GALMARLEY LIMITED TRADING AS BULLIONVAULT.COM DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2008

GALMARLEY LIMITED TRADING AS BULLIONVAULT.COM COMPANY INFORMATION

Director P Tustain

Secretary F Tustain

Company number 04943684

Registered office 2 King Street Cloisters

Clifton Walk London W6 0GY

Auditors Albert Goodman

Mary Street House

Mary Street Taunton Somerset TA1 3NW

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The director presents his report and financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2008.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of enabling its customers to buy and sell high-integrity physical gold via the internet, and arranging the custody of the gold in professional vaults in London, New York and Zurich.

The company delivers its service through the BullionVault.com website, which it owns and operates.

Excellent 2008 results

The company made exceptional progress in the year to 31 October 2008. At the year end BullionVault had 75,000 registered users (2007 : 35,000). 9,100 of these users are active (2007 : 4,400).

In this, the third full year of trading gold, sales amounted to £266m (2007 : £41m). This represents astonishing sales growth of 549%.

During the year under review the staff headcount increased from 8 to 11. New staff are employed as follows:-

- (i) In the multi-lingual development and support of the service. Further foreign language sites will be launched in 2009.
- (ii) In expanded administrative capacity

Modest expansion of the operation's size meant that the dramatically increased sales volumes quickly translated into profit. Accordingly, after the first two years in which revenues were consumed in the expenses of set-up and early expansion, in this third full year the business produced profits before tax of £1.75m.

Greater financial strength

The company's balance sheet strengthened again this year. This was not by raising new money, but through the retention of profits earned in 2008.

The company retains a strong ratio of shareholders' funds to administrative expenses of 6:1. This is 24 times stronger than the 3 month base capital requirement of typical regulated financial businesses.

Balance sheet liquidity is similarly exceptional. Essentially all the company's working capital - incorporating more than 95% of the assets of the company - is employed in cash and gold balances which has been held at call throughout the year.

Current market position and trading

We have within three years become the leading supplier of main market gold bullion to the UK retail customer. This has been recognized this year by our acceptance into the London Bullion Market Association, of which we are now the only full member dedicated to retail bullion ownership.

We have attained a solid position in the world's internet gold industry. We look after more than £280m of property fully segregated for customers from 83 countries. This comprises more than £30m in client money awaiting investment, and more than 13 tonnes of gold.

The BullionVault gold store, which is owned by about 10,000 individuals, comfortably exceeds the central bank bullion reserves of most of the world's currency systems including - for example - Canada (3.4 tonnes) and Mexico (3.5 tonnes).

We are increasingly successful in the Eurozone - with all the foreign language sites launched in 2007 making significant contributions to turnover and profitability during 2008. Taken as a whole Euro denominated trading has increased about 15 fold since 2006, which compares favourably with the 6 fold increase in sterling denominated business in the same period. Meanwhile our US Dollar denominated business grew by 10 times, and now comprises approximately 36% of our sales.

We have again had an excellent start to the current year which will end in October 2009. In the first quarter margins were up due to a gradual change of shape occurring in our business - a change which we anticipated and which is welcome. As the inventory of gold increases there is an increasing amount of trading which occurs on-line direct between BullionVault users. This does not show up as sales, but it does generate commission revenue, and results in our business operating less as a capital-intensive provider, and more as a systems-intensive public exchange.

Higher margins on higher sales means that profits in the current period are considerably exceeding the comparable period in the previous year.

We are looking forward to the coming year with a high degree of confidence.

Future Prospects

We anticipate deeper penetration into all our markets.

As long ago as 2004 we anticipated many of the financial problems which beset the world in 2008. More recently it became increasingly obvious that western governments would attempt to protect the financial world with well-meaning rescues of over-leveraged and under-capitalized financial organizations. However in our opinion those rescues will have the result of holding down interest rates at - for savers - unattractive levels, until very significant inflation takes off in response to the trillions of dollars injected into the financial system.

