metals from metallurgical challenging materials produced by the primary producers. During the year, 15% of the share capital was sold to a qualifying entity to satisfy BEE rules.

The Group's Ghanaian subsidiary's facilities now include an incinerator, a carbon in leach (CIL) circuit and gravity concentrators which are now in full operation.

The Group's Kenyan operation Kilimaesa Gold (Pty) Limited is owned 50% by the group and 50% by International Gold Exploration (AB). The company is managed and controlled by the group and so the company is included as a subsidiary within these consolidated financial statements.

Further details on the financial position and development of the Group are set out in the Chairman's Statement and Operations Report.

Goldplat plc is incorporated in England and Wales as a public limited company.

Results

The Group reports a consolidated pre-tax profit of £2,405,000 (2008 : £1,624,000) and an after tax profit of £1,878,000 (2008 : £1,054,000).

The South African subsidiary reported increased pre-tax profits of £1,748,000 (2008 : £1,595,000) and has paid a dividend of £587,000 (2008 : £922,000) to its holding company which will be utilised for the expansion of the Group's activities on the African continent.

The Ghanaian subsidiary reported increased pre-tax profits of £638,000 (2008 : £262,000).

The Group's Kenyan subsidiary incurred capital expenditure of £294,000 substantially on the expansion of the gold plant and equipping of the underground. A further £652,000 has been capitalised as pre-production expenditure.

Creditors payment policy

The Company's policy is to ensure that, in the absence of dispute, all suppliers are dealt with in accordance with its standard payment practice whereby all outstanding trade accounts are settled within the term agreed with the supplier at the time of supplying or otherwise 30 days from the month end of receipt of the relevant invoice.

Employees

The Directors have a participative management style with frequent direct contact between junior and senior employees. A two-way flow of information and feedback is maintained through formal and informal meetings covering Company and unit performance. The Group is an Equal Employment Opportunity employer.

Financial risk management

The Group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include liquidity risk – see Note 23 to the accounts.

Dividends

No dividend is proposed for the year.

Directors and their interests

The following Directors served during the year:

BM Moritz	(Chairman)
DA Manolis	(Chief Executive)
I Visagie	(Chief Financial Officer)
J Woolgar	(Non-Executive Director) - resigned 31 August 2009

The Directors' interests in the share capital of the Company at 30 June 2009 were as follows;

	Number of ordinary shares of 1p each	Percentage of issued share capital
BM Moritz	1,550,000	1.38

J Woolgar (Non-Executive Director) disposed of his entire shareholding (450,000 ordinary shares of 1p each) during the year under review but has retained his share options (1,000,000 ordinary shares of 1p each at an exercise price of 10p).

No other Director had a beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company.

There have been no changes in these interests since 30 June 2009.

Substantial shareholdings

The Company had been notified of the following substantial interests as at 31 August 2009.

	Number of ordinary shares of 1p each	Percentage of issued share capital
Fitel Nominees Limited (1)	68,370,000	60.97
HSBC Global Custody Nominee (UK) Limited (2)	13,750,000	12.26
Forest Nominees Limited	7,519,000	6.71

(1) As nominee for Artemis Trustees Ltd, which is trustee for various trusts.

(2) As nominee for Sirius Resources Fund

There have been no further notifications of changes in significant interests since 31 August 2009.

Political and charitable donations

There were no political donations during the year.

Goldplat Recovery (Pty) Limited expended £14,000 in the period, substantially on its partial sponsorship of the Inter Africa Soccer Academy for previously disadvantaged children and smaller amounts toward educational requirements of personnel, their children and other selected individuals.

