Ambertech

Company Announcements Office
Australian Stock Exchange
4th Floor, 20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

26 October 2009

Electronic Lodgement

Dear Sir or Madam

Re: Ambertech Limited Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2009

Investors are advised that copy of the company's Annual Report, lodged on 22 October 2009 contained a printing error whereby pages 26 and 27 were duplicated instead of printing the correct pages 28 and 29 of the financial report.

This has now been amended and a replacement report is now attached. Reprinted reports will be sent to shareholders as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely

Robert Glasson
Company Secretary

Ambertech Limited ACN 079 080 158
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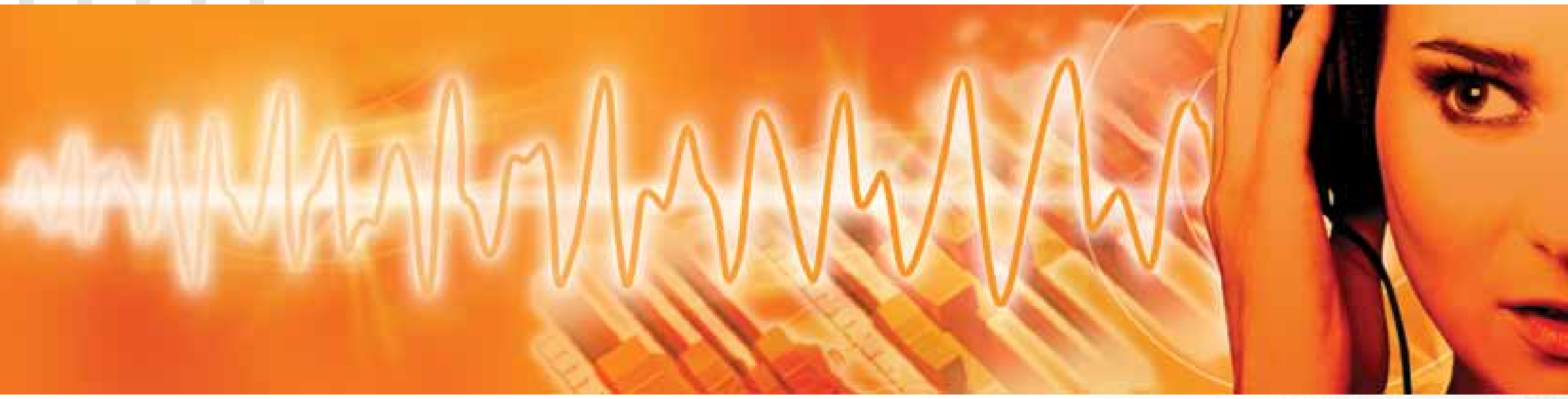

Annual Report

Annual Report for the year ended
30 June 2009

Ambertech Limited

ACN 079 080 158

Ambertech
LIMITED

Mission Statement

“ Corporate Mission

Ambertech Limited is an acknowledged leader in the identification, supply and distribution of advanced technologies for the Professional and Consumer audio/visual markets within the Oceania region.

Our purpose is to add significant operational value by developing and strengthening customer relationships, expanding horizons of opportunity and delivering strong and continuous financial growth to stakeholders, through our proven ability to integrate, implement and commercialise existing and emerging technologies. ”

Contents

Chairman's and Managing Director's Review	II
Our Business and Brands	IV
Corporate Governance Statement	VII
Financial Report	XII
Shareholder Information	XIII
Corporate Directory	XXI

Chairman's Review

Chairman's and Managing Director's Review

It is our pleasure to present to you the 2009 Annual Report of Ambertech Limited. The 2009 financial year was a challenging one, however despite the difficult trading conditions Ambertech remained profitable and achieved record sales for the business.

Our professional and broadcast products recorded excellent sales for the year, whilst we continued to make market share gains with our projection, display and accessories brands. These results are a testament to the quality of the brands that Ambertech represents in Australia and New Zealand. The result for the year was impacted by a difficult period for products in our traditional broadcast and post production markets. Many of our customers were capital constrained as a result of the Global Financial Crisis. Ambertech has restructured our professional division to enable better coordination across product ranges. We believe that the restructure of this segment of the business has it well placed to take advantage of opportunities that may arise, and to improve our capacity to service current and future customers.

The results for the year in our lifestyle entertainment segment reflect our success in working with our manufacturers to deliver products to market that meet our clients needs. Our product offering, coupled with some new marketing initiatives has enabled us to improve our market share into a retail sector that was difficult throughout the majority of the financial year. This market share growth was offset by tighter margins due to both the impact of a falling exchange rate and competitive pressures to maintain market share.

In New Zealand we returned an excellent result as we continue to invest in growing the range of consumer product offerings to complement our strong track records of sales in the broadcast and post production markets.

Early trading results for the 2010 financial year have been encouraging. Our lifestyle entertainment segment continues to evaluate ways of improving market share and margins. Our professional and broadcast markets have good clarity of project work over the coming 12 months and remain positive about our strong product offering. In New Zealand, we are continuing to invest in broadening our areas of expertise.

Our forecasts for the year ending 30 June 2010 are for continued growth in revenue and improvement in margins and profits. The current economic climate, changes in exchange rate as well as the capital nature of our professional segment and the uncertainty of timing of these major projects creates difficulty in accurately forecasting the results for any accounting period. However, Ambertech's management believes the company is well positioned to achieve medium term growth targets of 5%-10% per annum, noting that there may be period-to-period fluctuation in results due to the level of sales in the professional segment.