Both a near term low interest rate environment and a medium term high inflation environment signal deep structural problems with western currencies, and we anticipate this could be exceptionally good for customers' perceptions of gold, and thereby for our business. It is increasingly likely that savers will opt out of saving in currency, potentially creating a vicious circle of oversupply and falling values for cash and bonds, and a corresponding virtuous circle for gold.

Against this background we are particularly confident about the future, and will remain so until policy allows a secure and meaningful return to currency depositors. This does not look likely in the near future.

Financial risks

The company incurs certain risks in relation to financial transactions during the course of operating its business.

Financial risk management objectives

The key objective in using financial transactions is the maintenance of a float of gold and currency in order that the company's gold trading computer programs have sufficient access to funds and gold to be able to trade and settle trades on the BullionVault order board. More specifically the objectives are:-

- 1. To ensure an immediately available inventory of US Dollars, Euros and Pounds Sterling, cleared in bank accounts, while not unduly exposing the company to currency risk.
- 2. To ensure an immediately available inventory of gold vaulted in London, New York and Zurich, while not unduly exposing the company to risks of dramatic gold price movements.

Policies

To meet these objectives the company engages in three main styles of financial transaction.

- 1. Gold bullion trades. These are executed with reputable London bullion dealers. The company currently has accounts with four bullion dealers. All are members of the London Bullion Market Association. Three are subsidiaries of very large financial corporations. The company buys gold from them usually for settlement within 24 or 48 hours and is required to pay before receipt of bullion, on the day settlement is due.
- 2. Currency swaps. The company's foreign currency inventory is maintained through Lloyds TSB using currency swaps. The company buys US Dollars and Euros for same day settlement, and at the same instant sells them one or two months forward. The director believes this transaction is very low risk. Both legs are traded with Lloyds TSB, so there is negligible credit risk.
- 3. Currency spot trades. The company buys foreign currency from specialist Corporate FX providers for 24 hour or 48 hour settlement. It has accounts with three of these types of business.

The company is not at material risk from customer default because customers can only purchase gold with cleared money already received by the company. Similarly customers can only sell gold already in the custody of the company.

Exposures to particular risks

Gold Supplier default

In the Director's view the default of a market counterparty is the company's biggest risk. Although we always pay on the day settlement is due we could conceivably pay a counterparty in the morning for the afternoon delivery of gold which might not proceed if the counterparty were to fail after receiving our money, and before delivering us our gold.

These days size is clearly no protection from default, and there is no 100% safe counterparty.

Our counterparties for gold trades are all LBMA member firms. We have extended our number of suppliers so that we can avoid a concentration of counterparty risk. We now have accounts with four suppliers of gold bars. We arrange our gold purchases to prevent too much being settled on one day with one counterparty. This reduces the risk of a cataclysmic default.

We also now favour suppliers which segregate money upon receipt, and hold it segregated until we receive delivery of our gold. Although there is still the risk of operational abuse by a provider (i.e. failure to segregate correctly when under duress) we believe segregation offers us better protection than balance sheet size.

So far in these markets the clearest marker of financial weakness has been a counterparty's share price, and this in one case has caused us temporarily to suspend trading with one counterparty.

The director is spending increasing effort identifying ways - like funds segregation - to minimize the risk of one-sided settlement, and thereby insulate the company from any unknown weaknesses in its bullion suppliers. Nevertheless the professional bullion market remains an Over-The-Counter marketplace, where counterparty performance is the responsibility of the participants themselves.

FX Supplier default

We sometimes buy foreign exchange in the same way as we buy gold. We use specialist commercial FX providers who offer us segregated funds, and they have a much faster turn-around time for currency settlement than we experience for gold. This reduced turnaround time minimizes the scope for default between sending and receiving funds.

The sums at risk tend to be materially smaller than they are for gold purchases - and rarely extend to \$1m in a day.

We use these services with decreasing frequency as we have found trading the FX directly with the gold provider eliminates the FX supplier default risk, and can also reduce our trading costs.