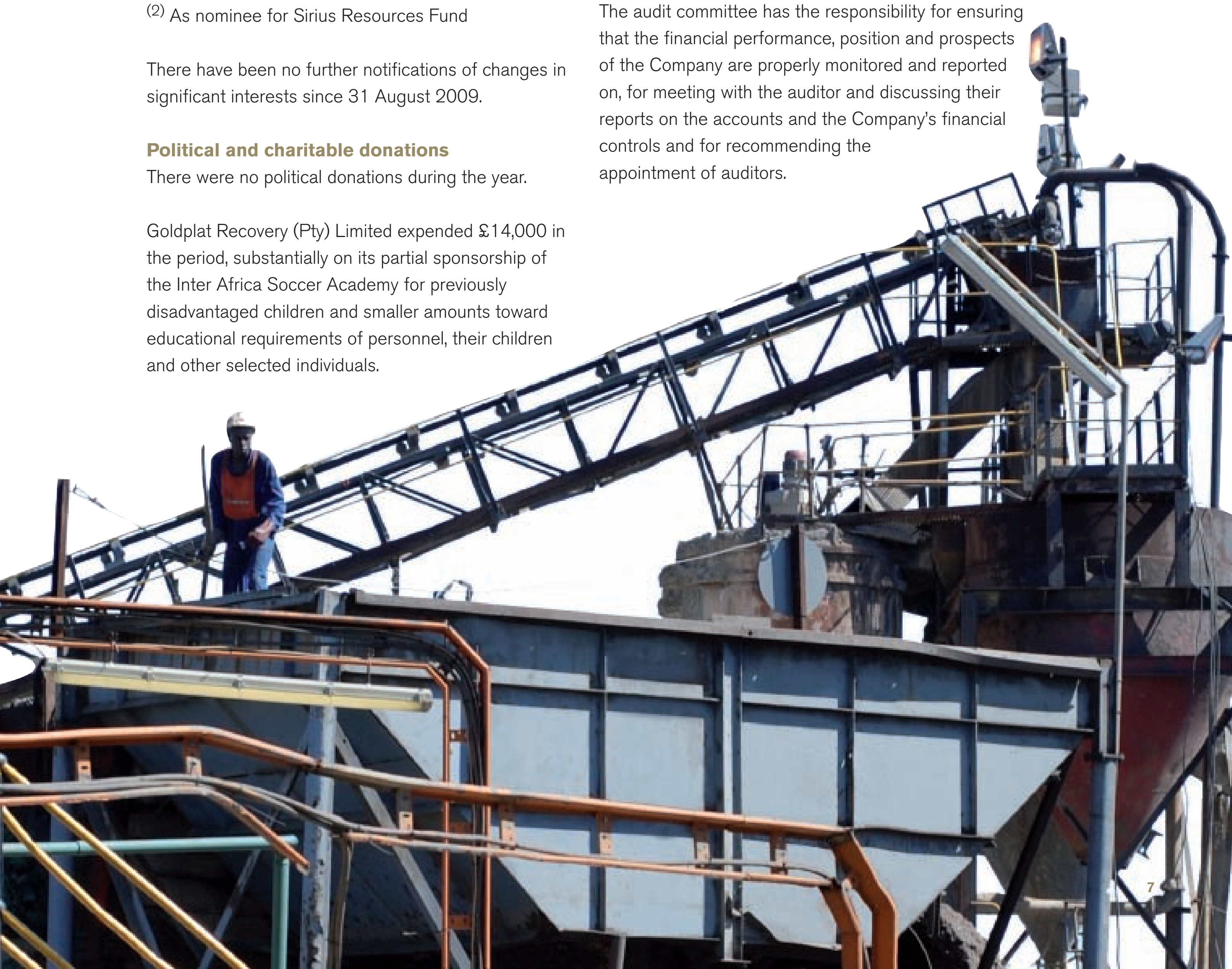
Gold Recovery Ghana Limited completed the refurbishment of the Kpone Clinic in the District of Tema at a cost of £15,400, excluding time spent by our personnel and equipment which has not been calculated.

Kilimapesa Gold (Pty) Limited made a token donation to a promising student, not in our employ, and assisted the local community by providing financial and other assistance to the primary school for a total amount of £1,400.

Corporate governance statement

The Board has established an audit committee and a remuneration committee with formally delegated duties and responsibilities.

During the year the audit committee consisted of BM Moritz and J Woolgar and was chaired by J Woolgar. The audit committee has the responsibility for ensuring that the financial performance, position and prospects of the Company are properly monitored and reported on, for meeting with the auditor and discussing their reports on the accounts and the Company's financial controls and for recommending the appointment of auditors.



During the year the remuneration committee consisted of BM Moritz and J Woolgar and was chaired by J Woolgar. The remuneration committee has responsibility for reviewing the performance of the executive directors, setting their remuneration and determining the payment of any bonuses.

The remuneration and terms and conditions of appointment of the non-executive directors are set by the Board. No Director may participate in any discussions or decisions regarding his own remuneration.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for the period. In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and the Group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Insofar as the Directors are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the Board:
Brian Moritz
Director
14 September 2009

Directors
Brian Moritz, *Chairman*
Demetri Manolis, *Chief Executive*
Ian Visagie, *Chief Financial Officer*

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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

to the shareholders of Goldplat plc

We have audited the financial statements of Goldplat plc for the year ended 30 June 2009 which comprise the Group and Company Balance sheets, the Group Income Statement, the Group and Company Cash Flow Statements, the Group and Company Statements of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 495 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the group's and the parent company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 30 June 2009 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following:

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company;
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records;
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Ian Staunton
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of:

Chantrey Vellacott DFK LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London
14 September 2009

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of accounts may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

GROUP INCOME STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000
Revenue	1(f)	**11,149**	7,713
Cost of sales		**(8,225)**	(5,259)
Gross profit		**2,924**	2,454
Administrative expenses		**(1,100)**	(715)
Operating profit	4	**1,824**	1,739
Profit on sale of interest in subsidiary	6	**420**	–
Finance income	7	**204**	82
Finance expense	7	**(43)**	(197)
Profit before tax		**2,405**	1,624
Taxation	8	**(527)**	(570)
Profit for the year		**1,878**	1,054
Earnings per share	9		
Basic		**1.67p**	0.95p
Diluted		**1.58p**	0.94p

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in S.480, Companies Act 2006, and has not presented its own income statement. The Company's profit for the year ended 30 June 2009 was £341,000 (2008 : loss £193,000).

