Appendix 4E
Final Report
for the Financial Year Ended 30 June 2009

Name of entity

Symex Holdings Limited

ABN or equivalent company reference

29 091 035 353

Financial year ended ('current period')

30 June 2009

Previous corresponding period ended

30 June 2008

For announcement to the market **$A'000**

Sales Revenue	Down	5%	to	149,363
Profit after tax attributable to members	Up	18%	to	9,444
Net profit for the period attributable to members	Up	18%	to	9,444

NTA Backing	**Current Period (cents per share)**	**Previous Corresponding Period (cents per share)**
Net tangible asset backing per ordinary security	24.88	19.20

Final Dividends (distributions)	**Amount per security (cents per share)**	**Franked amount per security (cents per share)**
Current period	2.00	2.00
Previous corresponding period	0.00¢	0.00¢

Supplementary comments

Please refer to the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009 for an explanation of the above figures.

Statements of financial performance

Please refer to the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Statements of financial position

Please refer to the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Statements of cash flows

Please refer to the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Controlled entities

Please refer to the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Other significant information

Please refer to the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Earnings per share

Please refer to the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Significant features of operating performance

Symex Holdings Limited (ASX : SYM) announced a consolidated Net Profit After Tax (NPAT) for the year ended 30th June 2009 of $9.444 million.

The reported NPAT is within the profit guidance of $9.0m to $10.0m released to the ASX on 21st August 2008.

The Director's are extremely pleased with this result, which is an 18% increase on the previous year's NPAT.

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2009, Symex will pay a final fully franked dividend of 2.0 cents per share which will be payable on 16th October 2009 to all shareholders registered on the record date of 25th September 2009. (2008: nil)

Financial Performance

The NPAT result of $9.444m is a significant improvement on last year's NPAT of $8.023m. The Specialty Chemicals division was primarily responsible for an increase in profitability – see Note 2 Segment Results.

The debt reduction strategy that was in place throughout the year was very successful. We reduced our total borrowings from $51.03m at the end of FY08 to $36.406m at the end of FY09 ie a total reduction of $14.624m for the year. This was the key driver behind lowering our interest expense from $4.407m in FY08 to $2.752m in FY09.

The key focus for the business has been to reduce borrowings over the last 12 months.

Oleo Chemical Business

Over the last twelve months, we have continued to pursue a strategy that optimized the return on all products sold. This resulted in an improvement in the results for the year ended 30th June 2009.

The oleochemical environment was not immune to the worldwide economic situation, with an unusually high level of volatility throughout the year. In particular, the first half of the year saw substantially higher demand for oleochemical products when compared to the second half of the year.

In terms of capital expenditure, we have maintained a tight control over spending. At this point, we do not see a need to improve the capacity of the plant at Port Melbourne, and hence, all expenditure has been of a "maintenance" type. This is due to the adoption of a "lower volume/higher pricing" strategy that was implemented at the start of FY08. As such, we have run the plant at approximately 20% below its capacity throughout the year.

Other points to note for the year include the following :

- Total USD receipts were USD 32.0m. The average exchange rate for receipts for the year was 0.7892
- We do not have any foreign exchange cover for USD.
- Total YEN receipts were YEN 854.0m. The average exchange rate for receipts for the year was 77.8487
- We have foreign exchange cover for YEN as follows :
    - $Y 540m from July 09 to June 10 inclusive at an exchange rate of 61.90
    - $Y 240m from July 10 to December 2010 inclusive at an exchange rate of 55.10
- The average price for our main raw material, tallow, was $ 677 per tonne versus $ 851 per tonne for the previous year.

The turnaround in the business has been continued in the last twelve months. We appreciate the on-going support of employees in the oleochemical plant, and their unions in facing the need to restore profitability.

Fast Moving Consumer Goods Business (FMCG)

The directors are very pleased to report strong growth in both turnover and market share for the year.

The major strategies outlined in last year's report; focus on expansion of core brands, gaining the support for those brands from the major retailers and an expanded sales/marketing resource to support growth have all combined to deliver the positive result.

Fast Moving Consumer Goods Business (FMCG) (Continued)

The main challenges in the current retail environment relate to retailers efforts to reduce complexity, offer fewer brands and expand their private label business. While this poses an obvious risk to many brands, it does mean that brands that remain on the shelf will gain a bigger market share. From our perspective we do see the environment as extremely challenging and while we see a number of risks to our traditional business, we also see and are working to capitalise on opportunities.

Brands

The strong performance of the business reflects a substantial improvement in the performance of our core brands. In personal wash, Country Life gained market share and continued to be rewarded by consumers who appreciate the quality and value the brand offers.

In fabric care, Huggie made pleasing gains during year with consumers responding positively to Pental's new concentrated offerings. The move to concentrates in the fabric and laundry categories is expected to provide good growth opportunities and also fulfils environmental objectives targeted by retailers and manufacturers alike.

New Zealand consumers continued to support the Sunlight brand, resulting in solid growth in our traditional dishwashing business as well of the launch of Sunlight laundry concentrate in New Zealand.

Unfortunately we did see some loss of retail space for minor brands, with deletions in the toothpaste and fire lighter categories.

We are pleased with the overall performance of brands and the success of current strategies.

Private Label / Contract

At the end of FY08 Pental separated its Private Label and Contracts business into the separate business unit that would better service retailers and major brand marketers. All aspects of the supply chain process from R&D through manufacturing to final delivery have been studied and improved to ensure the business is able to offer major clients impeccable quality and service.

We see this segment of the business as a key part of our future and an area for strong growth. We are pleased to report excellent results and expect continuous growth in the coming year.

Other factors which have affected or likely to affect the results

Please refer to the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Compliance Statement

This report should be read in conjunction with the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009.

Greg Tremewen	Allister Tomkins
Managing Director	Executive Director
14 August 2009	14 August 2009

Symex Holdings Limited

29 091 035 353

Annual report for the financial year ended 30 June 2009

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Chairman's review

In what has been a very difficult trading year due to the world financial crisis it is pleasing to report continued improvement in the profitability of Symex. The NPAT improvement over the previous year was 18% and was within the profit guidance provided in August 2008.

Management continued with the strategy of cost reduction, debt reduction and margin improvement. The debt reduction was an outstanding success for the 12 months to 30th June 2009. Total borrowings were reduced from $51.030m to $36.406m and the focus on profitability and cashflow will continue in 09/10. The Board sees a strong balance sheet as being paramount to future growth opportunities for Symex.

The turnaround in the Oleo Chemical business continued this year with an improved result over the previous year as the strategy of margin improvement continued. However the business was not immune to the world wide economic downturn, especially in the second half of the year when we saw the continuation of higher tallow prices, a strong Australian dollar and depressed customer demand all impact the result.

Together with the reduction in debt one of the most pleasing aspects of the year was the continued improvement in the Fast Moving Consumer Goods Business (FMCG) where we saw strong growth in both turnover and market share. Increased market share in Australia for our core brands of Country Life and Huggie and growth in the Sunlight brand in New Zealand were core drivers for this improvement.

Private label is a key strategy in the FMCG and the company sees this as a strong growth opportunity. This segment delivered excellent results.

There is no doubt the continued strong focus on debt, operational excellence and capex control have been the catalysts behind the net profit after tax rising from $8.023 million in the previous year to $9.444m this year. This continued improvement is the result of excellent management and the efforts of all employees in what has been a very difficult economic environment. On behalf of the shareholders, the Board thanks Greg and Allister and all our employees in each business unit.

The board continues to have concerns about global economic conditions and their possible impact on the Oleochemical business in the coming year. However, Directors remain confident in the overall stability of the group's earnings and in light of of the now strong financial position have decided to restore the payment of dividends and will pay a 2 cent dividend in respect of 2009 financial year.

Finally, the Board on behalf of all Shareholders, would like to thank the former Chairman Alan Stockdale for his services to the Company. Alan was the inaugural Chairman of Symex and served the company with great dedication and leadership for almost 10 years.

Peter Robinson
Chairman

Corporate governance statement

Introduction

This statement outlines the main Corporate Governance practices that were in place throughout the financial year. Unless otherwise stated, the best practice recommendations of the ASX Corporate Governance Council ("the Recommendations") were followed during the financial year.

The Symex Board has adopted various Charters and Policies referred to below. Unless otherwise stated, all Charters and Policies can be accessed at www.symex.com.au

Board of Directors and its committees

Role of the Board

The Board's primary role is the protection and enhancement of long-term shareholder value.

To fulfil this role, the Board is responsible for the overall corporate governance of Symex Holdings Limited and its controlled entities ("the Company" and collectively "the consolidated entity") including its strategic direction, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of these goals.

Board Charter

The Board operates under a Charter. The Charter sets out formally the procedures under which the Board operates. The major provisions of the Charter are discussed below.

Directors appointed receive a written agreement setting out the terms and conditions of their appointment, and the standards and duties expected of them.

The Board meets as appropriate. The full Board currently holds scheduled monthly meetings, plus any extraordinary meetings at such other times as may be necessary to address any specific significant matters that may arise. Proper notice must be given of each meeting, and Management and Financial Reports relevant to the Agenda are to be provided in sufficient time to allow Directors to review and assess the content of the reports and to formulate any queries.

Standing items on the Agenda include:

- the managing director's report;
- management financial reports;
- confirmation of any securities trading by directors;
- continuous disclosure confirmation; and
- key risks

The responsibilities of the Board, which are reserved for the Board and not delegated to management, are set out in the Charter, and include:

- Oversight of the business and affairs of the Company;
- Establishment of control and accountability systems;
- Establishment with management of a strategic direction, supporting strategies and operating performance objectives;
- Appointing the Managing Director and Executive Director; and
- Reviewing and ratifying systems of risk management and internal compliance and control, codes of conduct and legal compliance.

The Board or individual directors may retain, at the Company's expense, outside consultants or advisors to advise the Board independently on any matter. Individual board members seeking such advice must obtain the prior approval of the Chairman, which may not be unreasonably withheld, and the advice will be made available to all board members as appropriate.

Composition of the Board

The names of the directors of the Company in office at the date of this Statement are set out in the Directors' Report of the Financial Report, along with their skills, experience and responsibilities. The Board currently comprises four non-executive directors and two executive directors. Of the four non executive directors, three meet the test for independence suggested by the Recommendations, including the Chairman, who is not the CEO. While there is not currently a majority of independent directors suggested by the Recommendations, during the period until 5 March 2009 there was such a majority, and given the size and operations of the Company and the size of the current Board, the Board did not think it necessary or appropriate to appoint another independent director.

All directors are involved in structuring the Board to ensure that its skill sets best meet the requirements of the Company's operations. The Board has therefore not formed a Nominations Committee given its size and the size of the Symex business.

There are no restrictions on length of tenure other than compulsory retirement by rotation discussed below. Given the size of the Symex Board, and the nature of its business, the Board is of the view that length of tenure is not an important factor in determining independence of directors.

The role of shareholders in director appointments is recognised in that:

- At each AGM, one third of the directors longest in office other than the Managing Director (rounded up) must retire, and may offer themselves for re-election by shareholders;
- There are no agreements between directors and the Company that fetter or remove the ultimate rights of shareholders, and shareholders alone, to remove directors from office.

Audit Committee

The Board operates an Audit Committee. That Committee operates under a Charter.

The Audit Committee's role is to advise on the establishment and maintenance of a framework of internal control and appropriate ethical standards for the management of the Company. It also gives the Board of Directors additional assurance regarding the quality and reliability of financial information prepared for use by the Board in determining policies or for inclusion in the financial report.

The members of the Audit Committee are:

Mark Evans (Chair)
Peter Robinson
John Rishworth

The audit committee consists only of independent directors, and the Chair is not Chairman of the Board. The members of the Committee all have extensive experience in financial matters.

Details of their qualifications and experience can be found in the Directors' Report section of this Annual Report.

Details of meetings of this Committee can be found in the Directors' Report section of this Annual Report.

The responsibilities of the Audit Committee are set out in its Charter, and include:

- Reviewing the annual and half-year financial reports and other financial information distributed externally.
- Monitoring corporate risk assessment and processes; and
- Monitoring the establishment of an appropriate internal control framework, and appropriate ethical standards.