To assist in achieving our goals we are constantly evaluating potential new agencies and or acquisitions.

The Board of Directors would once again like to thank all management and staff for their contributions to the performance and development of the company during the year.

P F Wallace
Chairman

P A Amos
Managing Director

Our Business and Brands

Our business and brands

Ambertech's core business is the ownership and management of mostly exclusive distribution rights with leading manufacturers. Strong relationships with these manufacturers are pivotal to our success and have provided the basis for solid growth.

Ambertech's lifestyle entertainment business segment is a leader in the distribution of home theatre products and accessories to dealers, distribution and supply of custom installation components for home theatre and commercial installations to dealers and consumers, and the distribution of projection and display products with business and domestic applications.

Ambertech's professional business segment supplies product and services to television stations, radio stations, cinemas, post-production facilities, as well as military and education establishments. Being entirely business-to-business in nature, these divisions are unaffected by the potential volatility of consumer sentiment or retail sales trends.

In New Zealand Ambertech distributes of a wide range of quality products for both professional and consumer markets in New Zealand.

DPA MICROPHONES

PATH 1

Axium

iMERGE

BANDRIDGE Premium

Integra

TUBE-TECH

iPort

Gefen

VANTAGE CONTROLS

ADVENT COMMUNICATIONS

BOOTHROYD STUART MERIDIAN FAROUDJA

NEUTRIK

Screen Service

DAVID HORN COMMUNICATIONS LTD

SONANCE

EVS

tc electronic

OMNEON

Thoroughbred

LifeSize

Archion
Intelligent Storage for Content Creation

AVID
avid.com

ALTEC LANSING

PLANTRONICS
World Leader in Communications Headsets

EditShare
the smart way to edit together

Digital Vision

cp cases

AMAZON CASES

Radial engineering

VISLINK
News & Entertainment

PRIMACOUSTIC

StorageDNA

Corporate Governance Statement

Corporate governance statement

Ambertech Limited (the Company) and the Board are committed to achieving and demonstrating high standards of corporate governance. The Board continues to review the framework and practices to ensure they meet the interests of all stakeholders.

A description of the Company's main corporate governance practices is set out below. All these practices, unless otherwise stated, were in place for the entire year.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

The Board is responsible to shareholders for the performance of the Company in both the short and the longer term and seeks to balance these sometimes competing objectives in the best interests of the company as a whole. Its focus is to enhance the interests of shareholders and other key stakeholders and to ensure the company is properly managed.

The functions of the Board include:

- Providing strategic guidance to the company, including contributing to the development of and approving the corporate strategy.
- Reviewing, approving and monitoring systems of risk management and internal control, codes of conduct, legal compliance and accountability systems.
- Monitoring financial performance, including approval of the annual and half-yearly financial reports.
- Review and approve annual budgets and financial plans, including major capital expenditure initiatives.
- Overseeing and monitoring the progress of major capital expenditure, capital management and acquisitions and divestments.
- Appointing and removing the Managing Director (MD).
- Ratifying the appointment and removal of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).
- Monitoring the performance of the MD and CFO against annually set key performance indicators.
- Ensuring appropriate resources are available to senior executives
- Acting as an interface between the Company and shareholders.

Day to day management of the company's affairs and the implementation of the corporate strategy and policy initiatives are formally delegated by the Board to the MD, CFO and other senior executives.

Performance assessments for senior executives, other than the CFO, are the responsibility of the MD.

Assessment of the MD, CFO and other senior executives last took place in September 08 as part of an annual review process. Assessments consist of formal meetings to discuss performance against set KPIs which are based on company performance targets, and vary according to the roles and responsibilities of the executive. At the same time, these KPIs are aligned to reflect the common corporate goals such as growth in earnings and shareholders' wealth, and achievement of working capital targets.

Principle 2: Structure the board to add value

Details of the members of the Board, their experience, expertise, qualifications and term of office are set out in the Directors' Report under the heading "Information on directors". At the date of signing the Directors' Report, the Board comprises four non-executive directors, including the Chairman, and one executive director.

As a team, the Board brings a range of qualifications, with experience in high technology equipment, finance, accounting, public company affairs and corporate governance. The Board believes that the first priority in the selection of directors is their ability to add value to the Board and enhance Ambertech's performance.

The Board's view is that independence is extended to those non-executive directors whose interests are less than 10% of issued capital, where that director is not the major shareholder, and where no ongoing services are being provided to the Company by the director or related entities.

At the date of signing the Directors' report, the Board comprises three independent directors, (Mr Peter Wallace, Mr Edwin Goodwin, and Mr David Swift) and two non-independent directors (Mr Thomas Amos and Mr Peter Amos).

The Chairman undertakes a regular performance evaluation for the board, its committees and directors. The Chairman meets privately with each director to discuss assessments. A performance evaluation has taken place during the reporting period in accordance with the process described above.

The Board has established a Nomination and Remuneration committee as outlined under the heading Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly.

Directors and Board committees have the right, in connection with their duties and responsibilities, to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense, subject to approval of cost by the Chairman.

Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making

The company has developed a broad code of conduct for all staff which operates in conjunction with a strong network of company policies to ensure all personnel act with integrity, objectivity and in compliance with the letter and the spirit of the law and company policies. The code applies to all employees within the company from the Board, through management to all other staff. The code encourages all staff and other stakeholders to report any breaches of the code to the Chairman of the Board, who is required to investigate and report on all such matters.