All of the activities of the Group are classed as continuing.

GROUP AND COMPANY BALANCE SHEETS

as at 30 June 2009

	Notes	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000	Company 2009 £'000	Company 2008 £'000
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	11	**2,570**	1,885	**–**	–
Pre-production expenditure	12	**884**	233	**–**	–
Goodwill	30	**4,778**	5,018	**–**	–
Proceeds from sale of shares in subsidiary	13	**472**	–	**–**	–
Investments	28	**–**	–	**6,425**	6,425
Loans to subsidiary companies	29	**–**	–	**837**	116
		8,704	7,136	**7,262**	6,541
Current assets					
Inventories	14	**1,473**	1,138	**–**	–
Trade and other receivables	15	**2,012**	1,437	**26**	27
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**2,198**	1,486	**723**	1,024
		5,683	4,061	**749**	1,051
Total assets		**14,387**	11,197	**8,011**	7,592
Equity and liabilities					
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Share capital	17	**1,121**	1,121	**1,121**	1,121
Share premium		**6,772**	6,772	**6,772**	6,772
Retained earnings		**3,414**	1,623	**70**	(356)
Exchange reserves		**(185)**	(482)	**–**	–
Shareholders' equity		**11,122**	9,034	**7,963**	7,537
Minority interests		**420**	–	**–**	–
Total equity		**11,542**	9,034	**7,963**	7,537
Non-current liabilities					
Provisions	22	**146**	109	**–**	–
Deferred tax liabilities	18	**289**	241	**–**	–
Loans and borrowings	19	**647**	301	**–**	–
		1,082	651	**–**	–
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	20	**1,471**	1,145	**48**	55
Obligations under finance leases	21	**–**	30	**–**	–
Taxation		**292**	337	**–**	–
		1,763	1,512	**48**	55
Total equity and liabilities		**14,387**	11,197	**8,011**	7,592

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 14 September 2009. They were signed on its behalf by Brian Moritz, Director.

GROUP AND COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Exchange reserves £'000	Minority interest £'000	Total £'000
Group						
Balance at 30 June 2007	1,090	6,556	569	(155)	–	8,060
Profit for the year	–	–	1,054	–	–	1,054
Issue of share capital	31	216	–	–	–	247
Exchange translation loss	–	–	–	(327)	–	(327)
Balance at 30 June 2008	1,121	6,772	1,623	(482)	–	9,034
Profit for the year	–	–	1,706	–	172	1,878
Minority interest in subsidiary dividend	–	–	–	–	(103)	(103)
Investment by minorities	–	–	–	–	351	351
Treasury shares	–	–	(49)	–	–	(49)
Share incentive scheme reserve	–	–	134	–	–	134
Exchange translation profit	–	–	–	297	–	297
Balance at 30 June 2009	**1,121**	**6,772**	**3,414**	**(185)**	**420**	**11,542**

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Exchange reserves £'000	Minority interest £'000	Total £'000
Company						
Balance at 30 June 2007	1,090	6,556	(163)	–	–	7,483
Loss for the year	–	–	(193)	–	–	(193)
Issue of share capital	31	216	–	–	–	247
Balance at 30 June 2008	1,121	6,772	(356)	–	–	7,537
Profit for the year	–	–	341	–	–	341
Share incentive scheme reserve	–	–	134	–	–	134
Treasury shares	–	–	(49)	–	–	(49)
Balance at 30 June 2009	**1,121**	**6,772**	**70**	**–**	**–**	**7,963**

GROUP AND COMPANY CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000	Company 2009 £'000	Company 2008 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	26.1	**1,554**	1,320	**(364)**	(214)
Financing income		**204**	82	**33**	32
Financing costs	26.2	**(33)**	(188)	**–**	–
Taxation paid	26.3	**(577)**	(439)	**–**	–
Net cash from operating activities		**1,148**	775	**(331)**	(182)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**1**	35	**–**	–
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment					
- Additions to expand operations	26.4	**(666)**	(626)	**–**	–
- Pre-production expenditure		**(651)**	(233)	**–**	–
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(1,316)**	(824)	**–**	–
Cash flows from financing activities					
Net proceeds on issues of share capital		**–**	247	**–**	247
Purchase of treasury shares		**(49)**	–	**(49)**	–
Dividends received		**–**	–	**800**	–
Proceeds from sale of shares in subsidiary		**540**	–	**–**	–
Net cash acquired with subsidiary		**–**	–	**–**	261
Loans to subsidiary		**–**	–	**(721)**	–
Loans raised		**346**	301	**–**	–
Finance lease payments		**(30)**	(60)	**–**	–
Net cash flows from financing activities		**807**	488	**30**	508
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**639**	439	**(301)**	326
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**1,486**	1,222	**1,024**	698
Effect of exchange rate changes on monetary assets		**73**	(175)	**–**	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**2,198**	1,486	**723**	1,024