Bank failure

Having caused amused comment when raised in previous Director's reports a failure of Lloyds TSB is now accepted as a material risk. Under our Terms and Conditions we are not on risk for losses incurred by our customers under the default of our bank, but as we now hold in excess of £40m of Client Money with Lloyds there is no doubt that the loss of it to a Lloyds TSB default would be a disaster.

Because Lloyds is an FSA regulated firm, and because our main accounts have been evidenced as Trust accounts containing Client Money, the FSA's compensation scheme could protect our customers for up to £50,000 each subject to the scheme rules available from the FSA. However we believe the timescale for receipt would be very long and we cannot imagine how the compensation fund would finance a payout after a Lloyds TSB default.

Galmarley Limited would not benefit from this protection with respect to our own money held at Lloyds.

Overall our view is that the British Government has shown great willingness to re-assure everyone with deposits at banks like Lloyds that their money is covered by an implicit if not explicit government guarantee. We believe this makes a Lloyds TSB default very unlikely in the short term. However we remain concerned not least about the ability of the British Government to stand behind these implicit guarantees.

That's why we tell our customers that buying gold is the sure way to avoid the risk of Lloyds TSB's default.

Market risk

The company is exposed to movements in the gold price. It maintains an unhedged gold inventory of approximately 100 kg which is allowed to float up and down by a maximum of 50kg before being corrected by a market trade.

It is not economic to hedge this small balance entirely out of market risk. A maximum long of 150kg undergoing a two percent price fall in gold - which would be a sharp one day move - costs the company about £37,000 in inventory losses. By the same token price rises produce similar inventory profits.

This is not a material risk.

Liquidity risk

The company only operates in gold and currency markets both of which are among the deepest capital markets in the world. There is minimal risk of these markets becoming illiquid in normal circumstances. Gold has had by far the best long term record of deep and liquid markets of any financial asset in history.

Cash flow risk

The company has no current material risk in terms of cash flow. The company has sufficient shareholders funds to meet all expenses at the current level for seven years - even in the absence of any revenues.

The company's assets are almost entirely held in currency and gold which are both highly liquid, so there is no realistic danger of not being able to raise any cash required in the short and medium term.

Other financial risks

The most material other financial risk to the business is customer fraud. In the course of normal business we pay large sums by bank wire to our customers' original funding bank account. We regard every substantial payment as having a potential for serious loss. Nevertheless we must pay our customers quickly and efficiently when they demand it. We maintain tight control of our procedures in this regard.

Other risks

The Director believes that there are - as in any business - unquantifiable risks relating to, for example, reputation and unpredictable force majeure events. These are a general feature of a modern business environment, although there are not specific known instances to which the business is materially exposed.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

The director does not recommend payment of an ordinary dividend.

Director

The following director has held office since 1 November 2007:

P Tustain

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the director has taken all the necessary steps that he ought to have taken as director in order to make himself aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

P Tustain

Director

18 March 2009

The director is responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Director is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

GALMARLEY LIMITED TRADING AS BULLIONVAULT.COM INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GALMARLEY LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Galmarley Limited for the year ended 31 October 2008 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of the director and auditors

The director's responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and whether in our opinion the information given in the director's report is consistent with the financial statements. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding director's remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the director's report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the director in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

GALMARLEY LIMITED TRADING AS BULLIONVAULT.COM INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GALMARLEY LIMITED

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2008 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the director's report is consistent with the financial statements.

Albert Goodman Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

19 March 2009

Mary Street House Mary Street Taunton Somerset TA1 3NW

GALMARLEY LIMITED TRADING AS BULLIONVAULT.COM PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2008

| | | 2008 | 2007 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------|
| | Notes | £ | £ |
| Turnover | 2 | 267,728,153 | 41,341,235 |
| Cost of sales | | (265,081,979) | (40,699,322) |
| Gross profit | | 2,646,174 | 641,913 |
| Administrative expenses | | (784,804) | (494,194) |
| Operating profit | 3 | 1,861,370 | 147,719 |
| Interest payable and similar charges | 4 | (110,591) | (122,894) |
| Profit on ordinary activities before | | | |
| taxation | | 1,750,779 | 24,825 |
| Tax on profit on ordinary activities | 5 | (531,500) | (3,749) |
| Profit for the year | 13 | 1,219,279 | 21,076 |

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account.