The Code of Conduct is supported by more detailed policies setting out the philosophy of the company in relation to its various stakeholders. A copy of the code is available on the Company's website.

Securities Trading

The Company's Directors and Officers are prohibited from dealing in any of the Company's shares, except while not in possession of unpublished price sensitive information. Directors and Officers are prohibited from dealing in the Company's shares during specified periods prior to the release of the Company's results, or before the AGM. Directors and Officers must notify either the Chair or the Company Secretary prior to dealing in the Company's shares.

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting

Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Board has established an Audit and Risk Management Committee responsible for ensuring that:

- reporting on the financial and other performance indicators for the Company meets all applicable legislative and accounting standards;
- the Company's control and accountability systems are robust;
- the Company identifies and monitors major risks as well as reviewing and ratifying systems of risk management, and internal compliance and control; and
- governance policies of the Company comply with all relevant legislation.

Members of the Committee are Ed Goodwin (Chairperson) and Peter Wallace, each of whom is a non-executive director with appropriate financial and business expertise to act effectively as a member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The committee contains only two members as it is would be inefficient for the structure of the board to have three members.

The Audit and Risk Management Committee meets at least three times a year and reports regularly to the Board. The Audit and Risk Management Committee has direct access to any employee, the auditors or any other independent experts and advisers, as it considers appropriate in order to ensure that its responsibilities can be carried out effectively. The Audit and Risk Management Committee has a formal charter.

Details of the members of the committee, their experience, expertise, qualifications and attendance at meetings of the committee are set out in the Director's Report.

External Audit

The Board has delegated to the Audit and Risk Management Committee responsibility for making recommendations on the appointment, evaluation and dismissal of external auditors, and ensuring that the auditors report to the Committee and the Board.

It is policy for the external auditors to provide an annual declaration of independence to the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The external auditor will attend the Annual General Meeting and be available to shareholders for questions regarding the conduct of the audit and preparation of the content of the Audit Report.

Principles 5 and 6: Make timely and balanced disclosures and Respect the rights of shareholders

The Chairman and Company Secretary are responsible for communications with the ASX, and ensuring compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements in the ASX listing rules. Management are responsible for ensuring that all potential corporate information that could materially affect the price or value of the company's shares is brought to the attention of the Chairman or Company Secretary immediately it becomes known. This information is then assessed in liaison with the Board and management in regards to ASX listing rule requirements of 3.1.

The company has a shareholder communication policy which recognizes the value of providing current and relevant information to shareholders. All information disclosed to the ASX is posted on the company's website as soon as it is disclosed to the ASX, and remains available to shareholders for at least two years. The current and historical share price details are also available on the website.

All shareholders have the option to receive a hard copy of the Annual Report. The company does provide the opportunity for shareholders to receive the Annual Report through electronic means. A copy of the Annual Report is made available from the company's website.

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

The Board, through the Audit and Risk Management Committee, is responsible for ensuring there are adequate policies in relation to risk management, compliance and internal controls. The Board has required management to design and implement a risk management and internal control system to manage the Company's material business risks and to report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively.

In summary, the Company policies are designed to ensure strategic, operational, legal, reputation and financial risks are identified, assessed, effectively and efficiently managed and monitored to enable achievement of business objectives. To realise its risk management objectives, the company:

- Identifies and assesses risks to business and understands how such risks influence performance;
- Ensures that an appropriate risk management framework is in place, that it is aligned to the company's business strategy and that it evolves with the business;
- Supports the framework and strategy with an appropriate organisational structure and ensures that associated responsibilities are clearly defined and communicated at all levels;
- Ensures that risk management information is communicated through a clear and robust reporting structure; and
- Integrates ongoing risk management activities within the business.

The Managing Director is responsible for overall risk management leadership, policy and program implementation. The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) supports the Managing Director in discharging these responsibilities and is responsible for providing appropriate risk management resources to guide and support all personnel in maintaining the risk management framework, as well as coordinating regular reporting to the Audit and Compliance Committee.

The CFO also ensures that his report to the Board notifies directors of any issues or concerns and reports as to the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks.

Management has reported to the Board as to the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks. The Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer have also made the following certifications to the Board:

- That the Company's financial reports are complete and present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial condition and operational results of the company and group and are in accordance with relevant accounting standards.
- That the above statements are founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control and which implements the policies adopted by the Board and that the company's risk management and internal compliance and control is operating efficiently and effectively in all material aspects.

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Board has established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The committee has a formal charter. The role of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is to provide recommendations to the Board on various matters including:

- appropriate remuneration policies and monitoring their implementation including with respect to executives, senior managers and non-executive directors;
- incentive schemes designed to enhance corporate and individual performance; and
- retention strategies for executives and senior management.

Members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are Peter Wallace (chairperson), and David Swift, each of whom is a non executive director. Details of the members of the committee, their experience, expertise, qualifications and attendance at meetings of the committee are set out in the Director's Report.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee meets at least once a year and at such other times as the chairman of that committee considers necessary. The Remuneration Report, within the Directors' Report, sets out the Company's policies for remunerating Directors, the Managing Director, the Chief Financial Officer and other senior executives.

Financial Report

The directors present their report together with the financial report of Ambertech Limited ("the Company") and of the consolidated entity, being the Company and its controlled enitites, for the year ended 30 June 2009 and the auditor's report thereon.