1. Accounting policies

a) Presentation of financial information

The consolidated financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, which is considered by the Directors to be the most appropriate presentation currency. The majority of the group transactions are undertaken in South African Rand although all sale prices are denominated in US$.

b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. If in the future such estimates and assumptions, which are based on the Directors' best judgement at the date of the financial statements, deviate from the actual circumstances, the original estimates and assumptions will be modified as appropriate in the year in which the circumstances change.

c) New standards and interpretation

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, there were International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations that were in issue but not yet effective, which have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

The Directors anticipate that the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future years will have no impact on the financial statements except for additional disclosures when the relevant Standards and Interpretations come into effect.

d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and enterprises controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to 30 June each year. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of a subsidiary. All intra-Group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

e) Goodwill

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination, irrespective of the extent of minority interests, are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of the acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is accounted for directly in the income statement. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

f) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of precious metals is recognised in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable effective interest rate.

g) Foreign currency

All assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated at the closing rate. Income and expense items are translated at the average rate for the year with all differences being charged to the income statement.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings are taken directly to equity. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of foreign operations are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rates.

h) Financial instruments

Trade and other receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of any provision is recognised in the income statement.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held by the Group and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows.

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the term of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

i) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of mining assets includes the costs of dismantling and removing items and restoring the site on which they are located.

The Group recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Freehold land is not depreciated.

- Leasehold land — Lease period
- Buildings — 20 years
- Plant and equipment — 10 years
- Motor vehicles — 5 years
- Office equipment — 6 years
- Environmental assets — Life of mine

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, over the term of the relevant lease.

1. Accounting policies continued

j) Pre production expenditure

Pre-production expenditure, including evaluation costs, incurred on mines to establish or expand productive capacity, or to support and maintain that productive capacity is capitalised. Capitalisation ceases when the mine is in a condition necessary to operate as intended by management.

k) Leases

Leases under the terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

l) Inventories

Consumable stores and raw materials are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the weighted average basis, and include costs incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling.

Bullion on hand, gold and platinum in process represent production on hand after the smelting process, gold contained in the elution process, gold loaded carbon in the CIL (carbon-in-leach) and CIP (carbon-in-pulp) processes, gravity concentrates, platinum group metals (PGM) concentrates and any form of precious metal in process where the quantum of the contained metal can be accurately determined. It is valued at the average production cost for the year, including amortisation and depreciation.

m) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed if the recoverable amount increases as a result of a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

Goodwill is assessed annually for possible impairment. Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed.

n) Share-based payments

Equity settled share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions) at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of shares that will eventually vest and adjusted for the effect of non market-based vesting conditions. Fair value is measured by use of the Black Scholes model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

o) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Site restoration
In accordance with the Group's environmental policy and applicable legal requirements, a provision for site restoration in respect of contaminated land is recognised when the land is contaminated.

The estimated long term environmental obligations, comprising rehabilitation and mine closure, are based on the Group's environmental management plans in compliance with current environmental and regulatory requirements. The amounts disclosed in the financial statements as environmental assets and obligations include rehabilitation.

The cost of rehabilitation projects undertaken, which has been included in the provision estimate, are charged to the provision as incurred. The cost of current programs to prevent and control future liabilities are charged to the income statement as incurred.

p) Financing costs
Net financing costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest rate method, interest receivable on funds invested and foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognised in the income statement.

The interest expense component of finance lease payments is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

q) Taxation
Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

2. Segmental analysis
The Group is primarily a producer of precious metals on the African continent.

A geographical analysis is provided in Note 27.

3. Financial risk management
The Group's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include liquidity risk. The Group has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effect of such risks on its financial performance which is provided in note 23.

4. Operating profit before finance costs

Arrived at after taking into account:

	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000
Auditor's remuneration	**47**	37
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		
owned	**160**	218
leased	**4**	26
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**14**	10
Directors' emoluments as set out in note 25	**278**	231

Auditor's remuneration in respect of the Company amounted to £29,000 (2008 : £22,000)

5. Personnel expenses

Wages and salaries	**1,064**	921
National insurance and unemployment fund	**14**	10
Skills development levy	**11**	8
Medical aid contributions	**10**	3
Group life contributions	**19**	13
	1,118	955

Average number of employees

	Number of employees	
Administrative personnel	**18**	15
Production personnel	**257**	164
	275	179

The above average number of employees includes all executive directors and key management personnel.