Remuneration

The Board as a whole performs the functions of a Remuneration Committee given the size of the Board and the Symex business. Remuneration is dealt with along the following guidelines:

- Remuneration of senior employees other than executive directors is determined by the Managing Director and monitored by the Board;
- Remuneration of Executive Directors including the Managing Director is determined by the Board;
- Remuneration of Non-executive Directors is determined by the Board on advice from the Managing Director; and
- Advice on remuneration is sought where appropriate from third party remuneration specialists.

Remuneration of directors and executives is set out in full in the Remuneration section of the Directors' Report.

Director dealings in Company shares

The Constitution permits directors to acquire shares in the Company. The Company has adopted a written policy which:

- Prohibits trading within specific time periods when it will be assumed directors and senior employees are likely to be in possession of price sensitive information not known to the market, and trading at any time when directors and senior employees are actually in possession of such information;
- Prevents short term or speculative trading by those persons; and
- Requires the Chairman and Managing Director to be informed before trading of any sort occurs.

Directors must advise the ASX of any transactions conducted by them in shares in the Company. Each director has entered into a written agreement with the Company whereby the director agrees to advise the Company of any trading to enable the Company to fulfil its obligations to advise ASX.

Conflict of Interest

Directors must keep the Board advised, on an on going basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the Company. The Board has developed procedures to assist directors to disclose potential conflicts of interest, and declarations of interests is a standing agenda item for each Board meeting. Details of director related entity transactions with the Company and consolidated entity are set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Performance of the Board, individual directors and key executives

The Board undertakes its own internal review of its performance and the performance of directors. Given the size of the Board, the experience of the individuals who are Board members, and the Company's operations, the Board is of the view that a formal review is not necessary and would be unproductive.

The Board as a whole reviews the performance of the executive directors, including the Managing Director, on an on-going basis.

Other executives receive performance reviews under the Company's annual performance review program.

Risk management and internal control framework

During the period, the Company operated a risk management and internal control framework that can be described as follows:

Financial reporting

- Monthly actual results are reported against budget and revised forecasts for the year are prepared regularly;
- The Company reports to shareholders half-yearly. Procedures are also in place to ensure that price sensitive information is reported to the ASX in accordance with the Continuous Disclosure requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act 2001;
- The Managing Director has signed statements to the Board for the full and half year financial reports confirming that:
  - The Company's financial reports present a true and fair view, in all material respects of the Company's financial condition and operational results and are in accordance with relevant accounting standards;
  - The statement given above is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the Board;
  - The Company's risk management and internal compliance and control system is operating efficiently in all material respects.

Quality and integrity of personnel

- Formal appraisals are conducted at least annually for management and staff;
- The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for all employees;
- The Company has written policies and procedures concerning issues such as health and safety in the workplace, harassment and equal opportunity.

Risk reporting

During the period management commenced reporting to the Board on key risks associated with the Company's business, and management's response in mitigating those risks. Key risks is now a standing item on Board meeting agendas, and management reports on whether risk is being effectively managed.

Audit Committee

Functions of the Audit Committee set out in its Charter include:

- Monitoring corporate risk assessment and processes; and
- Monitoring the establishment of an appropriate internal control framework.

Investment appraisal

The Company has clearly defined guidelines for capital expenditure. These include annual budgets, detailed appraisal and review procedures, levels of authority and due diligence requirements where businesses are being acquired or divested.

Ethical standards

The consolidated entity has a Code of Conduct Manual which sets out the standards in accordance with which each director, manager and employee of the consolidated entity is expected to act. The requirement to comply with these ethical standards is communicated to all employees. The manual deals with the following main areas:

- Professional conduct;
- Dealing with customers and consumers;
- Dealing with suppliers;
- Dealing with advisors and regulators;
- Dealing with security of confidential information;
- Dealing with financial and operational integrity;
- Dealing with occupational health and safety; and
- Dealing with whistle blowing and the company's obligation to investigate.

All directors, managers and employees are expected to act with the utmost integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the consolidated entity. Every employee has a nominated supervisor to whom they may refer any issues arising from their employment.

The Code also includes a section concerning compliance, which stresses the Company's policy that, at all times, it complies with all legal obligations and other obligations arising under instruments such as the ASX Listing Rules and requires that its managers, employees, agents and other representatives do so too. The Code provides assistance to employees concerning obtaining information about their legal obligations.

Disclosure of information

The Board has adopted a written policy on disclosure of information to:

- Ensure that shareholders and the market are provided with timely and effective disclosure of material information;
- Comply with the continuous and periodic disclosure requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act 2001;
- Ensuring equal access to material information for all interested parties.

The policy focuses primarily on continuous disclosure obligations, but also deals with other disclosures, setting out obligations and procedures to be followed under the following headings:

- Continuous disclosure
    - At Board meetings
    - Between Board meetings
- Process of Disclosure
- Media speculation and false markets
- Periodic disclosure

The role of shareholders

The Board aims to ensure that shareholders are informed of all major developments affecting the consolidated entity's state of affairs. Information is communicated to shareholders as follows:

- The annual report contains a review of the operations of the consolidated entity during the period. The audited financial report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and is lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and the Australian Stock Exchange. The full financial report is available to all shareholders on request;
- Proposed major changes in the consolidated entity which may impact on share ownership rights are submitted to a vote of shareholders;
- Notice of all meetings of shareholders is given to all shareholders, with appropriate explanatory material;
- The Board encourages full participation of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the consolidated entity's strategy and goals. Important issues are presented to the shareholders as single resolutions. The Company's auditor attends the Annual General Meeting to answer questions that shareholders may have, and appropriate time is allowed at the meeting for such questions.

Directors' report

The directors of Symex Holdings Limited submit herewith the annual financial report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2009. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the directors report as follows:

Information about the directors and senior management

The names and particulars of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name & Qualifications	Age	Experience and Responsibilities
Mr Peter Robinson B.Eco (Mon) Non-Executive Independent Chairman	66	Peter has a wealth of experience in the manufacturing sector within Australia and internationally. He was the Chief Executive of ACI Packaging Group and Vice President of Owens-Illinois, Inc, the parent company of ACI Packaging Group. Previous roles include Chief Operating Officer and Director of BTR Nylex Limited, and General Manager of Bowater Scott. Appointed Director on 29 November 2002. Appointed Chairman on 5 March 2009.
Mr Greg Tremewen B. Bus (Acc) Managing Director	46	Over 17 years service with the company and former owners, Unilever/Uniqema and ICI. Roles included Customer Service Manager, Supply Chain Manager, Commercial Manager and Finance Director. Greg was a former owner of DCS International Pty Ltd. Appointed Managing Director on 28 May 2007.
Mr Allister Tomkins B. Bus (Eco & Bus Adm) Executive Director	42	Over 15 years service with the company and former owners, Unilever/Uniqema and ICI. Extensive sales, marketing, customer service and supply chain experience. Allister has strong relationships with customers, sales agents and distributors. Allister was a former owner of DCS International Pty Ltd. Appointed Executive Director on 28 May 2007.
Mr Mark Evans B.Bus (Acc), ASIA Non-Executive Independent Director	44	Mark is Managing Director of Normanby Capital Pty Ltd and has wide experience in the corporate advisory field including IPO's, mergers, acquisitions and all aspects of capital raising. Mark was Managing Director of Kids Campus Limited and is currently Chairman of Dental Corporation Holdings Ltd and a Director of CFK Childcare Centres Ltd. Appointed Director on 23 December 1999.
Mr Alan Johnstone Non-Executive Independent Director	69	Alan has extensive experience in retailing and is the founder and Chairman of the Penfold Motors Group which is one of the largest car retailers in Victoria. Appointed Director 3 September 2003.
Mr John Rishworth Non-Executive Independent Director	70	John has worked in the Fast Moving Consumer Goods sector for the last thirty years. He held significant senior positions within Woolworths before founding his own successful retail brokerage business in 1987. Since selling that business he has taken on a number of consultancy assignments within the retail sector. Appointed Director 8 September 2004.
Hon Alan Stockdale LL.B, B.A. Former Non-Executive Independent Chairman	64	Appointed Chairman on 18 February 2000. Resigned on 5 March 2009.

The above named directors held office during the whole of the financial year and since the end of the financial year except for Mr Alan Stockdale, who resigned on 5 March 2009.

Any directorships of other listed companies held by directors in the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year are indicated above under “experience and responsibilities”.

Directors' shareholdings

The following table sets out each director's relevant interest in shares, debentures, and rights or options in shares or debentures of the company or a related body corporate as at the date of this report.

Directors	Fully paid ordinary shares Number	Share options Number
Peter Robinson	705,511	-
Greg Tremewen	6,447,578	4,000,000
Allister Tomkins	7,999,112	4,000,000
Mark Evans	-	-
Alan Johnstone	15,651,024	-
John Rishworth	11,429	-

Share options granted to directors and senior management

During and since the end of the financial year, no share options were granted to directors or senior management.

Company secretary

Name & qualifications	Experience and Responsibilities
Mr Oliver Carton B Juris LLB Company Secretary	Oliver is a qualified lawyer with over 20 years experience in a variety of corporate roles. He currently runs his own consulting business, and was previously a Director of the Chartered Accounting firm KPMG where he managed its Corporate Secretarial Group. Prior to that, he was a senior legal officer with ASIC. Oliver is an experienced company secretary and is currently company secretary of a number of listed and unlisted companies, ranging from Symex Holdings Limited to the not for profit Melbourne Symphony Orchestra Pty Ltd.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the consolidated entity during the course of the financial year were the manufacture and distribution of oleo products, glycerine and personal care and home products. There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the consolidated entity during the year other than those disclosed below.

Review of operations

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We are pleased with the overall performance of brands and the success of current strategies.

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We see this segment of the business as a key part of our future and an area for strong growth. We are pleased to report excellent results and expect continuous growth in the coming year.

Changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes throughout the year.

Subsequent events

There has not been any matter or circumstance occurring subsequent to the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years, except for the declaration of a dividend (refer note 23).

Future developments

Disclosure of information regarding likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity in future financial years and the expected results of those operations is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity. Accordingly, this information has not been disclosed in this report.

Environmental regulations

The consolidated entity's operations are subject to significant environmental legislation under State legislation in relation to its manufacturing operations. Licenses and agreements relevant to the environmental performance of its operations are held with South East Water Limited, the Environment Protection Authority and the WorkCover Authority.

Environmental management
The consolidated entity is committed to achieving a high standard of environmental performance. It has established an Environmental Improvement Plan (EIP) in conjunction with the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), local residential and industrial communities. This Environmental Improvement Plan takes into consideration the regular monitoring of environmental compliance with environmental regulations and internal business targets. The EIP plan covers and is responsible for:

- Setting and communicating environmental objectives and quantified targets;
- Monitoring progress against these objectives and targets;
- Implementing environmental management plans in operating areas which may have a significant environmental impact;
- Identifying where remedial actions are required and implementing action plans; and
- Regular monitoring of license requirements, with performance against license conditions reported to the various State regulators on a regular basis.

To ensure that all environmental responsibilities are met, performance is reported to the Site Management Group and to the Board as required.

Performance against compliance requirements
Compliance with the requirements of environmental regulations and with specific requirements of site environmental licences were achieved with no instances of non-compliance in relation to licence requirements noted during the financial year end up until the date of this report.

Dividends

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2009, Symex will pay a final fully franked dividend of 2.0 cents per share which will be payable on 16th October 2009 to all shareholders registered on the record date 25th September 2009. (2008: nil)

Shares under option or issued on exercise of options

Details of unissued shares or interests under option as at the date of this report are:

Issuing entity	Class of shares	Expiry date of options	Exercise price of option	Number of shares under option
Symex Holdings Limited	Ordinary	18 July 2010	$1.24	550,000
Symex Holdings Limited	Ordinary	30 June 2010	$1.51	1,200,000
Symex Holdings Limited	Ordinary	30 June 2010	$0.55	2,000,000
Symex Holdings Limited	Ordinary	30 June 2010	$0.70	2,000,000
Symex Holdings Limited	Ordinary	30 June 2010	$0.80	2,000,000
Symex Holdings Limited	Ordinary	30 June 2010	$0.90	2,000,000
				9,750,000

All options expire on the earlier of their expiry date or termination of the employee's employment. These options do not entitle the holder to participate in any share issue of the Company or any other body corporate.

During or since the end of the financial year, no fully paid ordinary shares were issued by the Company as a result of the exercise of options.