DIRECTORS

The qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of each person who has been a director of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are listed below, together with the details of the company secretary as at the end of the financial year. All directors were in office since the start of the year unless otherwise stated.

Information on directors

Peter Francis Wallace
Chairman - Non Executive Director
Aged 49

Member of the Audit Committee and Chairman of the Remuneration Committee.

Peter Wallace is the founder and Managing Director of Endeavour Capital Pty Limited, an independent corporate advisory firm. Prior to establishing Endeavour Capital Pty Limited in 1998, he was an Investment Director with private equity company Hambro-Grantham. Mr Wallace has 17 years experience in private equity and has been a non-executive director of over 20 groups of companies. He is currently the non-executive chairman of ASX listed, Ideas International Limited.

Mr Wallace has a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of New South Wales and a Master of Business Administration degree from Macquarie University. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and a fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Mr Wallace has been a director of Ambertech's Group companies since February 2000 and Chairman of Ambertech Limited since October 2002.

Peter Andrew Amos
Managing Director
Aged 52

Peter Amos graduated from Sydney Technical College (now University of Technology, Sydney) with a Radio Trade Certificate and from North Sydney Technical College with an Electronics Engineering Certificate. He joined Rank Electronics, the Company from which Ambertech was formed via a management buyout, as a technician in the mid 1970s, rising from Senior Technician to Service Manager. Upon the formation of Ambertech Limited, Mr Amos became Technical Director of the Ambertech Group. He also served in a senior role as Marketing Director of Quantum Pacific Pty Ltd, another company owned by the Ambertech Limited, until it was sold in the mid 1990s.

Mr Amos has served as Managing Director of Ambertech Limited since 1995 and presided over the growth of the Company since that date. Mr Amos has been a director of Ambertech's Group companies since 1987.

Thomas Robert Amos
Non-Executive Director
Aged 58

Tom Amos founded telecommunications consultancy Amos Aked Pty Limited in the early 1980s. His career in telecommunications and media spans over 30 years, during which time he has been involved in all facets of the industry. An engineer by profession, Mr Amos holds a B.E. (Electrical Engineering) degree from Sydney University.

Mr Amos has also been prominent in the telecommunication deregulation debate over a period of 15 years as a (former) director and Vice Chairman of Australian Telecommunications Users Group Limited ("ATUG") and as an industry commentator. He is a director of Wave Link Systems Pty Limited and Amos Aked Swift (NZ) Limited.

Mr Amos has been a director of Ambertech's Group companies since June 1997.

Edwin Francis Goodwin

Non-Executive Director

Aged 61

Chairman of the Audit Committee

Ed Goodwin has worked in the telecommunications industry for more than 20 years in various senior management positions. He has a BSc in economics from London University and an MBA from Sydney University. Between 1994 and 1999, he was General Manager of Amos Aked Swift Pty Limited. From 1990 to 1994, he was Managing Director of the Millicom Group in Australia, and before that was Chief Executive of Equatorial Satellite Systems Australia Pty Limited. From 2000 to 2003 Mr Goodwin was Finance Director of FlowCom Limited.

Mr Goodwin has been a director of Ambertech's Group companies since June 1997.

David Rostil Swift

Non-Executive Director

Aged 62

Member of the Remuneration Committee.
David Swift, who holds a B.E. (Electrical Engineering) degree from the University of NSW, has extensive experience in both the telecommunications and professional electronics industries. Mr Swift, a co-founder of Amos Aked Swift Pty Ltd and the founder of AAS Consulting Pty Ltd, is currently the Business Development Director of Gibson Quai - AAS Pty Ltd, an independent telecommunications management and technology consulting practice operating in the Australasian Pacific region.
Mr Swift is also a Director and the Chairman of the Australian Telecommunications Users Group Limited (ATUG) and a Director of Amos Aked Swift (NZ) Limited. In addition to his consulting experience he has had significant management experience through senior positions with both Westpac Banking Corporation and Telecom Australia. Mr Swift has been a director of Ambertech's Group companies since June 1997.

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of Company Secretary at the end of the financial year: **Robert John Glasson**

Robert Glasson joined Ambertech Limited in July 2002 and also holds the position of Chief Financial Officer. He has a Bachelor of Business degree from the University of Technology, Sydney, and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. He was appointed to the role of Company Secretary on 1 November 2004.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Nature of operations and principal activities

The principal activities of the consolidated entity during the financial year were the import and distribution of high technology equipment to the professional broadcast, film, recording and sound reinforcement industries; the import and distribution of home theatre products to dealers; distribution and supply of custom installation components for home theatre and commercial installations to dealers and consumers, and the distribution of projection and display products with business and domestic applications.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities since the end of the financial year.

Employees

The consolidated entity employed 110 full time employees as at 30 June 2009 (2008: 102 employees).

REVIEW AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The consolidated profit of the economic entity after providing for income tax for the financial year was down by 43.2% to $1,806,000 (2008: $3,179,000). Total revenues for the financial year increased by 2.5% to $71,620,000 (2008: $69,876,000). Further information on the operations is included in the Chairman's and Managing Director's Report section of the Annual Report.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The net assets of the economic entity have increased by $758,000 to $20,312,000 as at 30 June 2009 (2008: $19,554,000). This increase is largely due to the following factors:

- Increase in inventories held at balance date as a result of growth through new agencies; and
- operating revenue of the economic entity

The economic entity has reduced borrowings by $300,000 whilst maintaining a healthy working capital ratio. The economic entity's working capital, being current assets less\ current liabilities, has improved from $15,963,000 at 30 June 2008 to $16,772,000 at 30 June 2009.