6. Profit on sale of subsidiary company

	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000
Profit on part disposal of subsidiary company	**420**	–

On 6 October 2008, the Company's subsidiary, Gold Mineral Resources Limited, sold 15% of its shareholding in its South African subsidiary, Goldplat Recovery (Pty) Limited, to a subsidiary of Amabubesi Capital (Pty) Limited, a Black Empowered Company, in compliance with South African legislation.

Of the purchase consideration of £1,012,000 part has been settled by an initial cash payment of £506,000. The balance is being repaid out of dividends declared by Goldplat Recovery (Pty) Limited.

Goldplat Recovery (Pty) Limited is obliged to dispose of a further 11% of its equity by 1 May 2014 to comply with the 26% requirement set by the legislation.

7. Net finance (expense)/income

	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000
Interest income on cash balances held	**63**	82
Foreign exchange gains	**141**	–
Finance income	**204**	82
Interest expense on utilisation of overdraft facility	**(3)**	(12)
Interest on environmental liability	**(10)**	(9)
Foreign exchange loss	**(29)**	(176)
Other	**(1)**	–
Finance expense	**(43)**	(197)

8. Taxation

Current tax expense		
Current year	**480**	500
Prior year	**(18)**	–
Secondary tax on Companies	**69**	92
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(1)**	(55)
Change in tax rate	**(3)**	33
Total income tax expense in income statement	**527**	570

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The difference between the total tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of United Kingdom corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

Profit before tax	**2,405**	1,624
Tax on profit from operations at standard United Kingdom corporation tax rate of 28% (2008 : 29.5%)	**673**	479
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**16**	16
Movement in unrecognised deferred tax	**–**	(21)
Effect of lower tax rates levied on overseas subsidiaries	**(214)**	(29)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	**(17)**	33
Secondary tax paid on dividends declared	**69**	92
Total tax charged for the period	**527**	570

9. Earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per ordinary share is based on the following:

		Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000
Earnings for the purpose of earnings per share	– basic	**1,878**	1,054
	– diluted	**1,923**	1,054

	Number of Shares	Number of Shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year	**112,008,493**	110,406,147
Effect of dilutive options	**9,979,778**	1,576,229
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	**121,988,271**	111,982,376

10. Share based payments

	Number of options 2009	Exercise Price 2009	Number of options 2008	Exercise Price 2008
Share options				
Outstanding at 1 July	**1,200,000**	**10p**		
	750,000	**7.5p**	3,870,000	7.5p
Total	**1,950,000**		3,870,000	
Granted during year	**16,000,000**	**10p**	1,200,000	10p
Exercised during year	**–**		(3,120,000)	7.5p
Outstanding at 30 June	**17,950,000**		1,950,000	

The Company issued 16,000,000 share options to Directors and senior employees . The fair value of these share options has been independently calculated using the Black Scholes Model using the following assumptions:

Risk free interest rate – 2.93%
Expected Volatility – 55%
Expected Dividend yield – 0%
Life of the option – 3.5 years

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at the balance sheet date is 4 years 135 days.

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold/ Leasehold land £'000	Buildings £'000	Plant and equipment £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Office equipment £'000	Insurance spares £'000	Environ-mental asset £'000	Total £'000
Group								
Cost								
Balance at 1 July 2007	128	335	1,361	418	18	47	25	2,332
Additions	–	37	426	155	8	–	74	700
Disposals	–	–	(24)	(78)	–	–	–	(102)
Transfers	–	–	42	–	–	(42)	–	–
Foreign exchange translation	(17)	(38)	(150)	(45)	(2)	(5)	(3)	(260)
Balance at 30 June 2008	**111**	**334**	**1,655**	**450**	**24**	**–**	**96**	**2,670**
Balance at 1 July 2008	111	334	1,655	450	24	–	96	2,670
Additions	–	25	563	18	13	–	2	621
Disposals	–	–	(35)	(4)	(3)	–	–	(42)
Transfers	–	44	(65)	19	2	–	–	–
Foreign exchange translation	(6)	88	159	140	5	–	21	407
Balance at 30 June 2009	**105**	**491**	**2,277**	**623**	**41**	**–**	**119**	**3,656**
Depreciation								
Balance at 1 July 2007	–	44	397	200	7	17	7	672
Depreciation charge for the year	2	16	138	72	4	–	12	244
Disposals	–	–	(9)	(49)	–	–	–	(58)
Transfers	–	–	16	–	–	(16)	–	–
Foreign exchange translation	–	(5)	(43)	(22)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(73)
Balance at 30 June 2008	**2**	**55**	**499**	**201**	**10**	**–**	**18**	**785**
Balance at 1 July 2008	2	55	499	201	10	–	18	785
Depreciation charge for the year	1	11	94	32	4	–	22	164
Disposals	–	–	(18)	(4)	(2)	–	–	(24)
Transfers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign exchange translation	–	10	102	43	2	–	4	161
Balance at 30 June 2009	**3**	**76**	**677**	**272**	**14**	**–**	**44**	**1,086**
Carrying amounts								
Balance at 30 June 2009	**102**	**415**	**1,600**	**351**	**27**	**–**	**75**	**2,570**
Balance at 30 June 2008	109	279	1,156	249	14	–	78	1,885