Indemnification of officers and auditors

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the company (as named above), the company secretary, Oliver Carton, and all executive officers of the company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

Directors' meetings

The following table sets out the number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director (while they were a director or committee member). During the financial year, 10 board meetings and 2 audit committee meetings were held.

	Board of directors		Audit committee	
Directors	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**
Peter Robinson	10	8	2	1
Alan Stockdale	6	4	2	1
Greg Tremewen	10	10	-	-
Allister Tomkins	10	9	-	-
Mark Evans	10	9	2	2
Alan Johnstone	10	9	-	-
John Rishworth	10	10	-	-

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No proceedings have been brought against the company.

Non-audit services

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in note 33 to the financial statements.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf) is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence, based on advice received from the Audit Committee, for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor, and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Code of Conduct APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 18 of the annual report.

Rounding off of amounts

The company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/0100, dated 10 July 1998, and in accordance with that Class Order amounts in the directors' report and the financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Remuneration report

This remuneration report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each director and senior management personnel of Symex Holdings Limited.

The directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity during the year were:

• Peter Robinson	Non-executive Independent Chairman	
• Greg Tremewen	Managing Director	
• Allister Tomkins	Executive Director	
• Mark Evans	Non-executive Independent Director	
• Alan Johnstone	Non-executive Independent Director	
• John Rishworth	Non-executive Independent Director	
• Cosi Papallo	General Manager	Pental Products Pty Ltd
• Mary Kanellos	General Manager	Symex Holdings Limited
• Peter Costello	Production Manager	Symex Holdings Limited
• Neill Sutton	Australasian Sales Manager	Pental Products Pty Ltd
• Connie Pisa	Australasian Sales Manager	Symex Holdings Limited

Left during the year:

• Alan Stockdale	Former Non-executive Chairman	resigned on 5 March 2009

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of Symex Holdings Limited has been designed to align director and executive objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based upon key performance areas affecting the consolidated entity's financial results. The board of Symex Holdings Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best executives and directors to run and manage the consolidated entity, as well as create goal congruence between directors, executives and shareholders.

The board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for board members and senior executives of the consolidated entity is as follows:

The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior executives, was developed and approved by the board after seeking advice from independent external consultants. All executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), superannuation, fringe benefits, options and performance incentives. Executive packages are reviewed annually by reference to the consolidated entity's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors and other listed companies in similar industries.

The performance of executives is measured regularly against agreed criteria and is based predominantly on the forecast growth of the consolidated entity's profits and shareholders' value. All bonuses and incentives are linked to predetermined performance criteria.

Executives are also entitled to participate in the employee share and option arrangements.

The executive directors and executives receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, and do not receive any other retirement benefits. Some individuals, however, have chosen to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

All remuneration paid to directors and executives is valued at the cost to the company and expensed. Shares given to directors and executives are valued as the difference between the market price of those shares and the amount paid by the director or executive. Options are valued using the Binomial methodology.

Directors and executives' remuneration includes amounts paid by the Company during the year to indemnify executives, and an allocation of insurance premiums paid by the Company or related parties in respect of directors' and officers' liabilities and legal expenses insurance contracts, in accordance with common commercial practice.

The Board policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Non-executive remuneration has not been changed for several years. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the annual general meeting. Fees for non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the consolidated entity. However, to align directors' interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the company and are able to participate in the employee share plan. No shares or options have been issued to non-executive directors, under the employee share plan or the option scheme, within the last five years.

Company Performance, Shareholder Wealth and Directors' and Executives Remuneration

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders and directors and executives. There have been two methods applied in achieving this aim, the first being a performance based bonus based on key performance indicators, and the second being the issue of options to the majority of the executives to encourage the alignment of personal and shareholder wealth.

Relationship between the remuneration policy and company performance

The tables below set out summary information about the consolidated entity's earnings and movements in shareholder wealth for the five years to June 2009. As the table indicates, earnings have varied significantly over the past four financial years. It has been the focus of the Board of Directors' to retain management personnel essential to the profitable operations of the consolidated entity, and to attract suitable executives to return the consolidated entity to profitable operations.

	30 June 2009 $'000	30 June 2008 $'000	30 June 2007 $'000	30 June 2006 $'000	30 June 2005 $'000
Revenue	150,015	158,745	128,207	115,124	121,512
Net profit before tax	14,034	11,475	(727)	11,191	17,567
Net profit after tax	9,444	8,023	131	7,735	12,260

	30 June 2009	30 June 2008	30 June 2007	30 June 2006	30 June 2005
Share price at start of year	$0.41	$0.57	$0.82	$1.53	$1.19
Share price at end of year	$0.46	$0.41	$0.57	$0.82	$1.53
Interim dividend[1]	-	-	-	2.50	2.50
Final dividend[1, 2]	2.00	-	-	2.00	4.00
Basic earnings per share	7.38	6.44	0.10	8.17	12.84
Diluted earnings per share	7.38	6.44	0.10	8.16	12.79

[1] Franked to 100% at 30% corporate income tax rate.
[2] Declared after the balance date and not reflected in the financial statements.

Contracts for services of key management personnel

Key management and executives are currently employed on standard company employment contracts with fixed remuneration and in some cases, fixed terms. Upon expiry of those contracts, the Board will consider remuneration structures to retain or recruit key personnel. It is not known whether future remuneration will include a performance based portion. The following executives have these additional conditions in their employment contracts -

Greg Tremewen and Allister Tomkins - Contracts are for a fixed term of 3 years commencing 28 May 2007. The notice period required is 6 months. Remuneration is fixed at $250,000 per year inclusive of all allowances and benefits, including superannuation and motor vehicle. Bonus remuneration is not provided for under the contracts.

The compensation of each member of the key management personnel of the consolidated entity for the **current year** is set out below:

2009	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits		Other long-term employee benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payment			Total
								Equity-settled			
	Salary & fees $	Bonus $	Non-monetary $	Superannuation $	Other $	$	$	Shares & units $	Options & rights $	Cash-settled $	$
Non Executive Directors											
Peter Robinson	51,667	-	3,013	4,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,330
Alan Stockdale	100,000	-	3,013	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,013
Mark Evans	40,000	-	3,013	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,613
Alan Johnstone	40,000	-	3,013	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,613
John Rishworth	40,000	-	3,013	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,613
Executive Directors											
Greg Tremewen	229,358	-	3,013	20,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	253,013
Allister Tomkins	229,358	-	3,013	20,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	253,013
Total Directors	**730,383**	**-**	**21,091**	**65,734**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**817,208**
Executives											
Cosi Papallo	189,609	-	34,448	20,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	244,799
Mary Kanellos	140,514	-	31,667	30,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	202,669
Peter Costello	118,651	-	30,618	28,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,723
Neill Sutton	162,385	-	-	14,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,834
Connie Pisa	121,456	-	-	43,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,619
Total Executives	**732,615**	**-**	**96,733**	**137,296**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**966,644**
Total Remuneration	**1,462,998**	**-**	**117,824**	**203,030**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,783,852**

The compensation of each member of the key management personnel of the consolidated entity for the **prior year** is set out below:

2008	Short-term employee benefits			Post-employment benefits		Other long-term employee benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payment			Total
								Equity-settled			
	Salary & fees $	Bonus $	Non-monetary $	Superannuation $	Other $	$	$	Shares & units $	Options & rights $	Cash-settled $	$
Non Executive Directors											
Alan Stockdale	100,000	-	3,171	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,171
Mark Evans	40,000	-	3,171	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,771
Peter Robinson	40,000	-	3,171	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,771
Alan Johnstone	40,000	-	3,171	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,771
John Rishworth	40,000	-	3,171	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,771
Executive Directors											
Greg Tremewen	230,926	-	3,171	20,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	254,739
Allister Tomkins	230,926	-	3,171	20,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	254,739
Total Directors	**721,852**	**-**	**22,197**	**64,684**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**808,733**
Executives											
Cosi Papallo	187,670	-	41,078	20,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,490
Sarah Shores	90,509	890	21,937	4,650	-	-	74,038	-	-	-	192,024
Mary Kanellos	124,368	-	33,913	26,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,826
Neill Sutton	158,377	-	-	14,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,414
Peter Costello	113,137	-	27,754	24,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,356
Total Executives	**674,061**	**890**	**124,682**	**90,439**	**-**	**-**	**74,038**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**964,110**
Total Remuneration	**1,395,913**	**890**	**146,879**	**155,123**	**-**	**-**	**74,038**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,772,843**

Share-based payments

The Company has an executive option incentive plan. Each option is convertible to one ordinary share. The exercise price of the options, determined in accordance with the rules of the plan, is based on the weighted average price of the Company's shares traded during the 5 business days preceding the date of granting the option.

All options expire on the earlier of their expiry date or termination of the directors, executives or employees employment. In addition, the ability to exercise the options is conditional upon exercise dates being reached. There are no other vesting conditions.

There are no voting or dividend rights attached to the options. There are no voting rights attached to the unissued ordinary shares. Voting rights will be attached to the unissued ordinary shares when the options have been exercised. All options are settled via issue of equity.

Options issued do not represent remuneration for past services.

Options are priced using a binomial option pricing model. Where relevant, the expected life used in the model is adjusted based on management's best estimate for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions (including the probability of meeting market conditions attached to the option), and behavioural considerations. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price volatility over the past 1 to 3 years. To allow for the effects of early exercise, it is assumed that employees will exercise options between 1 to 3 years from the grant date.

There were no share based payments made to directors or senior management during the year.

Key management personnel equity holdings

Fully paid ordinary shares of Symex Holdings Limited held by key management personnel:

	Balance at 1/7/07	Options Exercised	Net change other (i)	Balance at 30/6/08	Options Exercised	Net change other	Balance at 30/6/09
Non Executive Directors							
Peter Robinson	173,300	-	532,211	705,511	-	-	705,511
Alan Stockdale (ii)	2,000,000	-	285,715	2,285,715	-	(2,285,715)	-
Mark Evans	877,500	-	125,358	1,002,858	-	(1,002,858)	-
Alan Johnstone	8,873,268	-	5,035,877	13,909,145	-	1,741,879	15,651,024
John Rishworth	10,000	-	1,429	11,429	-	-	11,429
Executive Directors							
Greg Tremewen	5,401,111	-	1,046,467	6,447,578	-	-	6,447,578
Allister Tomkins	5,400,111	-	1,824,374	7,224,485	-	774,627	7,999,112
Executives							
Cosi Papallo	300	-	-	300	-	-	300
Mary Kanellos	115,300	-	-	115,300	-	-	115,300
Peter Costello	300	-	-	300	-	-	300
Neill Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connie Pisa	120,300	-	17,186	137,486		-	137,486

(i) Net change other relates to shares purchased and sold during the financial year
(ii) Former director who no longer falls into the category of key management personnel

Key management personnel share option holdings

Number of share options of Symex Holdings Limited held by key management personnel:

	Balance at 1/7/07	Options granted	Options exercised	Options expired / lapsed	Balance at 30/6/08	Options granted	Options Exercised	Options expired / lapsed	Balance at 30/6/09 (i)
Non Executive Directors									
Alan Stockdale (ii)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mark Evans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alan Johnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Rishworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors									
Greg Tremewen	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000
Allister Tomkins	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000
Executives									
Cosi Papallo	450,000	-	-	(150,000)	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Mary Kanellos	175,000	-	-	-	175,000	-	-	-	175,000
Peter Costello	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Neill Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connie Pisa	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000

(i) Balance at 30 June 2009 includes balance, vested and exercisable amounts.
(ii) Former director who no longer falls into the category of key management personnel

During the financial year, no options were granted or exercised by key management personnel.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Greg Tremewen	Allister Tomkins
Managing Director	Executive Director
Melbourne, 14 August 2009	Melbourne, 14 August 2009

Deloitte.