The directors believe the economic entity is in a strong and stable financial position to expand and grow its current operations.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity during the financial year.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

Apart from the above, there are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations or the state of affairs of the economic entity in future years.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES

Early trading results for the 2010 financial year have been encouraging. Our lifestlye entertainment segment continues to evaluate ways of improving market share and margins. Our professional and broadcast markets have good clarity of project work over the coming 12 months and remain positive about our strong product offering. In New Zealand we are continuing to invest in broadening our areas of expertise.

Our forecasts for the year ending 30 June 2010 are for continued growth in revenue and improvement in margins and profits. The capital nature of our professional segment and the uncertainty of timing of these major projects creates difficulty in accurately forecasting the results for any accounting period. However, Ambertech's management believes the company is well positioned to achieve medium term growth targets of 5%-10% per annum, noting that there may be period-to-period fluctuation in results due to the level of sales in the professional segment. To assist in achieving our goals we are constantly evaluating potential new agencies and or acquisitions.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The company is subject to regulation by the relevant Commonwealth and State legislation. The nature of the company's business does not give rise to any significant environmental issues.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

The information provided below includes remuneration disclosures that are required under the Corporations Act 2001. The disclosures have been transferred from the financial report and have been audited.

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Remuneration of non-executive directors is determined by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. In determining payments to non-executive directors, consideration is given to market rates for comparable companies for time, committment and responsibilities. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee reviews the remuneration of non-executive directors annually, based on market practice, duties and accountablilty.

Remuneration of non-executive directors comprises fees determined having regard to industry practice and the need to obtain appropriately qualified independent persons. Fees do not contain any non-monetary elements.

Executive Remuneration

Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer

Remuneration of the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is determined by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. In this respect, consideration is given to normal commercial rates of remuneration for similar levels of responsibility. Remuneration comprises salaries, bonuses, contributions to superannuation funds and options.

The Managing Director and CFO receive an incentive element of their salary which is based on achievement of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) relevant to their responsibilities. This includes a component that is based on the company's profit targets. The total incentive amounts payable are capped at a fixed rate rather than as a percentage of total remuneration.

KPIs are set annually by the remuneration committee and based on company performance targets, and vary according to the roles and responsibilities of the executive. At the same time, these KPIs are aligned to reflect the common corporate goals such as growth in earnings and shareholders' wealth, and achievement of working capital targets. Performance against the KPIs is assessed annually by the remuneration committee and recommendations for payments determined following the end of the financial year.

Other Executives

Approximately 5% of the aggregate remuneration of the senior sales executives comprises an incentive element which is related to the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of those parts of the company's operations which are relevant to the executive's responsibilities. The senior sales executives may also receive a sales commission component, which will vary with the sales performance of those parts of the sales business for which they are responsible.

KPIs are set annually by the remuneration committee, with a degree of consultation with executives to ensure their committment. The measures are tailored to the areas of each executive's involvement and over which they have control. They are based on company performance targets, and at the same time, these KPIs are aligned to reflect the common corporate goals such as growth in earnings and shareholders' wealth, and achievement of working capital targets. Performance against the KPIs is assessed annually by the remuneration committee and recommendations for payments determined following the end of the financial year.

REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

The table below sets out the Company's key shareholder indicators since it listed on the ASX:

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Dividends paid (cents per share)	3.5	7.0	5.0	3.0	7.0
Closing share price at 30 June ($)	$0.45	$0.65	$0.69	$0.47	$0.72
Share buy back ($'000)	44	-	75	5	-
Net profit after tax ($'000)	1,806	3,179	2,575	1,486	3,258

Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the directors and the key management personnel (as defined in AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures) of the Company are set out in the following tables.

The key management personnel of the consolidated entity includes the following:

Name	Position	Name	Position
P Wallace	Non-Executive Chairman	R Glasson	CFO, Company Secretary
P Amos	Managing Director	B Lee	General Manager, Lifestyle Entertainment
T Amos	Non-Executive Director	R Caston	General Manager, Broadcast & Professional
E Goodwin	Non-Executive Director	R McCleery	Director, Amber New Zealand
D Swift	Non-Executive Director	G Simeon	General Manager, Video & Audio Post Group

Key management personnel are those directly accountable to the Managing Director and the Board and responsible for the operational management and strategic direction of the Company.

The nature and amount of each major element of the remuneration of each director of the Company and each of the key management personnel of the company and the consolidated entity for the financial year are set out in the following tables.

REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Elements of Remuneration

2009	Short-term employment benefits		Post employment benefits	Share based payments			
Directors	Cash salary	Cash Bonus	Superannuation	Options	Total	% Performance Related	% Relating to Options
	$	$	$	$	$		
P Amos	328,438	61,800	97,020	23,368	510,626	12.1%	4.6%
P Wallace	50,000	-	4,500	9,799	64,299	0.0%	15.2%
T Amos	30,000	-	2,700	-	32,700	0.0%	0.0%
E Goodwin	7,500	-	25,200	-	32,700	0.0%	0.0%
D Swift	-	-	32,700	-	32,700	0.0%	0.0%
	415,938	61,800	162,120	33,167	673,025	9.2%	4.9%
Executives							
R Glasson	169,724	16,720	15,275	3,672	205,391	8.1%	1.8%
B Lee	165,183	87,418	16,262	3,672	272,535	32.1%	1.3%
R Caston	152,437	72,986	17,408	3,672	246,503	29.6%	1.5%
G Simeon	150,455	13,000	13,991	-	177,446	7.3%	0.0%
D Small (resigned 24/04/09)	126,657	21,928	12,076	-	160,661	13.6%	0.0%
R McCleery	115,121	16,272	-	3,672	135,065	12.0%	2.7%
	879,577	228,324	75,012	14,688	1,197,601	19.1%	1.2%