Plant and equipment with a net book value of £NIL (2008 : £87,337) is subject to finance leases as disclosed in note 21.

12. Pre-production expenditure

	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000	Company 2009 £'000	Company 2008 £'000
Balance at 1 July	**233**	–	**–**	–
Expenditure incurred	**652**	233	**–**	–
Foreign exchange translation	**(1)**	–	**–**	–
Balance at 30 June	**884**	233	**–**	–

During the year under review the Group capitalised all expenditure incurred on the Kilimapesa Hill gold mining project while the mine is in the development phase.

13. Proceeds from sale of shares in subsidiary

Consideration due on sale of 15% of the issued share capital of Goldplat Recovery (Pty) Limited as set out in note 6	**1,012**	–	**–**	–
Received in cash	**(506)**	–	**–**	–
Received from dividends	**(34)**	–	**–**	–
	472	–	**–**	–

14. Inventories

Consumable stores	**457**	261	**–**	–
Raw materials	**522**	471	**–**	–
Precious metal on hand and in process	**494**	406	**–**	–
	1,473	1,138	**–**	–

15. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	**1,571**	1,319	**26**	27
Other receivables	**441**	118	**–**	–
	2,012	1,437	**26**	27

16. Cash and cash equivalents

Bank balances	**1,518**	487	**78**	52
Short term bank deposits	**680**	999	**645**	972
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,198**	1,486	**723**	1,024

17. Share capital

	2009 £'000	2009 No. of shares	2008 £'000	2008 No. of shares
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of 1p	**10,000**	**1,000,000,000**	10,000	1,000,000,000
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 1p	**1,121**	**112,120,000**	1,121	112,120,000
	1,121	**112,120,000**	1,121	112,120,000

Issued share capital includes 400,000 (2008 : NIL) ordinary shares of 1p each held in treasury.

18. Deferred taxation

	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000	Company 2009 £'000	Company 2008 £'000
Balance at 1 July	**241**	292	**–**	–
Current charge				
- temporary differences	**(1)**	(50)	**–**	–
- change in tax rate	**(3)**	30	**–**	–
Foreign exchange translation	**52**	(31)	**–**	–
Balance at 30 June	**289**	241	**–**	–
Comprising:				
Capital allowances	**(353)**	(283)	**–**	–
Prepayments	**64**	42	**–**	–
Provisions	**289**	241	**–**	–

19. Loans and borrowings

Balance at 1 July	**301**	–	**–**	–
Advances during the year	**346**	301	**–**	–
Balance at 30 June	**647**	301	**–**	–

The loan represents advances made by International Gold Exploration (AB) under the terms of the agreement with Kilimapesa Gold (Pty) Limited. The loan is interest free and fixed terms of repayment of the loan have not been set.

The Company is in the process of acquiring the 50% shareholding and claims held by International Gold Exploration (AB) as disclosed in the subsequent events note.

20. Trade and other payables

	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000	Company 2009 £'000	Company 2008 £'000
Trade creditors	**665**	325	**21**	55
Accruals	**806**	820	**27**	–
Total	**1,471**	1,145	**48**	55

21. Obligations under finance leases

	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000	Company 2009 £'000	Company 2008 £'000
Group				
Minimum instalment – less than one year	**–**	31	**–**	–
Interest	**–**	(1)	**–**	–
Principal	**–**	30	**–**	–

22. Provisions

	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000	Company 2009 £,000	Company 2008 £'000
Environmental obligation				
Balance at 1 July	**109**	31	**–**	–
Acquisition of subsidiary	**–**	73	**–**	–
Provisions made during the year	**2**	8	**–**	–
Unwinding of discount	**11**	(3)	**–**	–
Foreign exchange translation	**24**	–	**–**	–
Balance at 30 June	**146**	109	**–**	–

23. Financial instruments

Exposure to credit, interest rate and currency risks arises in the normal course of the Group's business.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the GBP. The currences giving rise to this risk are primarily U.S. Dollar, South African Rand, Ghanaian Cedi and the Kenyan Shilling.

23. Financial instruments (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Group generally adopts a policy of ensuring that its exposure to changes in interest rates is on a floating rate basis.