GALMARLEY LIMITED TRADING AS BULLIONVAULT.COM BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2008

| Notes | £ | £ | £ | • |
|-------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | | | ~ | £ |
| | | | | |
| 6 | | 9,459 | | 3,864 |
| | | | | |
| 7 | 2,266,543 | | 1,877,558 | |
| 8 | 5,376,007 | | 1,701,912 | |
| | 6,311,816 | | 3,569,324 | |
| | 13,954,366 | | 7,148,794 | |
| 9 | (7,796,346) | | (2,527,195) | |
| | | 6,158,020 | | 4,621,599 |
| | | 6,167,479 | | 4,625,463 |
| 10 | | (1,387,393) | | (1,193,752) |
| | | 4,780,086 | | 3,431,711 |
| | | | | |
| 12 | | 311.228 | | 311,228 |
| 13 | | | | 3,208,297 |
| 13 | | 1,260,561 | | (87,814) |
| 14 | | 4,780,086 | | 3,431,711 |
| | 7 8 9 10 12 13 13 | 7 2,266,543 8 5,376,007 6,311,816 13,954,366 9 (7,796,346) 10 | 7 | 7 |

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 18 March 2009

P Tustain

Director

GALMARLEY LIMITED TRADING AS BULLIONVAULT.COM CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2008

| £ | 2008 £ | £ | 2007 £ |
|-----------|--|--|---|
| | 2,165,078 | | (172,028) |
| | | | |
| (110,591) | | (122,894) | |
| | (110,591) | | (122,894) |
| | 11,746 | | - |
| (10,682) | | (5,260) | |
| | (10,682) | | (5,260) |
| | 2,055,551 | | (300,182) |
| | | | |
| - | | 2,989,568 | |
| - | | 2,989,568 | |
| 193,641 | | 163,278 | |
| 615,800 | | 122,587 | |
| (122,500) | | (1,000,125) | |
| 686,941 | | (714,260) | |
| | 686,941 | | 2,275,308 |
| | 2,742,492 | | 1,975,126 |
| | (110,591) (10,682) - - 193,641 615,800 (122,500) | £ £ 2,165,078 (110,591) (110,591) 11,746 (10,682) (10,682) 2,055,551 193,641 615,800 (122,500) 686,941 686,941 | £ £ £ (110,591) (122,894) (110,591) (1,746) (10,682) (5,260) (10,682) (5,260) 2,055,551 2,989,568 193,641 163,278 615,800 122,587 (122,500) (714,260) 686,941 (714,260) |

GALMARLEY LIMITED TRADING AS BULLIONVAULT.COM NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2008

| 1 | Reconciliation of operating profit to net ca | ash inflow/(outflo | w) from | 2008 | 2007 |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | 3 | | | £ | £ |
| | Operating profit | | | 1,861,370 | 147,719 |
| | Depreciation of tangible assets | | | 5,087 | 2,596 |
| | Increase in stocks | | | (388,985) | (286,773) |
| | Increase in debtors | | | (3,674,095) | (1,278,653) |
| | Increase in creditors within one year | | | 4,232,605 | 1,204,099 |
| | Share based payment | | | 129,096 | 38,984 |
| | Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating a | activities | | 2,165,078 | (172,028) |
| 2 | Analysis of net funds | 1 November 2007 | Cash flow | Other non- ash changes | 31 October 2008 |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | Net cash: | | | | |
| | Cash at bank and in hand | 3,569,324 | 2,742,492 | - | 6,311,816 |
| | Debt: | | | | |
| | Debts falling due within one year | (704,375) | (493,300) | - | (1,197,675) |
| | Debts falling due after one year | (1,193,752) | (193,641) | - | (1,387,393) |
| | | (1,898,127) | (686,941) | | (2,585,068) |
| | Net funds | 1,671,197 | 2,055,551 | - | 3,726,748 |
| 3 | Reconciliation of net cash flow to movem | ent in net funds | | 2008 | 2007 |
| | | | | £ | £ |
| | Increase in cash in the year | | | 2,742,492 | 1,975,126 |
| | Cash (inflow)/outflow from (increase)/decrea | se in debt | | (686,941) | 714,260 |
| | Movement in net funds in the year | | | 2,055,551 | 2,689,386 |
| | Opening net funds/(debt) | | | 1,671,197 | (1,018,189) |
| | Closing net funds | | | 3,726,748 | 1,671,197 |
| | | | | | |