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Members of the Board
Symex Holdings Limited
14 Woodruff Street
PORT MELBOURNE VIC 3207

14th August 2009

Dear Board Members

Auditor Independence Declaration to Symex Holdings Limited

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Symex Holdings Limited.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Symex Holdings Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2009, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

D. A. Watson

D A WATSON
Partner
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report
to the members of Symex Holdings Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Symex Holdings Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2009, and the income statement, cash flow statement and the statement of recognised income and expense for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year as set out on pages 21 to 53.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that compliance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Auditor's Independence Declaration

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Symex Holdings Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
   - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and
   - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.
   - (iii) the consolidated financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 13 to 16 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2009. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Symex Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

D. A. Watson

D A WATSON

Partner

Chartered Accountants

Melbourne: 14th August 2009

Directors' declaration

The directors declare that:

(a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

(b) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company and the consolidated entity; and

(c) the directors have been given the declarations required by s.295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

At the date of this declaration, the company is within the class of companies affected by ASIC Class Order 98/1418. The nature of the deed of cross guarantee is such that each company which is party to the deed guarantees to each creditor payment in full of any debt in accordance with the deed of cross guarantee.

In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company and the companies to which the ASIC Class Order applies, as detailed in note 26 to the financial statements will, as a group, be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the deed of cross guarantee.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Greg Tremewen	Allister Tomkins
Managing Director	Executive Director
Melbourne, 14 August 2009	Melbourne, 14 August 2009

Income statement
for the financial year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	Consolidated 2009 $'000	Consolidated 2008 $'000	Company 2009 $'000	Company 2008 $'000
Gross sales revenue		164,399	172,464	83,750	101,103
Sales rebates and discounts		(15,036)	(14,523)	-	-
Sales revenue	3	149,363	157,941	83,750	101,103
Other revenue	3	652	804	581	784
Changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress		(2,537)	6	(1,318)	461
Raw materials, consumables used and utilities		(86,375)	(102,174)	(49,809)	(70,702)
Employee benefits expense	5	(17,010)	(16,073)	(9,653)	(9,665)
Depreciation expense	5	(2,991)	(2,824)	(2,280)	(2,145)
Freight expense		(12,000)	(10,401)	(6,967)	(6,552)
Repairs and maintenance expense		(3,004)	(2,799)	(2,347)	(2,292)
Marketing expenses		(1,452)	(875)	-	-
Other expenses		(7,860)	(7,723)	(4,153)	(4,362)
Profit before interest and tax		**16,786**	**15,882**	**7,804**	**6,630**
Finance costs	4	(2,752)	(4,407)	(2,755)	(4,050)
Profit before tax		**14,034**	**11,475**	**5,049**	**2,580**
Income tax expense	6	(4,590)	(3,452)	(1,896)	(786)
Profit for the year		**9,444**	**8,023**	**3,153**	**1,794**
Attributable to members of the parent entity		**9,444**	**8,023**	**3,153**	**1,794**
Earnings per share					
Basic (cents per share)	22	7.38	6.44		
Diluted (cents per share)	22	7.38	6.44		

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 26 to 53.

Balance sheet
as at 30 June 2009

	Note	Consolidated 2009 $'000	Consolidated 2008 $'000	Company 2009 $'000	Company 2008 $'000
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	28	4,204	4,112	1,955	2,814
Trade and other receivables	7	28,347	32,992	9,485	15,986
Other financial assets	8	-	292	-	292
Inventories	9	15,342	12,825	6,873	5,555
Current tax assets	6	-	263	-	245
Other	14	2,351	581	2,244	373
Total current assets		**50,244**	**51,065**	**20,557**	**25,265**
Non-current assets					
Trade and other receivables	7	-	-	36,903	41,340
Property, plant and equipment	11	46,272	49,076	33,121	35,302
Investments	10	-	-	6,257	6,257
Goodwill	12	36,207	36,207	-	-
Other intangible assets	13	6,334	6,334	-	-
Total non-current assets		**88,813**	**91,617**	**76,281**	**82,899**
Total assets		**139,057**	**142,682**	**96,838**	**108,164**
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	15	17,328	15,434	8,715	8,505
Borrowings	16	3,460	3,425	3,460	3,425
Other financial liabilities	17	1,903	558	1,903	558
Current tax payable	6	811	-	833	-
Provisions	18	4,080	4,105	2,554	2,427
Total current liabilities		**27,582**	**23,522**	**17,465**	**14,915**
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	16	32,946	47,606	32,946	47,606
Other financial liabilities	17	891	-	891	-
Deferred tax liabilities	6	3,070	4,221	2,894	4,022
Provisions	18	163	201	66	38
Total non-current liabilities		**37,070**	**52,028**	**36,797**	**51,666**
Total liabilities		**64,652**	**75,550**	**54,262**	**66,581**
Net assets		**74,405**	**67,132**	**42,576**	**41,583**
Equity					
Issued capital	19	33,800	33,800	33,800	33,800
Reserves	20	(575)	1,596	(575)	1,585
Retained earnings	21	41,180	31,736	9,351	6,198
Total equity		**74,405**	**67,132**	**42,576**	**41,583**

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 26 to 53.

Statement of recognised income and expense for the financial year ended 30 June 2009

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges taken to equity	(2,794)	292	(2,794)	292
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	11	-	-
Income tax on items taken directly to equity	838	(88)	838	(88)
Net income recognised directly in equity	**(1,956)**	**215**	**(1,956)**	**204**
Transfers (net of any related tax):				
Transfer to profit or loss on cash flow hedges	(292)	(1,285)	(292)	(1,285)
Profit for the period	9,444	8,023	3,153	1,794
Total recognised income and expense for the period	**7,196**	**6,953**	**905**	**713**
Attributable to equity holders of the parent	**7,196**	**6,953**	**905**	**713**

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 26 to 53.

Cash flow statement
for the financial year ended 30 June 2009

	Note	Consolidated 2009 $'000	Consolidated 2008 $'000	Company 2009 $'000	Company 2008 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers		191,592	193,372	98,236	112,825
Payments to suppliers and employees		(169,398)	(178,938)	(84,237)	(105,026)
Interest received		130	284	130	284
Interest and other costs of finance paid	4	(2,752)	(4,407)	(2,755)	(4,050)
Income taxes (paid)/received		(4,668)	(1,777)	(3,085)	726
Net cash provided by operating activities	28	**14,904**	**8,534**	**8,289**	**4,759**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Payments for property, plant and equipment	11	(188)	(848)	(98)	(583)
Payment for businesses		-	(25)	-	(25)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		**(188)**	**(873)**	**(98)**	**(608)**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Loans provided to controlled entities		-	-	(2,066)	(9,912)
Repayments of loans by controlled entities		-	-	7,640	8,627
Proceeds from issue of shares	19	-	10,613	-	10,613
Payment for share issue costs	19	-	(382)	-	(382)
Repayment of borrowings	16	(14,624)	(14,202)	(14,624)	(7,995)
Dividends paid to equity holders of parent	23	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(14,624)**	**(3,971)**	**(9,050)**	**951**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**92**	**3,690**	**(859)**	**5,102**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	28	4,112	422	2,814	(2,288)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	28	**4,204**	**4,112**	**1,955**	**2,814**

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 26 to 53.

1. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and complies with other requirements of the law.

The financial report includes the separate financial statements of the company and the consolidated financial statements of the consolidated entity.

Accounting Standards include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ('A-IFRS'). Compliance with A-IFRS ensures that the financial statements and notes of the company and the consolidated entity comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 14 August 2009.

Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars, unless otherwise noted.

The company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/0100, dated 10 July 1998, and in accordance with that Class Order amounts in the financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the consolidated entity's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

<u>Impairment of goodwill</u>

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

The carrying amount of goodwill at balance date was $36,207 thousand and the Directors have assessed that no impairment charge is required for the year ended 30 June 2009.

<u>Impairment of intangible assets</u>

Determining whether intangible assets are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the intangible asset has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.
The carrying amount of intangible assets at balance date was $6,334 thousand.

Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the current year, the consolidated entity has adopted all of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (the AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current annual reporting period. The adoption of these new and revised Standards and interpretations has not resulted in changes to the consolidated entity's accounting policies reported for the current or prior years.

Accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by combining the financial statements of all the entities that comprise the consolidated entity, being the company (the parent entity) and its subsidiaries as defined in Accounting Standard AASB 127 'Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements'. A list of subsidiaries appears in Note 26 to the financial statements. Consistent accounting policies are employed in the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

On acquisition, the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. If, after reassessment, the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired exceeds the cost of acquisition, the deficiency is credited to profit and loss in the period of acquisition.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, and unrealised profits arising within the consolidated entity are eliminated in full.

(b) Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the purchase method. The cost of the business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the consolidated entity in exchange for control of the acquiree, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under AASB 3 'Business Combinations' are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date, except for non-current assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations', which are recognised and measured at fair value less costs to sell.

Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised as an asset and initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the consolidated entity's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised. If, after reassessment, the consolidated entity's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the cost of the business combination, the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The interest of minority shareholders in the acquiree is initially measured at the minority's proportion of the net fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised.

(c) Foreign currency

The presentation and functional currency of the consolidated entity is Australian dollars.

<u>Foreign currency transactions</u>

All foreign currency transactions during the financial year are brought to account using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at reporting date are translated at the exchange rate existing at reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except that:

- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks (refer Note 29); and
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned or likely to occur, which form part of the net investment in a foreign operation, are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve and recognised in profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

<u>Foreign operations</u>

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of the consolidated entity's overseas operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve, and recognised in profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operation.

The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities that report in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy are restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date before they are translated into Australian dollars.

(d) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified within operating cash flows.

(e) Revenue

Revenues are recognised at fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) payable to the taxation authority.

<u>Sale of goods</u>

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised (net of returns, rebates, discounts and allowances) when the consolidated entity has transferred to the buyer control and the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

<u>Interest revenue</u>

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportionate basis that takes into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

(f) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments with employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instrument at the grant date. Fair value is measured by use of a binomial 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.

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 consolidated entity's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.

The above policy is applied to all equity-settled share-based payments that were granted after 7 November 2002 that that vested after 1 January 2005. No amount has been recognised in the financial statements in respect of other equity-settled shared-based payments.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with other parties are measured at the fair value of the goods and services received, except where the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability equal to the portion of the goods or services received is recognised at the current fair value determined at each reporting date.

(g) Income tax

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the comprehensive balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised.

However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures except where the consolidated entity is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with these investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the consolidated entity expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company/consolidated entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the income statement, except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where it arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill or excess.

Tax consolidation

The company and all its wholly-owned Australian resident entities are part of a tax consolidated group under Australian taxation law. Symex Holdings Limited is the head entity in the tax-consolidated group. Tax expense/income, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences of the members of the tax consolidated group are recognised in the separate financial statements of the members of the tax-consolidated group using the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach.

Current tax liabilities and assets and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and tax credits of the members of the tax-consolidated group are recognised by the company (as head entity in the tax-consolidated group). Due to the existence of a tax funding arrangement between the entities in the tax consolidated group, amounts are recognised as payable to or receivable by the company and each member of the group in relation to the tax contribution amounts paid or payable between the parent entity and the other members of the tax-consolidated group in accordance with the arrangement.

Where the tax contribution amount recognised by each member of the tax-consolidated group for a particular period is different to the aggregate of the current tax liability or asset and any deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses and tax credits in respect of that period, the difference is recognised as a contribution from (or distribution to) equity participants.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(i) Financial assets

Investments in subsidiaries and other corporations are recognised and derecognised on trade date where purchase or sale of an investment is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investments are measured at cost.

<u>Loans and receivables</u>

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables are recorded at amortised cost less impairment.

<u>Other financial assets</u>

For the accounting policy on derivatives – refer Note 29.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost includes direct materials, direct labour, other direct variable costs and allocated production overheads necessary to bring inventories to their present location and condition, based on normal operating capacity of the production facilities.

<u>Manufacturing activities</u>

The cost of manufacturing inventories and work-in-progress are assigned on a first-in first-out basis. Costs arising from exceptional wastage are expensed as incurred.

<u>Net realisable value</u>

Net realisable value is determined on the basis of each inventory line's normal selling pattern. Expenses of marketing, selling and distribution to customers are estimated and are deducted to establish net realisable value.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is valued on the cost basis, is subject to impairment testing and is reviewed to determine whether they are in excess of their recoverable amount at balance date.

If the carrying amount of a property, plant and equipment exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the lower amount. The write-down is expensed in the reporting period in which it occurs.

Current valuations for land and buildings which are valued in the accounts on the cost basis are carried out at least once every five years.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including freehold buildings but excluding land. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is the shorter, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Tanks & Buildings	40 years
Plant and Equipment	4 - 20 years

(l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with arrangement of borrowings, foreign exchange differences net of hedged amounts on borrowings, including trade creditors and lease finance charges.

Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are capitalised and amortised over the life of the borrowings.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred unless they relate to qualifying assets. Qualifying assets are assets which take more than 12 months to get ready for their intended use or sale. In these circumstances, borrowing costs are capitalised to the cost of the assets. Where funds are borrowed specifically for the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs capitalised is those incurred in relation to that borrowing, net of any interest earned on those borrowings. Where funds are borrowed generally, borrowing costs are capitalised using a weighted average capitalisation rate.

(m) Leased assets

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised at their fair value or, if lower, at amounts equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the consolidated entity's general policy on borrowing costs.

(n) Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill, representing the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities acquired, is recognised as an asset and not amortised, but tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the goodwill may be impaired. Any impairment is recognised immediately in profit and loss and is not subsequently reversed. Refer also note 12.

Pental brand names

The Pental brand names are not amortised as the Directors believe the brands have an indefinite useful life. Goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

(o) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the consolidated entity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the consolidated entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less that its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amounted does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(p) Employee benefits

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave, and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of estimated future cash outflows to be made by the consolidated entity in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed when incurred.

(q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the consolidated entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the consolidated entity will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cashflows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cashflows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

<u>Dividends</u>

A provision for dividends payable is recognised in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared, for the entire undistributed amount, regardless of the extent to which they will be paid in cash.

(r) Financial instruments issued by the company

<u>Debt and equity instruments</u>

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

<u>Transaction costs on the issue of equity instruments</u>

Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the proceeds of the equity instruments to which the costs relate. Transaction costs are the costs that are incurred directly in connection with the issue of those equity instruments and which would not have been incurred had those instruments not been issued.

<u>Interest and dividends</u>

Interest and dividends are classified as expenses or as distributions of profit consistent with the balance sheet classification of the related debt or equity instruments or component parts of compound instruments.

(s) Derivative financial instruments

The consolidated entity is exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates from its activities. The consolidated entity uses forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge these risks. Derivative financial instruments are not held for speculative purposes.

The consolidated entity uses derivative financial instruments, being forward foreign currency contracts to hedge the risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations. Such derivatives are stated at fair value. The fair value of forward exchange contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. For derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting, any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to net profit or loss for the year.

For derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting, the method for recognising gains and losses on changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is classified as a fair value hedge or a cash flow hedge. Derivatives are classified as fair value hedges when they hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability and as cash flow hedges when they hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that are attributable to either a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or to a forecast transaction. The consolidated entity documents at inception of the hedge the relationship between the hedging instruments (derivatives) and the hedged items, as well as the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge transaction.

The consolidated entity also documents, both at inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis whether the derivatives that are used in the hedging transactions have been, and will continue to be, highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in equity in the hedging reserve and transferred to the income statement when the hedged item affects profit or loss. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. However, when the cash flow hedge relates to a forward foreign exchange contract to hedge a highly probable forecast transaction or firm commitment that results in a non-financial asset (e.g. inventory) or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the initial cost or carrying amount of the asset or liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. At that point in time, any cumulative gains or losses on the hedging instrument recognised in equity is kept in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the income statement and recognised in net profit or loss for the year.

(t) Standards and Interpretations issued not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of the financial report, the Standards and Interpretations listed below were in issue but not yet effective.

Initial application of the following Standard will not affect any of the amounts recognised in the financial report, but will change the disclosures presently made in relation to the consolidated entity and the company's financial report:

• AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (revised September 2007)	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009

Initial application of the following Standards and Interpretations is not expected to have any material impact on the financial report of the consolidated entity and the company:

• AASB 123 'Borrowing Costs' (revised)	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009
• AASB 2008-2 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations arising on Liquidation'	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009
• AASB 3 'Business Combinations'	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009
• AASB 8 'Operating Segments'	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009
• AASB 2008-5 'Annual Improvements Project'	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009
• AASB 2008-6 'Annual Improvements Project'	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009
• AASB 2008-7 'Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate'	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009
• AASB 2009-2 'Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments'	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 that end on or after 30 April 2009
• AASB 2009-4 'Annual Improvements Process'	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009
• AASB 2009-5 'Annual Improvements Process'	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010

2. Segment information

Information on business segments

Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items mainly comprise income-earning assets and revenue, interest-bearing loans, borrowings and expenses, and corporate assets and expenses.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire segment assets that are expected to be used for more than one period.

Products and services within each business segment

The consolidated entity comprises the following main business segments, based on the consolidated entity's management reporting system:

Business segment	Product
Specialty chemicals	Oleine, Stearine, Glycerine, Distilled Fatty Acids
Consumer products	Soap, detergents and other fast moving consumer goods

In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers. Segment assets and liabilities are located in Australia and are unable to be allocated to individual geographical segments by location of customers on a reasonable basis. The consolidated entity's business segments operate geographically as follows:

Geographical segment	Product
Australia / New Zealand	Oleine, Stearine, Glycerine, Distilled Fatty Acids, Soaps and Detergents
Asia Pacific	Oleine, Stearine, Glycerine, Distilled Fatty Acids, Soaps
Other	Oleine, Stearine, Glycerine, Distilled Fatty Acids, Soaps

Segment revenue

	Specialty Chemicals		Consumer Products		Eliminations		Consolidated	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
External segment revenue	82,569	102,963	81,830	69,501	-	-	164,399	172,464
Inter-segment revenue	1,175	1,522	-	-	(1,175)	(1,522)	-	-
Total segment revenue	83,744	104,485	81,830	69,501	(1,175)	(1,522)	164,399	172,464
Total Revenue							**164,399**	**172,464**

2. Segment information (continued)

Segment result

	Specialty Chemicals		Consumer Products		Eliminations		Consolidated	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Segment result	7,654	6,870	9,142	9,010	(10)	2	16,786	15,882
Unallocated expenses							(2,752)	(4,407)
Profit before tax							**14,034**	**11,475**
Income tax expense							(4,590)	(3,452)
Net profit							**9,444**	**8,023**

Segment assets and liabilities

	Specialty Chemicals		Consumer Products		Eliminations		Consolidated	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Assets								
Segment assets	101,002	113,200	77,119	72,042	(39,064)	(42,560)	139,057	142,682
Consolidated total assets							**139,057**	**142,682**
Liabilities								
Segment liabilities	18,399	17,758	46,836	47,856	(36,989)	(41,095)	28,246	24,519
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,406	51,031
Consolidated total liabilities							**64,652**	**75,550**

Other segment information

	Specialty Chemicals		Consumer Products		Eliminations		Consolidated	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Expenses								
Depreciation	2,037	2,028	954	796	-	-	2,991	2,824
Assets								
Acquisition of non current assets	98	583	90	265	-	-	188	848

Information on geographical segments

	Australia / NZ		Asia Pacific		Other		Consolidated	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
External segment sales revenue by location of customers	93,496	91,995	38,949	51,701	16,918	14,245	149,363	157,941
Segment assets by location of assets	139,057	142,682	-	-	-	-	139,057	142,682
Acquisitions of non current assets	188	848	-	-	-	-	188	848

3. Revenue

An analysis of the Group's revenue for the year is as follows:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Sales Revenue				
Revenue from the sale of goods	149,363	157,941	83,750	101,103
	149,363	**157,941**	**83,750**	**101,103**
Other revenue				
Interest on bank deposits	130	284	130	284
Rental from other parties	239	238	239	238
Other revenue	283	282	212	262
	652	**804**	**581**	**784**
Total Revenue	**150,015**	**158,745**	**84,331**	**101,887**

4. Finance costs

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	2,363	3,536	2,363	3,201
Interest on obligations under finance leases	372	782	372	773
Interest on convertible notes	-	44	-	44
Other interest expense	17	45	20	32
Total interest expense	**2,752**	**4,407**	**2,755**	**4,050**

5. Profit for the year

Profit for the year has been arrived at after (crediting)/charging the following gains and losses:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
(a) Expenses				
Cost of sales	88,912	102,168	51,127	70,241
Depreciation: Tanks and buildings	94	93	18	18
Depreciation: Plant and equipment	2,897	2,731	2,262	2,127
Total depreciation	2,991	2,824	2,280	2,145
Net bad and doubtful debt expense	539	111	530	111
Employee benefits expense:				
Termination benefits	448	30	441	30
Other employee benefits	16,562	16,043	9,212	9,635
	17,010	16,073	9,653	9,665
Operating lease minimum payments	200	187	162	151

6. Income taxes

Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Tax expense comprises:				
Current tax expense in respect of the current year	4,441	2,623	1,724	101
Deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(226)	817	(203)	678
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to tax of prior years	375	12	375	7
Total tax expense	**4,590**	**3,452**	**1,896**	**786**

6. Income taxes (continued)

The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Profit from operations	14,034	11,475	5,049	2,580
Income tax expense calculated at 30%	4,210	3,443	1,515	774
Other	5	8	6	5
Current year adjustments for prior years taxes	375	1	375	7
	4,590	**3,452**	**1,896**	**786**

The tax rate used in the above reconciliation is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by Australian corporate entities on taxable profits under Australian tax law. There has been no change in the corporate tax rate when compared with the previous reporting period.

Income tax recognised directly in equity

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
<u>Deferred tax</u>				
Income and expenses taken directly to equity:				
Revaluations of financial instruments treated as cash flow hedges	(925)	(298)	(925)	(298)

Current tax assets and income tax payable

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Current tax assets/(Income tax payable) attributable to:				
Parent entity	305	245	305	245
Entities in the tax consolidated group	(1,138)	-	(1,138)	-
Other	22	18	-	-
	(811)	263	(833)	245

Deferred tax balances

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) arise from the following:

	Consolidated								
	2009				2008				
	Opening balance $'000	Charged to income $'000	Charged to equity $'000	Closing Balance $'000	Opening balance $'000	Charged to income $'000	Charged to equity $'000	Charged to acquisition $'000	Closing Balance $'000
<u>**Deferred tax assets**</u>									
Doubtful debts	19	168	-	187	69	(50)	-	-	19
Provisions	1,033	244	-	1,277	1,163	(130)	-	-	1,033
Foreign currency items	(4)	63	-	59	194	(198)	-	-	(4)
Stock obsolescence	2	-	-	2	28	(26)	-	-	2
Accruals	28	19	-	47	56	(28)	-	-	28
	1,078	494	-	1,572	1,510	(432)	-	-	1,078
<u>**Deferred tax liabilities**</u>									
Property, plant and equipment	(5,145)	(268)	-	(5,413)	(4,826)	(319)	-	-	(5,145)
Cash flow hedges	(87)	-	925	838	(385)	-	298	-	(87)
Foreign currency items	(66)	-	-	(66)		(66)	-	-	(66)
Other	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
	(5,299)	(268)	925	(4,642)	(5,212)	(385)	298	-	(5,299)
Net deferred tax liability	**(4,221)**	**226**	**925**	**(3,070)**	**(3,702)**	**(817)**	**298**	**-**	**(4,221)**

6. Income taxes (continued)

	Company								
	2009				2008				
	Opening balance $'000	Charged to income $'000	Charged to equity $'000	Closing Balance $'000	Opening balance $'000	Charged to income $'000	Charged to equity $'000	Charged to acquisition $'000	Closing Balance $'000
Deferred tax assets									
Doubtful debts	20	113	-	133	49	(29)	-	-	20
Provisions	739	46	-	785	886	(147)	-	-	739
Foreign currency items	-	139	-	139	198	(198)	-	-	-
Stock obsolescence	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
Accruals	17	14	-	31	18	(1)	-	-	17
	779	312	-	1,091	1,154	(375)	-	-	779
Deferred tax liabilities									
Property, plant & equip	(4,575)	(109)	-	(4,684)	(4,411)	(164)	-	-	(4,575)
Cash flow hedges	(87)	-	925	838	(385)	-	298	-	(87)
Foreign currency items	(139)	-	-	(139)	-	(139)	-	-	(139)
	(4,801)	(109)	925	(3,985)	(4,796)	(303)	298	-	(4,801)
Net deferred tax liability	**(4,022)**	**203**	**925**	**(2,894)**	**(3,642)**	**(678)**	**298**	**-**	**(4,022)**

Tax consolidation

Relevance of tax consolidation to the Group

The company and its wholly-owned Australian resident entities have formed a tax-consolidated group, and are therefore taxed as a single entity from that date. The head entity within the tax-consolidated group is Symex Holdings Limited. The members of the tax-consolidated group are identified at note 26.