2008	Short-term employment benefits		Post employment benefits	Share based payments			
Directors	Cash salary	Cash Bonus	Superannuation	Options	Total	% Performance Related	% Relating to Options
	$	$	$	$	$		
P Amos	321,101	26,000	40,899	20,597	408,597	6.4%	5.0%
P Wallace	50,000	-	4,500	9,799	64,299	0.0%	15.2%
T Amos	30,000	-	2,700	-	32,700	0.0%	0.0%
E Goodwin	-	-	32,700	-	32,700	0.0%	0.0%
D Swift	7,500	-	25,200	-	32,700	0.0%	0.0%
	408,601	26,000	105,999	30,396	570,996	4.6%	5.3%
Executives							
R Glasson	165,138	6,000	14,862	3,672	189,672	3.2%	1.9%
B Lee	160,550	81,885	15,569	3,672	261,676	31.3%	1.4%
R Caston	124,771	48,383	39,134	3,672	215,960	22.4%	1.7%
G Simeon	134,046	5,068	12,199	-	151,313	3.3%	0.0%
N Streatfield	212,546	16,250	15,049	3,672	247,517	6.6%	1.5%
D Small	146,779	25,864	15,089	3,672	191,404	13.5%	1.9%
R McCleery	119,373	-	-	3,672	123,045	0.0%	3.0%
	1,063,203	183,450	111,902	22,032	1,380,587	13.3%	1.6%

REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

Service agreements

An executive agreement exists between Peter Amos, the Managing Director, and Amber Technology Limited. This agreement provides that Mr Amos, for a period of 12 months from the date of termination, will not engage in activities in competition with the Amber Group. There is a notice period by either party of 12 months.

The agreement commenced on 31 May 1999 and continues indefinitely. In the event that the company was to exercise its right to terminate the contract, the current payout value would be $487,259.

Share based compensation

Ambertech has adopted an Employee Share Option Plan (ESOP). The Board of Directors may determine the executives and eligible employees who are entitled to participate in the ESOP.

The options issued under the ESOP will expire 5 years after the issue date, or earlier on any of the following events:

a the eligible employee is dismissed with cause or has breached a restriction contained in his/her employment contract;

b the eligible employee dies while in the employ of the Company;

c the eligible employee is made redundant by the Company;

d the eligible employee's employment with the Company is voluntarily terminated by the eligible employee; or

e the eligible employee's employment terminates by reason of normal retirement.

The total number of shares reserved for issuance under the ESOP, together with shares reserved for issuance under any other Option Plan, shall not exceed 5% of the diluted ordinary share capital in the Company (comprising all Shares, all Options issued under the ESOP and under any other Option Plan, and all other convertible issued securities).

The ESOP provides the Board with the ability to determine the exercise price of the options, the periods within which the options may be exercised, and the conditions to be satisfied before the option can be exercised.

The ESOP provides for adjustments in accordance with ASX Listing Rules if there is a capital reconstruction, a rights issue or a bonus issue.

The number of options on issue at the date of this report is outlined in the following tables. There were no options issued during or since the end of the financial year.

Options Granted

	Grant Details			For the financial year ended 30 June 2009					Overall		
	Grant		Value	Exercised		Lapsed		Vested	Vested	Unvested	Lapsed
	Date	No	$	No	$	No	$	No	%	%	%
Directors											
P Wallace	7/12/2004	100,000	49,203	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
P Amos	7/12/2004	400,000	116,913	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-			
Executives											
R Glasson	7/12/2004	50,000	18,369	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
B Lee	7/12/2004	50,000	18,369	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
R Caston	7/12/2004	50,000	18,369	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
R McCleery	7/12/2004	50,000	18,369	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
H Garland	7/12/2004	100,000	48,293	-	-	100,000	48,293	-	-	-	100
N Streatfield	7/12/2004	50,000	18,369	-	-	50,000	18,369	-	-	-	100
D Small	7/12/2004	50,000	18,369	-	-	50,000	18,369	-	-	-	100
				-	-	200,000	85,031	-			

When exercisable, each option is convertible into one ordinary share on a 1:1 basis.

REMUNERATION REPORT (continued)

There have been no shares issued during or since the end of the financial year as a result of exercise of options. During the financial year 200,000 options were forfeited.

In relation to bonus issues, each outstanding option confers on the option holder the right to receive, on exercise of those outstanding options, not only one share for each of the outstanding options exercised but also the additional shares the option holder would have received had the option holder participated in that bonus issue as a holder of ordinary shares.