Credit risk

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group primarily deals with reputable mining houses and is unlikely to suffer any losses from this risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

Liquidity risk

The Group reviews its facilities regularly to ensure that it has adequate funds for operations and expansion plans.

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders.

Fair values

The fair values of financial instruments, such as, interest-bearing loans and borrowings, finance lease liabilities, trade and other receivables/payables are substantially identical to carrying amounts reflected in the balance sheet.

Market risk

Due to the nature of the Group's operations, it is mainly exposed to the following risks:

- Fluctuations in the price of gold;
- Exchange rate risk at its operations.

During the year under review the following applied:

	High	Low	Average
Gold price – USD/oz	987	702	872
Rand / US Dollar exchange rate	7.15	11.85	9.04
GBP / US Dollar exchange rate	2.01	1.35	1.62
GHC / US Dollar exchange rate	1.02	1.51	1.30

Sensitivity analysis

The Group has applied the following assumptions in its sensitivity analysis:

	High case scenario	Low case scenario
Gold price – USD/oz	972	772
Rand / US Dollar exchange rate	8,50	7,50
GHC / US Dollar exchange rate	1,70	1,30
GBP / US Dollar exchange rate	1,70	1,40
Equivalent Rand price per kilogram	265,629	186,152
Equivalent GHC price per kilogram	53,126	32,266
Equivalent GBP price per kilogram	18,382	17,728

23. Financial instruments (continued)

The Group's sensitivity to market risk

The following table illustrates the Group's sensitivity to these risks based on the above assumptions:

	High case scenario £'000	Low case scenario £'000
Effect on profits based on these assumptions:		
- Gold Recovery Ghana Limited	1,828	(458)
- Goldplat Recovery (Pty) Limited	369	(2,039)

24. Related parties

Transactions with Group companies

The Group's subsidiary Goldplat Recovery (Pty) Limited had the following related party transactions and balances with Gold Recovery Ghana Limited and Kilimapesa Gold (Pty) Limited.

Transactions with other related parties

During the year the Group paid professional fees to MSP Secretaries, a company in which BM Moritz is a director, in relation to accounting services provided, totaling £3,000 (2008 - £3,000). In addition the Group paid professional fees to Share Registrars, a subsidiary of MSP Secretaries, in relation to the maintenance of the Company's share register, totaling £3,000 (2008 - £3,000)

In the year the group paid fees to Chromex Mining plc, a company in which BM Moritz is a director, in relation to rent and other office running costs, totaling £17,000 (2008 - £16,000).

	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000
Gold Recovery Ghana Limited		
- Trade and other receivables	**–**	167
- Trade and other payables	**–**	205
- Goods, equipment and services supplied	**159**	316
- Purchases of precious metals	**774**	2,013
Kilimapesa Gold (Pty)Limited		
- Trade and other receivables	**1,480**	19
- Goods, equipment and services supplied	**290**	–

Loans provided by the Company to Group companies are disclosed in note 29.

Pricing policies

Transactions with related parties take place on the terms no more favourable than transactions with unrelated parties.

25. Directors' emoluments

	2008 Executive £'000	2008 Non-executive £'000	2008 Total £'000
Salaries	149	–	149
Fees	26	39	65
Other benefits	15	2	17
Subtotal	190	41	231

	2009 Executive £'000	**2009 Non-executive £'000**	**2009 Total £'000**
Salaries	**149**	**–**	**149**
Fees	**70**	**43**	**113**
Other benefits	**16**	**–**	**16**
Subtotal	**235**	**43**	**278**

Apart from the Directors the emoluments paid to key management personnel amounted to £139,000 (2008: £113,000). The highest paid Director received £146,000 (2008: £114,000) during the year.

During the year the group paid J W Capital Ideas in relation to the services provided by Mr J Woolgar in his role as Non-Executive Director, fees totaling £18,000 (2008: £16,000). These amounts are included in the disclosure above.

26. Notes to the cash flow statement

	Group 2009 £'000	Group 2008 £'000	Company 2009 £'000	Company 2008 £'000
26.1 Cash generated by operations				
Operating income before interest and taxation	**1,824**	1,739	**(492)**	(225)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**164**	244	**–**	–
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**16**	9	**–**	–
Share incentive scheme charged to income statement	**134**	–	**134**	–
Operating income before working capital changes	**2,138**	1,992	**(358)**	(225)
(Increase) in inventories	**(335)**	(720)	**–**	–
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**(575)**	(552)	**1**	(19)
Increase in trade and other payables	**326**	600	**(7)**	30
	1,554	1,320	**(364)**	(214)
26.2 Financing cost				
As per income statement	**43**	197	**–**	–
Less: Fair value adjustment on environmental liability	**(10)**	(9)	**–**	–
Total	**33**	188	**–**	–
26.3 Taxation paid				
Owing at the beginning of the year	**337**	184	**–**	–
As per income statement	**463**	500	**–**	–
Secondary tax on companies	**69**	92	**–**	–
Owing at the end of the year	**(292)**	(337)	**–**	–
Taxation paid	**577**	439	**–**	–
26.4 Acquisition of property, plant and equipment				
Additions for the year	**668**	700	**–**	–
Less: Additions to environmental assets	**(2)**	(74)	**–**	–
Total	**666**	626	**–**	–