Nature of tax funding arrangements and tax sharing agreements

Entities within the tax-consolidated group have entered into a tax funding arrangement and a tax-sharing agreement with the head entity. Under the terms of the tax funding arrangement, Symex Holdings Limited and each of the entities in the tax-consolidated group has agreed to pay a tax equivalent payment to or from the head entity, based on the current tax liability or current tax asset of the entity. Such amounts are reflected in amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax-consolidated group.

The tax sharing agreement entered into between members of the tax-consolidated group provides for the determination of the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations or if an entity should leave the tax-consolidated group. The effect of the tax sharing agreement is that each member's liability for tax payable by the tax-consolidated group is limited to the amount payable to the head entity under the tax funding arrangement.

7. Trade and other receivables

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Current				
Trade receivables (i)	28,035	32,118	9,452	15,344
Allowance for doubtful debts	(623)	(63)	(442)	(67)
	27,412	**32,055**	**9,010**	**15,277**
Other (ii)	935	937	475	709
	28,347	**32,992**	**9,485**	**15,986**
Non - Current				
Loans to subsidiaries (iii)	-	-	36,903	41,340

(i) The average credit period on sales of goods is 60 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables. An allowance has been made for estimated irrecoverable trade receivable amounts arising from the past sale of goods, determined by reference to specific customers where receipt is in doubt. During the current financial year, any doubtful debt movements were recognised in profit for the year.

Before accepting any new customers, the consolidated entity will perform a credit check to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits are reviewed as necessary. Of the trade receivables balance at the end of the year $1,591,038 is due from Sara Lee Australia, $2,318,436 from GHPL, $2,948,826 from Metcash, and $6,962,385 from Woolworths Limited. There are no other customers who represent more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables. Debtors who are past due at the end of the reporting period have not been provided for on the whole, as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The consolidated entity does not hold any collateral over these balances.

7. Trade and other receivables (continued)

(ii) Other receivables generally arise from transaction outside the usual operating activities of the consolidated entity. Interest may be charged at market rates where the terms of repayment exceed three months. Collateral is generally not obtained.

(iii) Loans to subsidiaries are non-interest bearing and at call. They are classified as non-current as the parent entity is not intending to call on this loan to the subsidiary in the next twelve months.

Ageing of past due but not impaired

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Overdue 30 to 60 days	6,483	2,236	41	253
Overdue 61 to 90 days	3,650	594	-	182
Overdue 91 days and beyond	982	281	234	221
Total	11,115	3,111	275	656

Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Balance at the beginning of the year	63	226	67	161
Amounts provided for as uncollectible	539	111	530	111
Amounts written (off)/back as uncollectible	21	(274)	(155)	(205)
Balance at the end of the year	623	63	442	67

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the consolidated entity considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the directors believe that there is no further credit provision required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts.

As at reporting date, there were no impaired trade receivables.

8. Other financial assets

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	292	-	292

9. Inventories

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Raw materials	3,621	3,285	1,187	1,243
Work in progress	2,636	1,731	2,635	1,731
Finished goods	9,085	7,809	3,051	2,581
	15,342	**12,825**	**6,873**	**5,555**

10. Investments

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Investments in subsidiaries – at cost	-	-	6,257	6,257

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Consolidated				
	Freehold land at cost $'000	Tanks & Buildings at cost $'000	Plant and equipment at cost $'000	Construction in progress at cost $'000	Total $'000
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at 1 July 2007	5,353	4,925	46,949	3,705	60,932
Additions	-	-	-	848	848
Transfer from capital works	-	-	3,671	(3,671)	-
Balance at 30 June 2008	5,353	4,925	50,620	882	61,780
Additions	-	-	-	188	188
Transfer from capital works	-	-	893	(893)	-
Balance at 30 June 2009	5,353	4,925	51,513	177	61,968
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 July 2007	-	(506)	(9,375)	-	(9,881)
Depreciation expense	-	(93)	(2,731)	-	(2,824)
Balance at 30 June 2008	-	(599)	(12,106)	-	(12,705)
Depreciation expense	-	(94)	(2,897)	-	(2,991)
Balance at 30 June 2009	-	(693)	(15,003)	-	(15,696)
Net book value as at 1 July 2008	5,353	4,326	38,514	882	49,076
Net book value as at 30 June 2009	5,353	4,232	36,510	177	46,272

	Company				
	Freehold land at cost $'000	Tanks & Buildings at cost $'000	Plant and equipment at cost $'000	Construction in progress at cost $'000	Total $'000
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at 1 July 2007	4,673	1,894	36,026	2,119	44,712
Additions	-	-	-	583	583
Transfer from capital works	-	-	2,508	(2,508)	-
Balance at 30 June 2008	4,673	1,894	38,534	194	45,295
Additions	-	-	-	98	98
Transfer from capital works	-	-	114	(114)	-
Balance at 30 June 2009	4,673	1,894	38,648	178	45,393
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 July 2007	-	(335)	(7,512)	-	(7,847)
Depreciation expense	-	(18)	(2,127)	-	(2,145)
Balance at 30 June 2008	-	(353)	(9,639)	-	(9,992)
Depreciation expense	-	(18)	(2,262)	-	(2,280)
Balance at 30 June 2009	-	(371)	(11,901)	-	(12,272)
Net book value as at 1 July 2008	4,673	1,541	28,895	194	35,302
Net book value as at 30 June 2009	4,673	1,523	26,747	178	33,121

Valuation freehold land and buildings

An independent valuation of the consolidated entity's land and buildings was performed by CB Richard Ellis as at 15 January 2008 on the basis of market value, and resulted in a valuation of land and buildings of $22,700,000 (the company $19,100,000).

As land and buildings are recorded at cost, the valuation has not been brought to account.

12. Goodwill

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Gross carrying amount				
Balance at beginning of financial year	36,207	36,182	-	-
Additional amounts recognised from business combinations	-	25	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	36,207	36,207	-	-

Goodwill has been allocated for impairment testing between two cash generating units, being consumer products and the DCS International Pty Ltd business. The Pental brand name (refer note 13) is included in the consumer products cash generating unit. The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units are determined based on a value in use calculation, which uses cash flow projections based on a financial budget approved by management, covering a five year period and a discount rate of 15%. The cash flow has been extrapolated using a nil growth rate and an inflation rate of 3%. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the cash generating units.

13. Other intangible assets

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Pental brand names	10,439	10,439	-	-
Accumulated impairment	(4,105)	(4,105)	-	-
	6,334	**6,334**	**-**	**-**
Reconciliation of movement in carrying amount:				
Carrying amount at beginning of year	6,334	6,334	-	-
Acquired through business combinations	-	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment losses	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at end of year	**6,334**	**6,334**	**-**	**-**

14. Other assets

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
<u>Current</u>				
Prepayments	484	581	377	373
Investments at cost	1,867	-	1,867	-
	2,351	581	2,244	373

15. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Trade payables	11,882	10,605	6,506	6,275
Sundry payables	5,446	4,829	2,209	2,230
	17,328	15,434	8,715	8,505

The average credit period on the purchases of goods ranges from 7 to 30 days. No interest is charged on the trade payables. The consolidated entity has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

16. Borrowings

	Consolidated 2009 $'000	Consolidated 2008 $'000	Company 2009 $'000	Company 2008 $'000
Current - Bank loans, secured	3,460	3,425	3,460	3,425
Non current - Bank loans, secured	32,946	47,606	32,946	47,606
Total Borrowings	36,406	51,031	36,406	51,031
Summary of financing arrangements				
Facilities utilised at reporting date:				
Bill acceptance facility	32,000	46,200	32,000	46,200
Lease purchase facility	4,406	4,831	4,406	4,831
	36,406	51,031	36,406	51,031
Facilities not utilised at reporting date:				
Bill acceptance facility	6,000	8,969	6,000	8,969
Lease purchase facility	594	-	594	-
	6,594	8,969	6,594	8,969

Bill acceptance facility
The bill acceptance and lease purchase facility total is $43,000,000. The bill acceptance facility bears an interest rate of 3.40% as at 30 June 2009. The bill acceptance facility is secured by a registered mortgage over all industrial property of the consolidated entity and registered mortgage debenture charge over the whole of the company assets including goodwill and uncalled capital and called but unpaid capital.

Lease purchase facilities
The lease purchase facilities are secured by assets leased.

Security for facilities
The carrying amounts of pledged properties are as follows:

	Consolidated 2009 $'000	Consolidated 2008 $'000	Company 2009 $'000	Company 2008 $'000
Freehold land	5,353	5,353	4,673	4,673
Tanks and buildings	4,232	4,327	1,523	1,541
Plant and equipment	36,635	38,514	26,872	28,895
Capital works in progress	587	882	225	193
	46,807	49,076	33,293	35,302

17. Other financial liabilities

	Consolidated 2009 $'000	Consolidated 2008 $'000	Company 2009 $'000	Company 2008 $'000
Current - Foreign currency forward contracts	1,903	558	1,903	558
Non current - Foreign currency forward contracts	891	-	891	-
	2,794	558	2,794	558

18. Provisions

	Consolidated 2009 $'000	Consolidated 2008 $'000	Company 2009 $'000	Company 2008 $'000
Current				
Employee benefits	2,829	2,738	1,821	1,942
Other	1,251	1,367	733	485
	4,080	**4,105**	**2,554**	**2,427**
Non-current				
Employee benefits	163	201	66	38
	163	**201**	**66**	**38**
Total Provisions	**4,243**	**4,306**	**2,620**	**2,465**

19. Issued capital

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Share Capital				
128,048,857 ordinary shares, fully paid (2008:128,048,857)	33,800	33,800	33,800	33,800
Fully paid ordinary shares				
Balance at beginning of financial year	33,800	23,569	33,800	23,569
Shares issued in consideration for acquisition of DCS	-	-		-
Rights issue	-	7,569	-	7,569
Rights issue costs	-	(322)	-	(322)
Convertible loan	-	3,044	-	3,044
Convertible loan costs	-	(60)	-	(60)
Balance at end of financial year	33,800	33,800	33,800	33,800

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings.

In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after all creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation. Note 30 provides details of shares issued on exercise of options.

Changes to the then Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

20. Reserves

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Equity-settled employee benefits	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
Hedging	(1,955)	205	(1,955)	205
Foreign currency translation	-	11	-	-
	(575)	**1,596**	**(575)**	**1,585**

Reconciliation of reserves:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Equity-settled employee benefits				
Balance at beginning of financial year	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
Share-based payment	-	-	-	-
Transfer to share capital	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	**1,380**	**1,380**	**1,380**	**1,380**

The equity-settled employee benefits reserve arises on the grant of share options to executives and senior employees under the employee share option plan. Amounts are transferred out of the reserve and into issued capital when the options are exercised. Further information about share-based payments to employees is made in note 30 to the financial statements.

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	**2008 $'000**	**2009 $'000**	**2008 $'000**
Hedging reserve				
Balance at beginning of financial year	205	900	205	900
Gain/(loss) recognised on forward exchange contracts	(2,794)	292	(2,794)	292
Transfer to profit or loss on forward exchange contracts	(292)	(1,285)	(292)	(1,285)
Deferred Tax arising on hedges	926	298	926	298
Balance at end of financial year	**(1,955)**	**205**	**(1,955)**	**205**

20. Reserves (continued)

The hedging reserve represents hedging gains and losses recognised on the effective portion of cash flow hedges. The cumulative deferred gain or loss on the hedge is recognised in profit or loss when the hedged transaction impacts the profit or loss.

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Foreign currency translation reserve				
Balance at beginning of financial year	-	5	-	-
Translation of foreign operations	-	6	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	**-**	**11**	**-**	**-**

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the Group's foreign controlled entities into Australian dollars are brought to account by entries made directly to the foreign currency translation reserve.