The assessed fair value at offer date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option,the impact of dilution, the share price at offer date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

Interests of Directors

At the date of this report the following interests were held by directors:

Director	Ordinary Shares	Options over Ordinary Shares
P Wallace	114,297	100,000
P Amos	4,313,843	400,000
T Amos	5,484,625	-
E Goodwin	2,883,556	-
D Swift	2,995,826	-

DIVIDENDS

Dividends paid or declared by the Company to members since the end of the previous financial year were:

Dividend Type	Record Date	Payment Date	Cents per share	Franking %	Tax rate
Relating to the previous year, paid during the year ended 30 June 2009:					
Final dividend	15/09/2008	30/09/2008	2.0	100%	30%
Declared and paid during the year ended 30 June 2009:					
Interim dividend	31/03/2009	14/04/2009	1.5	100%	30%
Declared after year end in respect of the year ended 30 June 2009:					
Final dividend	15/09/2009	30/09/2009	2.0	100%	30%

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) and the number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

	Board Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings		Remuneration Committee	
Director	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**
P Wallace	12	12	3	3	2	2
P Amos	12	12	-	-	-	-
T Amos	12	12	-	-	-	-
E Goodwin	10	12	2	3	-	-
D Swift	12	12	-	-	2	2

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

It is the Economic Entity's policy to employ PKF East Coast Practice (PKF) for assignments additional to their annual audit duties, when PKF's expertise and experience with the Economic Entity are important. During the year these assignments comprised primarily tax compliance assignments. The Board of Directors is satisfied that the auditors' independence is not compromised as a result of providing these services because:

- All non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not impact the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor, and
- None of the services undermines the general principles relating to the auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including reviewing or auditing the auditors' own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity and its related practices:

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Audit services				
PKF				
Audit and review of financial reports, and other work under the Corporations Act 2001.	119	111	-	-
Related practices of PKF				
Audit or review of financial reports of subsidiary	10	10	-	-
Total remuneration for audit services	129	121	-	-
Non-audit services				
PKF				
Tax compliance services, including review of company income tax returns	39	38	-	-
Related practices of PKF				
Tax compliance services, including review of company income tax returns	-	-	-	-
Total remuneration for non-audit services	39	38	-	-

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year by the auditors is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.
No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 11.

INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS

The company has obtained insurance in respect of all directors and senior executives against all liabilities to other persons that may arise from their positions as directors and executives, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. A premium of $22,570 (2008 $18,983) has been paid for this insurance.

ROUNDING

The company is an entity to which Class Order 98/100 applies and, in accordance with this class order, amounts in this report and the financial report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.

Director:	P F Wallace	P A Amos

Dated this 30th day of September 2009.

Sydney

PKF

Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisers

Auditor's Independence Declaration
Under Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*

To the Directors of Ambertech Limited:

As lead auditor for the audit of Ambertech Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Ambertech Limited and the entities it controlled during the year.

PKF

PKF

Paul Bull
Partner

Sydney
30 September 2009

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PKF

Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisers

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Ambertech Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Ambertech Limited (the company), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2009, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration for both the company and the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity comprises the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

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 controls 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 2(a), the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that compliance with Australian Accounting 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.

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PKF
Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisers

Independence

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 Ambertech 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*; and

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2(a).

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included on pages 4 to 8 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 Ambertech Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

PKF

PKF

P E Bull

Paul Bull
Partner

Sydney
30 September 2009

AMBERTECH LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ACN 079 080 158
INCOME STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	Note	Economic Entity 2009 $'000	Economic Entity 2008 $'000	Parent Entity 2009 $'000	Parent Entity 2008 $'000
Revenues	3	71,620	69,876	1,263	3,070
Cost of sales	4	(48,815)	(45,109)	-	-
Gross profit		22,805	24,767	1,263	3,070
Other income	3	-	141	-	-
Employee benefits expense	4	(11,366)	(10,503)	(219)	(185)
Distribution costs		(1,387)	(1,234)	-	-
Marketing costs		(2,445)	(2,637)	-	-
Premises costs		(1,614)	(1,410)	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	4	(370)	(306)	-	-
Finance costs		(392)	(537)	(1)	-
Travel costs		(637)	(654)	-	-
Restructure costs		-	(1,721)	-	-
Other expenses		(2,045)	(1,169)	162	144
Profit before income tax	4	2,549	4,737	1,205	3,029
Income tax expense	5	(743)	(1,558)	24	(70)
Profit attributable to the members of the parent entity		1,806	3,179	1,229	2,959
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share	26	5.9	10.4		
Diluted earnings per share	26	5.9	10.4		

The income statements are to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

AMBERTECH LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ACN 079 080 158
BALANCE SHEETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2009

		Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
		2009	**2008**	**2009**	**2008**
	Note	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	24	2,793	4,634	12	13
Trade and other receivables	6	11,338	12,334	12,828	12,791
Current tax assets	7	9	283	9	283
Inventories	8	14,273	11,512	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		28,413	28,763	12,849	13,087
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Other financial assets	9	-	-	4,557	4,557
Plant and equipment	11	583	770	-	-
Intangible assets	12	2,970	2,970	-	-
Deferred tax assets	5	687	471	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		4,240	4,211	4,557	4,557
TOTAL ASSETS		32,653	32,974	17,406	17,644
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	13	6,523	7,036	1,455	1,435
Other financial liabilities	14	4,200	4,502	-	-
Current tax liabilities		-	435	-	435
Provisions	15	918	827	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		11,641	12,800	1,455	1,870
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Provisions	15	700	620	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		700	620	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		12,341	13,420	1,455	1,870
NET ASSETS		20,312	19,554	15,951	15,774
EQUITY					
Share Capital	16	11,146	11,190	11,146	11,190
Reserves	17	172	102	271	205
Retained earnings		8,994	8,262	4,534	4,379
TOTAL EQUITY		20,312	19,554	15,951	15,774

The balance sheets are to be read in conjuntion with the attached notes.