27. Segmental report

	South Africa £'000	Ghana £'000	Kenya £'000	United Kingdom £'000	Total £'000
Revenue from precious metals	7,928	3,995	–	–	11,923
Intercompany adjustment	(774)	–	–	–	(774)
Revenue	**7,154**	**3,995**	**–**	**–**	**11,149**
Cost of sales	(5,761)	(3,238)	–	–	(8,999)
Intercompany adjustment	774	–	–	–	774
Cost of sales	**(4,987)**	**(3,238)**	**–**	**–**	**8,225**
Gross profit	**2,167**	**757**	**–**	**–**	**2,924**
Administrative expenses	(427)	(173)	–	(500)	(1,100)
Operating profit/(loss) before finance cost	**1,740**	**584**	**–**	**(500)**	**1,824**
Other income	–	–	–	420	420
Net finance income	8	54	–	99	161
Profit before tax	**1,748**	**638**	**–**	**19**	**2,405**
Taxation	(527)	–	–	–	(527)
Profit for the year	**1,221**	**638**	**–**	**19**	**1,878**
Segment assets	4,566	1,536	1,797	6,488	14,387
Segment liabilities	(1,790)	(322)	(685)	(48)	(2,845)
Other segment items					
Capital expenditure	158	169	946	–	1,273
Depreciation	122	42	–	–	164

28. Investments

	Company 2009 £'000	Company 2008 £'000
Company		
Investment in Gold Mineral Resources Ltd	**6,425**	6,425

Group

As at 30 June 2009 the Group had the following subsidiaries:

Name of Company	Country of incorporation	Interest	Activity
Gold Mineral Resources Ltd – Directly	Guernsey	100 %	Holding company
Goldplat Recovery (Pty) Ltd – Indirectly	South Africa	85 %	Mining and minerals
Gold Recovery Ghana Ltd – Indirectly	Ghana	100 %	Mining and minerals
Kilimapesa Gold (Pty) Ltd – Indirectly	Kenya	50 %	Mining and minerals

Goldplat plc has agreed to purchase the 50% shareholding in International Gold Exploration AB as set out in note 32.

29. Loans to subsidiary companies

	Company 2009 £'000	Company 2008 £'000
Funds advanced to Gold Mineral Resources Limited	**837**	116
	837	116

Interest is charged at 2% above LIBOR on the monthly outstanding balances. The interest was waived for the year ended 30 June 2009.

30. Goodwill

	Company 2009 £'000	Company 2008 £'000
Balance at 1 July	**5,018**	5,018
Part disposal of subsidiary company	**(240)**	–
Balance at 30 June	**4,778**	5,018

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of Gold Mineral Resources Ltd.

31. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at the Balance Sheet date as at 30 June 2009. (30 June 2008 : NIL)

32. Events subsequent to the reporting period

The Company's subsidiary, Gold Recovery Ghana Limited, has entered into an agreement dated 9 July 2009 to acquire a 51 year lease over a property adjacent to its current operations for a consideration of US$200,000. The property is 2.52 acres in extent. The intention is to utilise the land, initially as a storage area for its growing stockpiles, many of which are currently stored off-site.

Goldplat plc, through its wholly owned subsidiary Gold Mineral Resources Limited (GMR), has signed an agreement with International Gold Exploration AB (IGE) whereby GMR will acquire IGE's shares and loan account in Kilimapesa Gold (Pty) Ltd for a total consideration of US$2,700,000. Kilimapesa Gold (Pty) Ltd will thereafter be wholly owned by GMR and the existing agreement with IGE relating to the management of Kilimapesa Gold (Pty) Ltd will be cancelled. Certain substantive provisions regarding the partial transfer of the existing mining lease are delaying the completion of the agreement at this point. A supplementary agreement has been prepared and the Directors are of the the opinion that this matter will be resolved with the Kenyan authorities within a reasonable period.

The purchase consideration of US$2,700,000 will be settled by an initial instalment of US$1,200,000 on completion of the agreement and six monthly instalments thereafter of US$250,000 each. Goldplat plc guarantees that all payments will be met.

33. Control

60.97% of the shares of Goldplat are held by Artemis Trustees Ltd on behalf of various other trusts none of which has a controlling interest in the company

Designed and produced by Buckley Deane Wakefield