21. Retained earnings

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Balance at beginning of financial year	31,736	23,713	6,198	4,404
Net profit attributable to members of parent entity	9,444	8,023	3,153	1,794
Dividends provided for or paid (note 23)	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of financial year	**41,180**	**31,736**	**9,351**	**6,198**

22. Earnings per share

	Consolidated	
	2009 Cents per share	2008 Cents per share
Basic earnings per share	7.38	6.44
Diluted earnings per share	7.38	6.44

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Net profit	9,444	8,023
Earnings used in the calculation of basic EPS	9,444	8,023
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted EPS	9,444	8,023

	2009 No.'000	2008 No.'000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic EPS	128,048,857	124,534,278
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted EPS	128,048,857	124,534,278

Classification of securities as ordinary shares

The following securities have been classified as ordinary shares and included in basic earnings per share:
(a) ordinary shares

Classification of securities as potential ordinary shares

The following securities have been classified as potential ordinary shares and included in diluted earnings per share only:
(a) options outstanding under the Option Incentive Plan; and
(b) options outstanding issued to Directors.

During the year, no options were converted to ordinary shares. Full details of these options are set out in Note 30.

22. Earnings per share (continued)

The following share options have not been included in the calculation of diluted EPS as they are not dilutive:

	Number of shares	Exercise Price
Issue date 19 July 2004	550,000	$1.24
Issue date 30 June 2005	1,200,000	$1.51
Issue date 28 May 2007	2,000,000	$0.55
Issue date 28 May 2007	2,000,000	$0.70
Issue date 28 May 2007	2,000,000	$0.80
Issue date 28 May 2007	2,000,000	$0.90
	9,750,000	

23. Dividends

	2009		2008	
	Cents per share	Total $'000	Cents per share	Total $'000
Fully paid ordinary shares				
Interim dividend: Fully franked at 30% tax rate	-	-	-	-
Final dividend: Fully franked at 30% tax rate	2.00	2,561	-	-
	2.00	2,561	-	-

The directors propose the payment of a 2 cents per share dividend in respect of the year ended 30 June 2009.

	Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Adjusted franking account balance	15,734	12,991

24. Commitments for expenditure

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Non-cancellable operating lease expenses				
Not longer than 1 year	12	16	7	6
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	36	16	22	6
	48	32	29	12

The consolidated entity leases photocopiers under non-cancellable operating leases.

25. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2009 (30 June 2008: $nil).

26. Subsidiaries

Name of subsidiary		Country of incorporation	Ownership interest 2009 %	2008 %
Parent Entity				
Symex Holdings Limited	(i)	Australia		
Controlled Entities				
Pental Products Pty Ltd	(ii) (iii)	Australia	100%	100%
Pental Soap Products Pty Ltd	(ii) (iii)	Australia	100%	100%
Symex Holdings Inc.	(iv)	Delaware, USA	-	100%
DCS International Pty Ltd	(ii) (iii)	Australia	100%	100%

(i) Symex Holdings Limited is the head entity within the tax-consolidated group.
(ii) These companies are members of the tax-consolidated group.
(iii) These wholly-owned subsidiaries have entered into a deed of cross guarantee with Symex Holdings Limited pursuant to ASIC Class Order 98/1418 and are relieved from the requirement to prepare and lodge an audited financial report.
(iv) Symex Holdings Inc was dissolved on the 8 December 2008.

The consolidated income statement and balance sheet of the entities party to the deed of cross guarantee are:

	Consolidated 2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Income statement		
Sales revenue	149,363	157,911
Other revenue	652	804
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	(2,537)	(1)
Raw materials, finished goods purchases, consumables used and utilities	(86,375)	(102,160)
Employee benefits expense	(17,010)	(16,073)
Depreciation expense	(2,991)	(2,824)
Finance costs	(2,752)	(4,407)
Freight expense	(12,000)	(10,368)
Repairs and maintenance expense	(3,004)	(2,798)
Marketing expense	(1,452)	(875)
Other expenses	(7,872)	(7,801)
Profit before tax expense	**14,022**	**11,408**
Income tax expense	(4,590)	(3,427)
Profit for the year	**9,432**	**7,981**

26. Subsidiaries (cont'd)

	Consolidated 2009 $'000	Consolidated 2008 $'000
Balance sheet		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,204	4,112
Trade and other receivables	28,347	32,992
Other financial assets	-	292
Inventories	15,342	12,825
Current tax assets	-	263
Other	2,351	581
Total current assets	**50,244**	**51,065**
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	46,272	49,076
Goodwill	36,207	36,207
Other intangible assets	6,334	6,334
Total non-current assets	**89,813**	**91,617**
Total assets	**139,057**	**142,682**
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	17,328	15,434
Borrowings	3,460	3,425
Other financial liabilities	1,903	558
Current tax payables	811	-
Provisions	4,080	4,105
Total current liabilities	**27,582**	**23,522**
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	32,946	47,606
Other financial liabilities	891	-
Deferred tax liabilities	3,070	4,221
Provisions	163	201
Total non-current liabilities	**37,070**	**52,028**
Total liabilities	**64,652**	**75,550**
Net assets	**74,405**	**67,132**
Equity		
Issued capital	33,800	33,800
Reserves	(575)	1,584
Retained earnings *	41,180	31,748
Total equity	**74,405**	**67,132**
* Retained earnings		
Retained earnings as at beginning of the financial year	31,748	23,767
Net profit	9,432	7,981
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-
Retained earnings as at end of the financial year	**41,180**	**31,748**

27. Acquisitions

As previously reported in the financial reports for the year ended 30 June 2007, the consolidated entity acquired DCS International Pty Ltd on 28 May 2007.

The initial accounting treatment for the acquisition was only provisionally determined at 30 June 2007. Presented below are the final adjustments made to the carrying amounts of the identifiable assets and liabilities during the year ended 30 June 2008.

	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Consideration		
Cash	-	-
Equity securities	-	-
Transaction costs	-	25
Total	**-**	**25**

There have been no acquisitions made during the financial years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008.

28. Notes to the cash flow statement

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash includes cash on hand and at bank. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statement is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	4,204	4,112	1,955	2,814
	4,204	**4,112**	**1,955**	**2,814**

(b) Reconciliation of profit for the period to net cash flows from operating activities

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Profit for the year	9,444	8,023	3,153	1,794
Depreciation expense	2,991	2,824	2,280	2,145
Fair value gain/(loss) on derivatives	(2,171)	(690)	(2,160)	(695)
Changes in net assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisition of businesses:				
(Increase)/decrease in assets:				
Trade and other receivables	4,645	(4,908)	6,501	(1,367)
Inventories	(2,517)	972	(1,317)	1,428
Current tax assets	441	(610)	(233)	(1,024)
Other assets	(1,478)	1,599	1,214	1,721
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	1,895	(1,177)	210	(1,075)
Current tax payable	-	-	-	-
Provisions	(63)	282	155	(638)
Deferred tax balances	(519)	2,285	(956)	2,536
Other liabilities	2,236	(66)	(558)	(66)
Net cash from operating activities	**14,904**	**8,534**	**8,289**	**4,759**

29. Financial instruments

(a) Capital risk management

The consolidated entity manages its capital to ensure that entities in the consolidated entity will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the consolidated entity consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in note 16, cash, and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings, as disclosed in notes 19, 20 and 21.

Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand the consolidated entity's assets, as well as to make the routine outflows of payables, tax, dividends and repayment of maturing debt.

Gearing ratio

The Board of Director's reviews the capital structure on an ongoing basis. As a part of this review the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. Based on recommendations of the Board, the consolidated entity will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues, and the issue or repayment of debt.

The gearing ratio at year end was as follows:

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Financial assets				
Debt (i) (ii)	36,406	51,031	36,406	51,031
Cash and cash equivalents	(4,204)	(4,112)	(1,955)	(2,814)
Net debt	32,202	46,919	34,451	48,217
Equity (iii)	74,405	67,132	42,476	41,583
Net debt to equity ratio	43%	70%	81%	116%

(i) Debt is defined as long and short-term borrowings, as detailed in note 16.

(ii) All outstanding debt is consolidated into the parent entity.

(iii) Equity includes all issued capital and reserves.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

At the reporting date there are no significant concentrations of credit risk relating to loans and receivables at fair value through profit or loss. The carrying amount reflected in the balance sheet represents the company's and the consolidated entity's maximum exposure to credit risk for such loans and receivables.

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,204	4,112	1,955	2,814
Trade and other receivables	28,347	32,992	9,485	15,986
Foreign currency forward contracts	-	292	-	292
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	17,327	15,434	8,715	8,505
Borrowings	36,406	51,031	36,406	51,031
Foreign currency forward contracts	2,794	558	2,794	558

(c) Financial risk management objectives

The consolidated entity does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes. The use of financial instruments is governed by the consolidated entity's policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Managing Director is responsible for managing the consolidated entity's treasury requirements in accordance with this policy.

The consolidated entity's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The consolidated entity enters into forward foreign currency contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

(d) Market risk

The consolidated entity's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The consolidated entity enters into forward foreign currency contracts to manage its exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations (refer notes 29(c) and 29(e)).

29. Financial instruments (continued)

(e) Foreign currency risk management

The consolidated entity enters into forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge a proportion of anticipated sales and purchase commitments denominated in foreign currencies (principally US Dollars, Japanese Yen and New Zealand Dollars) expected in each month, within the following three years subject to Board approval. The amount of anticipated future sales is forecast in light of current conditions in foreign markets, commitments from customers and experience.

The following table sets out the gross contract value to be received under forward foreign currency contracts, the weighted average contracted exchange rates and settlement periods of outstanding contracts for the Company. There were no additional contracts at a consolidated level.

	Weighted exchange rate		Foreign currency FC'000		Contract value $'000		Fair Value $'000	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Sell JPY – less than one year	61.90	83.75	540,000	140,000	6,949	1,672	(1,666)	356
Sell JPY – 1 to 2 years	55.10	-	240,000	-	4,355	-	(1,128)	-

As at reporting date, the aggregate amount of unrealised gains/(losses) under forward foreign currency contracts relating to anticipated future contracts is -$2,794 thousand - tax effected -$1,956 thousand (2008: $292 thousand - tax effected $204 thousand). In the current year, these unrealised gains/(losses) have been deferred in the hedging reserves to the extent the hedge is effective.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to USD and JPY currencies. The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5 cent increase and decrease in the Australian dollar against the relevant foreign currencies. The analysis includes all trade receivables and payables outstanding at year end.

	USD Impact		JPY Impact	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Profit	272	137	12	5
Equity	-	-	(2)	(7)

(f) Interest rate risk management

The company and the consolidated entity are exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the consolidated entity borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates.

The following table details the consolidated entity's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risk. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

2009	Weighted average interest rate	Less than 1 month $'000	1-3 months $'000	3 months to 1 year $'000	1-5 years years $'000	5+ years $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets							
Cash	1.14%	4,204	-	-	-	-	4,204
Trade receivables	-	14,287	13,748	-	-	-	28,035
Other receivables	-	468	374	93	-	-	935
Foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		18,959	14,122	93	-	-	33,174
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	-	5,941	5,941	-	-	-	11,882
Foreign currency	-	-	148	1,518	1,128	-	2,794
Other payables	-	-	5,446	-	-	-	5,446
Provisions	-	-	-	1,061	3,182	-	4,243
Secured bank loans	3.97%	407	810	3,587	18,111	19,902	42,817
		6,348	12,345	6,166	22,421	19,902	67,182

29. Financial instruments (continued)

2008	Weighted average interest rate	Less than 1 month $'000	1-3 months $'000	3 months to 1 year $'000	1-5 years years $'000	5+ years $'000	Total $'000
Financial assets							
Cash	3.98%	4,112	-	-	-	-	4,112
Trade receivables	-	11,273	20,846	-	-	-	32,119
Other receivables	-	468	469	-	-	-	937
Foreign currency	-	85	207	-	-	-	292
		15,938	21,522	-	-	-	37,460
Financial liabilities							
Trade payables	-	5,302	5,503	-	-	-	10,805
Foreign currency	-	-	558	-	-	-	558
Other payables	-	-	4,829	-	-	-	4,829
Provisions	-	-	-	1,077	3,229	-	4,306
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convertible loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured bank loans	8.39%	641	1,271	5,576	27,211	46,233	80,932
		5,943	12,161	6,6,53	30,440	46,233	101,430

At reporting date, if interest rates had of been 0.5% higher or lower and all other variables held constant, there would be $13 thousand effect on the consolidated entity's profit for the period.