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated).

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for sale of gold and services supplied to customers including interest earned on client accounts.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

33.33% Straight Line

1.4 Stocks

Stocks consist of gold held by the company, and are valued at the closing pm fix as determined by the London Bullion Market Association at the balance sheet date. Changes in the valuation of stocks are recorded in the profit and loss account.

Whilst this policy is consistent with that adopted by similar businesses it is not in accordance with the requirements of SSAP 9, Stocks and long term contracts, which requires stocks to be valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The director considers the policy of valuing stocks at net realisable market value to be necessary to show a true and fair view and wholly consistent with the operation of the company's business. It is not possible to quantify the impact of departing from SSAP 9 as historic information regarding original cost has no application to the business and is therefore not available.

1.5 Client accounts

The company operates separately designated client accounts in each currency in which the company trades. Customers are only able to purchase gold once the company has received cleared money and this money is paid to and held in the separately designated client accounts. As these amounts are held within designated client accounts and ownership is retained by the customers, these cash balances are not included in the balance sheet of the company.

1.6 Pensions

The company makes payments to personal pension schemes for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.7 Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

1.8 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to profit and loss account.

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial instruments

Debtors and creditors include amounts due for settlement under gold contracts, spot foreign exchange and currency swap contracts. These amounts are valued at market prices prevailing at the balance sheet date. Changes in the valuation are recorded via the profit and loss account.

Currency swaps are entered into with a view to managing exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. These are accounted for on an accruals basis which is in line with the item they are hedging.

2 Turnover

The company's income is derived from its activities of enabling its customers to buy and sell gold via the internet and arranging the custody of the gold owned by its customers which, for the purposes of segmental analysis, is considered by the director to be a single global market.

| 3 | Operating profit | 2008 | 2007 |
|---|---|---------|---------|
| | Operating profit is stated after charging: | £ | £ |
| | Depreciation of tangible assets | 5,087 | 2,596 |
| | Operating lease rentals | 33,300 | 25,886 |
| | Auditors' remuneration | 18,731 | 11,894 |
| | | | |
| 4 | Interest payable | 2008 | 2007 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | On bank loans and overdrafts | 1,497 | 627 |
| | On other loans wholly repayable within five years | - | 46,226 |
| | Other interest | 109,094 | 76,041 |
| | | 110,591 | 122,894 |
| | | | |

| 5 | Taxation | 2008 | 2007 |
|---|--|-----------|----------------------|
| | Domestic current year tax | £ | £ |
| | U.K. corporation tax | 531,500 | 3,749 |
| | Current tax charge | 531,500 | 3,749 |
| | | | |
| | Factors affecting the tax charge for the year | | |
| | Profit on ordinary activities before taxation | 1,750,779 | 24,825 |
| | Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of | | |
| | UK corporation tax of 28.80% (2007 - 19.58%) | 504,224 | 4,861 |
| | Effects of: | | |
| | Non deductible expenses | 37,604 | 8,488 |
| | Depreciation add back | 1,465 | 508 |
| | Capital allowances | (3,659) | (995) |
| | Tax losses utilised | - | (7,939) |
| | Other tax adjustments | (8,134) | (1,174) |
| | | 27,276 | (1,112) |
| | Current tax charge | 531,500 | 3,749 |
| | | | |
| 6 | Tangible fixed assets | | - |
| | | | Fixtures, |
| | | | fittings & equipment |
| | | | £ |
| | Cost | | |
| | At 1 November 2007 | | 21,151 |
| | Additions | | 10,682 |
| | At 31 October 2008 | | 31,833 |
| | Depreciation | | |
| | At 1 November 2007 | | 17,287 |
| | Charge for the year | | 5,087 |
| | At 31 October 2008 | | 22,374 |
| | Net book value | | |
| | At 31 October 2008 | | 9,459 |
| | At 31 October 2007 | | 3,864 |

| 7 | Stocks | 2008 £ | 2007 £ |
|---|--|--------------------|--------------|
| | Gold | 2,266,543 | 1,877,558 |
| 8 | Debtors | 2008 £ | 2007 £ |
| | | _ | _ |
| | Main market gold settlements (within 48 hours) | 2,367,462 | 999,279 |
| | Foreign exchange trade receivables (within 48 hours) | 1,614,197 | - |
| | Currency swap receivables | 1,341,671 | 683,263 |
| | Other debtors | 48,318 | 15,011 |
| | Prepayments and accrued income | 4,359 | 4,359 |
| | | 5,376,007 | 1,701,912 |
| 9 | Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 2008 £ | 2007 £ |
| | | | |
| | Main market gold settlements | 2,380,660 | 1,000,493 |
| | Foreign exchange trade payables | 1,594,832 | - |
| | Currency swap payables | 1,410,708 | 684,165 |
| | Corporation tax Director's current account | 546,995 515,003 | 3,749 |
| | Other creditors | 1,197,675 | - 707,401 |
| | Accruals and deferred income | 150,473 | 131,387 |
| | | 7,796,346 | 2,527,195 |

Other creditors include £1,197,675 (2007: £704,375) in respect of loans denominated in gold. These loans are repayable in gold and the liability has been valued at the closing pm fix as determined by the London Bullion Market Association. Interest on this debt is payable at between 2.75% and 3% on the average closing sterling price of gold, dependent on the notice period of the loan. Redemption of these loans can be made at any time by way of one months notice given by either the company or the lender. These loans of bullion are from individuals to the company and there is no impact on the segregation of the gold owned by BullionVault customers.

The Director's current account includes a short term loan of £424,650 (2007: £nil) denominated in gold. There are no fixed terms for repayment of this loan and this loan has been made to the company on an interest free basis during the period to 31 October 2008.

| 10 | Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 2008 £ | 2007 £ |
|----|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | Other loans | 1,387,393 | 1,193,752 |
| | Analysis of loans Not wholly repayable within five years other than by instalments: | 1,387,393 | 1,193,752 |
| | Wholly repayable within five years | 1,197,675 | 704,375 |
| | Included in current liabilities | 2,585,068 (1,197,675) | 1,898,127 (704,375) |
| | | 1,387,393 | 1,193,752 |

The loans due in more than one year relate to cash loans of £162,400 (2007: £162,400) and loans denominated in gold of £1,224,993 (2007: £1,031,352).

The cash and gold loans are undated and it is the intention that these are long term loans to the company. As with the gold loans due in less than one year, the loans are repayable in gold and the liability has been valued at the closing pm fix as determined by the London Bullion Market Association. Interest on these loans is payable at 7% per annum and is computed on the value of the gold loan based on the value of gold at 31 March each year. £1,086,128 (2007: £914,438) of the gold loans are from the Director or his pension scheme to the company and there is no impact on the segregation of the gold owned by BullionVault customers.