(g) Credit risk management

Credit risk management refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The consolidated entity's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate values of transactions concluded are spread amongst approved counterparties. The consolidated entity measures credit risk on a fair value basis.

Trade accounts receivable consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and, where appropriate, credit guarantees are obtained.

The consolidated entity does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk on liquid funds and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.
The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the consolidated entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking accounts of the value of any collateral obtained.

(h) Liquidity risk management

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

(i) Fair value of financial instruments

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

The fair values and net fair values of financial assets and liabilities are determined as follows:

- the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices; and
- the fair value of other financial assets and liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.
- The fair value of derivative instruments, included in hedging assets and liabilities, are calculated using quoted prices. Where such prices are not available use is made of discounted cash flow analysis using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments.

30. Share-based payments

The Company has an executive option incentive plan.

Each option is convertible to one ordinary share. The exercise price of the options, determined in accordance with the rules of the plan, is based on the weighted average price of the Company's shares traded during the 5 business days preceding the date of granting the option.

All options expire on the earlier of their expiry date or termination of the directors, executives or employees employment. In addition, the ability to exercise the options is conditional upon exercise dates being reached. There are no other vesting conditions.

There are no voting or dividend rights attached to the options. There are no voting rights attached to the unissued ordinary shares. Voting rights will be attached to the unissued ordinary shares when the options have been exercised. All options are settled via issue of equity.

Options issued do not represent remuneration for past services.

Options are priced using a binomial option pricing model. Where relevant, the expected life used in the model is adjusted based on management's best estimate for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions (including the probability of meeting market conditions attached to the option), and behavioural considerations. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price volatility over the past 1 to 3 years. To allow for the effects of early exercise, it is assumed that employees will exercise options between 1 to 3 years from the grant date.

There were no share options granted during the 2009 year.

The following reconciles the outstanding share options granted under the employee share option plan at the beginning and end of the financial year:

	2009		2008	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $
Balance at beginning of the financial year	9,750,000	0.86	10,333,334	0.88
Granted during the financial year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the financial year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the financial year	-	-	(583,334)	1.18
Balance at end of the financial year	**9,750,000**	**0.86**	**9,750,000**	**0.86**
Exercisable at end of the financial year	9,750,000	0.86	9,750,000	0.86

During or since the end of the financial year, no fully paid ordinary shares were issued by the Company as a result of the exercise of options.

Balance at end of the financial year

The share options outstanding at the end of the financial year had an exercise price of $0.86 (2008: $0.86), and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 366 days (2008: 731 days).

Consolidated and Company 2009

Grant date	Exercise date on or after	Expiry date	Exercise price $	Number of options at beginning of year	Options granted	Options exercised or lapsed	Number of options at end of year	
							On issue	Vested
19/7/04	18/7/05	18/7/10	$1.24	183,327	-	-	183,327	183,327
19/7/04	18/7/06	18/7/10	$1.24	183,327	-	-	183,327	183,327
19/7/04	18/7/07	18/7/10	$1.24	183,346	-	-	183,346	183,346
30/6/05	30/6/05	30/6/10	$1.51	716,664	-	-	716,664	716,664
30/6/05	30/6/06	30/6/10	$1.51	241,667	-	-	241,667	241,667
30/6/05	30/6/07	30/6/10	$1.51	241,669	-	-	241,669	241,669
28/5/07	28/5/07	30/6/10	$0.55	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
28/5/07	28/5/07	30/6/10	$0.70	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
28/5/07	28/5/07	30/6/10	$0.80	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
28/5/07	28/5/07	30/6/10	$0.90	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total				**9,750,000**	**-**	**-**	**9,750,000**	**9,750,000**

31. Key management personnel compensation

The aggregate compensation of the key management personnel of the consolidated entity and the company is set out below

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $	2008 $	2009 $	2008 $
Short-term employee benefits	1,580,822	1,543,682	1,194,380	1,043,221
Post-employment benefits	203,030	155,123	167,839	115,694
Other long-term benefits	-	-	-	-
Termination benefits	-	74,038	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-	-	-
	1,783,852	**1,772,843**	**1,362,219**	**1,158,915**

32. Related party transactions

Key management personnel equity holdings

Fully paid ordinary shares of Symex Holdings Limited held by key management personnel:

	Balance at 30/6/07	Options Exercised	Net change other	Balance at 30/6/08	Options Exercised	Net change other	Balance at 30/6/09
Non Executive Directors							
Peter Robinson	173,300	-	532,211	705,511	-	-	705,511
Alan Stockdale (i)	2,000,000	-	285,715	2,285,715	-	(2,285,715)	-
Mark Evans	877,500	-	125,358	1,002,858	-	(1,002,858)	-
Alan Johnstone	8,873,268	-	5,035,877	13,909,145	-	1,741,879	15,651,024
John Rishworth	10,000	-	1,429	11,429	-	-	11,429
Executive Directors							
Greg Tremewen	5,401,111	-	1,046,467	6,447,578	-	-	6,447,578
Allister Tomkins	5,400,111	-	1,824,374	7,224,485	-	774,627	7,999,112
Executives							
Cosi Papallo	300	-	-	300	-	-	300
Mary Kanellos	115,300	-	-	115,300	-	-	115,300
Peter Costello	300	-	-	300	-	-	300
Neill Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connie Pisa	120,300	-	17,186	137,486	-	-	137,486

(i) Former director who no longer falls into the category of key management personnel.

32. Related party transactions (continued)

Key management personnel share option holdings

Number of share options of Symex Holdings Limited held by key management personnel:

	Balance at 30/6/07	Options granted	Options Exercised	Options expired / lapsed	Balance at 30/6/08	Options granted	Options Exercised	Options expired / lapsed	Balance at 30/6/09 (i)
Non Executive Directors									
Alan Stockdale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mark Evans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Robinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alan Johnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Rishworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors									
Greg Tremewen	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000
Allister Tomkins	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000
Executives									
Cosi Papallo	450,000	-	-	(150,000)	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Mary Kanellos	175,000	-	-	-	175,000	-	-	-	175,000
Peter Costello	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Neill Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connie Pisa	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000

(i) Balance at 30 June 2009 includes balance, vested and exercisable amounts.
During the financial year, no options were granted or exercised by key management personnel.

Convertible notes of Symex Holdings Limited held by key management personnel:

	Balance at 30/6/07	Raised	Converted to fully paid ordinary shares	Balance at 30/6/08	Raised	Converted to fully paid ordinary shares	Balance at 30/6/09
Non Executive							
Alan Johnstone	1,500,000	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	-	-
Peter Robinson	250,000	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-

Transactions with key management personnel

There were no services performed by management personnel outside of normal business operations.

Equity interests in subsidiaries

Details of interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 26.

The Company purchases goods from, and sell goods to, its controlled entity's Pental Products Pty Ltd and DCS International Pty Ltd in the normal course of business and on normal terms and conditions. No interest is charged on the loans made to subsidiaries.

The aggregate amount receivable from, and payable to, wholly owned group entities by the Company at balance date are as follows:

	Company	
	2009	2008
Current trade receivables	-	-
Non current loans to subsidiaries	36,902,639	41,339,701

33. Remuneration of auditors

	Consolidated		Company	
	2009 $	2008 $	2009 $	2008 $
Auditor of the parent entity				
Audit or review of the financial report	107,500	107,500	43,225	66,116
Non-audit services	-	45,188	-	37,688
	107,500	**152,688**	**43,225**	**103,804**

The auditor of Symex Holdings Limited is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

34. Subsequent events

There have been no significant events occur subsequent to balance date for the year ended 30 June 2009, except for the declaration of a dividend (refer note 23).

35. General Information

Symex Holdings Limited, incorporated and domiciled in Australia, is a publicly listed company on the Australian Stock Exchange, limited by shares.

Company Secretary
Mr Oliver Carton

Principal Registered office
Symex Holdings Limited
14 Woodruff Street
Port Melbourne Victoria 3207
Telephone: (03) 9251 2311
Facsimile: (03) 9645 3001

Share Registry
Registries Limited
Level 2 28 Margaret Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone: (02) 9290 9600
Facsimile: (02) 9279 0664

Additional stock exchange information as at 15 July 2009

Additional information required by the Australian Stock Exchange Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below.

Ordinary share capital
128,048,857 fully paid ordinary shares are held by 2,483 individual shareholders.

The voting rights attaching to the fully paid ordinary share, set out in clause 43 of the Company's Constitution are:
"Subject to any rights or restrictions attaching to any class of shares:
(a) every member may vote;
(b) on a show of hands every member has one vote;
(c) on a poll every member has:
(i) for each fully paid share held by the member, one vote; and
(ii) for each partly paid share held by the member, a fraction of a vote equivalent to the proportion which the amount paid (not credited) is of the total amounts paid and payable (excluding amounts credited to) on the share."

Options
There are no voting rights attached to the unissued ordinary shares. Voting rights will be attached to the unissued ordinary shares when the options have been exercised. Refer to Note 30 of the financial statements for further details.

On-market buy-back
There is no current on-market buy-back.

Distribution of holders of equity securities

	Fully paid ordinary shares	Options
1 – 1,000	369	-
1,001 – 5,000	781	-
5,001 – 10,000	487	-
10,001 – 100,000	725	16
100,001 and over	121	5
	2,483	21
Holding less than a marketable parcel	374	

Substantial shareholders

Ordinary shareholders	Fully paid ordinary shares	
	Number	Percentage
Alan Johnstone (i)	15,651,024	12.22%
Guinness Peat Group PLC (ii)	11,163,721	8.72%
Orbis Investment Management (Australia) (iii)	11,142,691	8.70%
Allister Tomkins (iv)	7,999,112	6.25%
FMN Pty Ltd <FMN Super Fund A/C>	6,915,519	5.40%
Greg Tremewen (v)	6,447,578	5.04%
	59,319,645	**46.33%**

(i) Alan Johnstone has a relevant interest in Symex shares held by Western Park Holdings Pty Ltd, PMSF Co Pty Ltd and Aurisch Investments Pty Ltd.
(ii) Guinness Peat Group PLC has a relevant interest in Symex shares held by McNeil Nominees Pty Ltd, Tricom Pty Ltd and GPG Australia Nominees Limited.
(iii) Orbis Investment Management (Australia) has a relevant interest in Symex shares held by HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia), ANZ Nominees Ltd, Citigroup Pty Ltd, JP Morgan and National Nominees.
(iv) Allister Tomkins has a relevant interest in Symex shares held by NM Holdings Pty Ltd.
(v) Greg Tremewen has a relevant interest in Symex shares held by Linford Nominees Pty Ltd.

Twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities

		Fully paid ordinary shares	
	Ordinary shareholders	Number	Percentage
1	McNeil Nominees Pty Limited	8,181,094	6.39%
2	NM Holdings Pty Ltd <The Tomkins Family A/C>	7,999,001	6.25%
3	Western Park Holdings Pty Ltd	6,989,332	5.46%
4	FMN Pty Ltd <FMN Super Fund A/C>	6,915,519	5.40%
5	Linford Nominees Pty Ltd <The Tremewen Family A/C>	6,446,308	5.03%
6	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	5,331,490	4.16%
7	PMSF Company Pty Ltd <Penfold Motors BWD S/F A/C>	5,044,713	3.94%
8	UCA Growth Fund Limited	4,986,000	3.89%
9	I W P E Nominees Pty Limited <M Z L Opportunity Fund A/C>	3,904,450	3.05%
10	National Nominees Limited	3,173,698	2.48%
11	Aurisch Investments Pty Ltd	3,116,979	2.43%
12	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	2,612,739	2.04%
13	ANZ Nominees Limited <Cash Income A/C>	2,519,921	1.97%
14	Mr Alan Robert Stockdale & Miss Dominique Gayle Fisher <Stockdale Fisher S/F A/C>	2,285,715	1.79%
15	Ace Property Holdings Pty Ltd	2,000,000	1.56%
16	GPG Australia Nominees Limited <GPG Australia Nominees A/C>	1,759,509	1.37%
17	Guinness Peat Group (Australia) Pty Ltd	1,223,118	0.96%
18	Mr Michael Douglas Tilley & Mrs Marie Therese Tilley	1,002,858	0.78%
19	Rathvale Pty Limited	917,686	0.72%
20	Dr Janet Dawn Kencian	791,500	0.62%
		77,201,630	**60.29%**