11 Pension and other post-retirement benefit commitments

Defined contribution

The company makes payments to personal pension schemes of employees. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund.

| | | 2008 £ | 2007 £ |
|----|--|-----------|-----------|
| | Contributions payable by the company for the year | 4,119 | 51,182 |
| 12 | Share capital | 2008 £ | 2007 £ |
| | Authorised 1,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | Allotted, called up and fully paid 311,228 Ordinary Shares of £1 each | 311,228 | 311,228 |

| 13 | Statement of movements on reserves | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Share premium account | Profit and loss account |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Balance at 1 November 2007 | 3,208,297 | (87,814) |
| | Profit for the year | - | 1,219,279 |
| | Credit in respect of employee share options | | 129,096 |
| | Balance at 31 October 2008 | 3,208,297 | 1,260,561 |
| 14 | Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds | 2008 | 2007 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Profit for the financial year | 1,219,279 | 21,076 |
| | Proceeds from issue of shares | - | 3,007,650 |
| | Movements on other reserves | - | (18,082) |
| | Credit in respect of employee share options | 129,096 | 38,984 |
| | Net addition to shareholders' funds | 1,348,375 | 3,049,628 |
| | Opening shareholders' funds | 3,431,711 | 382,083 |
| | Closing shareholders' funds | 4,780,086 | 3,431,711 |
| 15 | Director's emoluments | 2008 | 2007 |
| | | £ | £ |
| | Emoluments for qualifying services | 48,821 | - |
| | Company pension contributions to money purchase schemes | 4,119 | 51,182 |
| | | 52,940 | 51,182 |
| | | | |

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under money purchase pension schemes amounted to 1 (2007 - 1).

16 Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:

| , · | 2008 Number | 2007 Number |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Directors | 1 | 1 |
| Development and support staff | 9 | 5 |
| | 10 | 6 |
| Employment costs | 2008 | 2007 |
| | £ | £ |
| Wages and salaries | 350,783 | 216,234 |
| Social security costs | 29,962 | 23,868 |
| Share based payment | 129,096 | 38,984 |
| Other pension costs | 4,119 | 51,182 |
| | 513,960 | 330,268 |
| | | |

17 Control

The company is controlled by Paul Tustain, Director.

18 Related party transactions

Included within other creditors due in more than one year are amounts due to the Director, Paul Tustain of £936,785 (2007: £788,586) in respect of gold lent to the company to support its trading activities and £162,400 (2007: £162,400) in respect of a loan to the company. In respect of the gold loan, interest is paid at 7% pa based on the valuation of the gold at 31 March each year and interest of £100,443 (2007: £47,200) has been charged to the profit and loss account. Interest is also paid at 7% on the other loan and interest of £11,478 (2007:£15,828) has been charged to the profit and loss account. Both of these loans are undated and are intended to be long term loans to the company, see note 10.

Also included in creditors due in more than one year are amounts due to the Director's pension scheme of £149,343 (2007:£125,716) in respect of gold lent to the company. Interest is paid at 7%pa based on the valuation of the gold at 31 March each year and interest of £9,320 (2007: £7,222) has been charged to the profit and loss account.

19 Share based payment

During the year ended 31 October 2006, the company established a government approved share option scheme known as Company Share Option Plans (CSOP).

The option scheme is described below.

| Type of arrangement | Company Share Option | Company Share Option |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Plan | Plan |
| Date of grant | 29 July 2006 | 7 December 2007 |
| Number granted | 16,000 | 3,890 |
| Contractual life | 10 years | 10 years |

The estimated fair value of each share option granted is based on the intrinsic value of the option, measured as the difference between the fair value of the shares at the balance sheet date or date of exercise and the exercise price of the option. For the options outstanding at 31 October 2008, the fair value of the options at that date is considered to be £167,200 (2007: £38,984). As the shares are not listed the fair value of the options is based on various assumptions with regard to the value of the underlying shares that cannot be tested.

Further details of the two share option plans are as follows:

| | 2008 | | 2007 | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Number of | Weighted average | Number of | Weighted average |
| | options | exercise price | options | exercise price |
| Outstanding at | 16,000 | £10 | 16,000 | £10 |
| start of year | | | | |
| Granted | 3,890 | £30 | 16,000 | - |
| Exercised | - | £nil | 12,000 | - |
| Outstanding at | 19,890 | £13.91 | 16,000 | £10 |
| end of year | | | | |
| Exercisable at | - | - | - | - |
| end of year | | | | |

The options in issue at 1 November 2008 have an exercise price of £10, and a remaining contractual life of 8 years. The options can be exercised in stages, with the earliest possible exercise of 6,000 options on 31 July 2009. The remaining stages allow for 4,400 options to be exercised from 31 July 2010, a further 4,400 options to be exercised from 31 July 2011 and the final 1,200 options to be exercised from 31 July 2012. For these options, the last possible exercise date is 30 June 2016.

The options issued during the year ended 31 October 2008 have an exercise price of £30 and a remaining contractual life of 10 years. The options can be exercised in stages, with the earliest possible exercise of 1,459 options on 31 December 2010. The remaining stages allow for 1,070 options to be exercised from 31 December 2011, a further 1,070 to be exercised from 31 December 2012 and the final 291 options to be exercised from 31 December 2013. For these options, the last possible exercise date is 31 December 2017.

GALMARLEY LIMITED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2008

GALMARLEY LIMITED TRADING AS BULLIONVAULT.COM DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2008

| | 2008 | | | 2007 |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | £ | | £ | £ |
| Turnover | | | | |
| Bullionvault trading | | 265,993,853 | | 40,810,887 |
| Interest income | | 574,147 | | 280,544 |
| Commission and fee income | | 1,160,153 | | 249,804 |
| | | 267,728,153 | | 41,341,235 |
| Cost of sales | | | | |
| Cost of gold sold | 264,993,391 | | 40,660,081 | |
| Vault and data charges | 88,588 | | 39,241 | |
| | | (265,081,979) | | (40,699,322) |
| Gross profit | 0.99% | 2,646,174 | 1.55% | 641,913 |
| Overhead expenses | | | | |
| Employment | 515,208 | | 341,848 | |
| Establishment | 44,525 | | 33,837 | |
| Administrative | 172,414 | | 101,640 | |
| Financial | 158,161 | | 137,167 | |
| Depreciation | 5,087 | | 2,596 | |
| | | (895,395) | | (617,088) |
| Operating profit | | 1,750,779 | | 24,825 |
| | | | | |
| Profit before taxation | 0.65% | 1,750,779 | 0.06% | 24,825 |

GALMARLEY LIMITED TRADING AS BULLIONVAULT.COM SCHEDULE OF OVERHEAD EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2008

| | 2008 £ | 2007 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| | 2 | 2 |
| Employment | | |
| Wages and salaries (excl. N.I.) | 301,962 | 216,234 |
| Directors' remuneration | 48,821 | - |
| Employer's N.I. contributions | 29,962 | 23,868 |
| Directors' pension costs | 4,119 | 51,182 |
| Recruitment | 1,248 | 11,580 |
| Staff options | 129,096 | 38,984 |
| | 515,208 | 341,848 |
| Establishment | | |
| Rent re operating leases | 33,300 | 25,886 |
| Rates | 8,422 | 7,512 |
| Insurance | 387 | 368 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 2,416 | 71 |
| | 44,525 | 33,837 |
| Administrative | | |
| Printing, postage and stationery | 1,897 | 1,996 |
| Advertising | 93,468 | 58,420 |
| Internet and telecom services | 16,835 | 11,988 |
| Computer running costs | 8,916 | 3,175 |
| Travelling expenses | 1,623 | 902 |
| Entertaining | 1,472 | 2,087 |
| Legal and professional fees | 18,423 | 5,699 |
| Accountancy | 5,000 | 3,149 |
| Audit fees | 18,731 | 11,894 |
| Sundry expenses | 1,153 | 2,330 |
| Subscriptions | 4,896 | - |
| | 172,414 | 101,640 |
| Financial | | |
| Bank charges | 47,570 | 14,273 |
| Bank interest paid | 1,497 | 627 |
| Convertible loan accretion & interest on loans due < 5 years | - | 46,226 |
| Other interest paid | 109,094 | 76,041 |
| | 158,161 | 137,167 |
| Depreciation | | |
| Depreciation on FF & E | 5,087 | 2,596 |
| | 5,087 | 2,596 |