AMBERTECH LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ACN 079 080 158
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	Share Capital $'000	Option Reserve $'000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total Equity $'000
Economic Entity					
Balance as at 30 June 2007	**11,190**	**139**	**59**	**7,233**	**18,621**
Net exchange differences			(162)		(162)
Net income/(expense) recognised directly in equity	-	-	(162)	-	(162)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	3,179	3,179
Total income and expense for the year	-	-	(162)	3,179	3,017
Transactions with equity holders:					
Costs of share based payments	-	66	-	-	66
Dividends	-	-	-	(2,150)	(2,150)
	-	66	-	(2,150)	(2,084)
Balance as at 30 June 2008	**11,190**	**205**	**(103)**	**8,262**	**19,554**
Net exchange differences	-	-	4	-	4
Net income/(expense) recognised directly in equity	-	-	4	-	4
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,806	1,806
Total income and expense for the year	-	-	4	1,806	1,810
Transactions with equity holders:					
Shares bought back during the year	(44)	-	-	-	(44)
Costs of share based payments	-	66	-	-	66
Dividends	-	-	-	(1,074)	(1,074)
	(44)	66	-	(1,074)	(1,052)
Balance as at 30 June 2009	**11,146**	**271**	**(99)**	**8,994**	**20,312**
Parent Entity					
Balance as at 30 June 2007	**11,190**	**139**	**-**	**3,570**	14,899
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,959**	2,959
Total income and expense for the year	-	-	-	2,959	2,959
Transactions with equity holders:					
Costs of share based payments	-	66	-	-	66
Dividends	-	-	-	(2,150)	(2,150)
	-	66	-	(2,150)	(2,084)
Balance as at 30 June 2008	**11,190**	**205**	**-**	**4,379**	**15,774**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,229	1,229
Total income and expense for the year	-	-	-	1,229	1,229
Transactions with equity holders:					
Shares bought back during the period	(44)	-	-	-	(44)
Costs of share based payments	-	66	-	-	66
Dividends	-	-	-	(1,074)	(1,074)
	(44)	66	-	(1,074)	(1,052)
Balance as at 30 June 2009	**11,146**	**271**	**-**	**4,534**	**15,951**

The statements of changes in equity are to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

AMBERTECH LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ACN 079 080 158
CASH FLOW STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

		Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
		2009	**2008**	**2009**	**2008**
	Note	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from customers		78,863	71,243	-	-
Payments to suppliers and employees		(72,580)	(61,761)	9	24
Interest received		94	234	13	71
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(392)	(537)	(1)	-
Income taxes paid		(1,406)	(1,343)	-	-
Income taxes refunded		287	989	287	989
Goods and services tax remitted		(5,119)	(5,217)	-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	24	(253)	3,608	308	1,084
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Payments for plant and equipment		(185)	(351)	-	-
Repayment of loans by related parties		-	-	809	1,066
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(185)	(351)	809	1,066
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Dividends paid to shareholders		(1,074)	(2,150)	(1,074)	(2,150)
Proceeds from borrowings		11	1,500	-	-
Payments for shares bought back		(44)	-	(44)	-
Repayment of borrowings		(301)	(4)	-	-
Net cash (used in) financing activities		(1,408)	(654)	(1,118)	(2,150)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		(1,846)	2,603	(1)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,634	2,058	13	13
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currencies at the beginning of the financial year.		5	(27)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	24	2,793	4,634	12	13

The cash flow statements are to be read in conjunction with the attached notes.

NOTE 1: INTRODUCTION

This financial report covers both Ambertech Limited as an individual entity and the economic entity consisting of Ambertech Limited and its subsidiaries. Ambertech Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Operations and principal activities

Ambertech is a distributor of high technology equipment to the professional broadcast, film, recording and sound reinforcement industries and of consumer audio and video products in Australia and New Zealand

Currency

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars.

Registered office

Unit B, 5 Skyline Place, Frenchs Forest NSW 2086

Authorisation of financial report

The financial report was authorised for issue on 30 September 2009 by the Directors. The company has the power to amend the financial report.

(a) Overall Policy

The principal accounting policies adopted by Ambertech Limited comprising the parent entity and its subsidiaries are stated in order to assist in a general understanding of the financial report. The financial report is a general purpose financial report prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001.

Statement of Compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial statements and notes of Ambertech Limited and the economic entity comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Early Adoption of Standards

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been identified as those which may impact the Economic Entity in the period of initial application. They are available for early adoption at 30 June 2009, but have not been applied in preparing this financial report.

(i) AASB 8 “Operating Segments” requires the adoption of a management approach to the reporting on operating segments utilising measures the chief operating decision maker and key decision makers use internally for evaluating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to operating segments. AASB 8 will apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Application of AASB 8 will not result in changes to the amounts recognised in the financial report.

(ii) Revised AASB 101 "Presentation of Financial Statements" introduces as a financial statement the "statement of comprehensive income". The revised standard does not change the recognition, measeurement or disclosure of transactions and events that are required by other AASBs. The revised AASB 101 will apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. Application of the revised AASB 101 will not result in changes to the amounts recognised in the financial report.

(iii) Revised AASB 123 Borrowing Costs and AASB 2007-6 Amendments to Accounting Standards 1, 101, 107, 111, 116, 138 and Interpretations 1 & 12 eliminates the option to expense borrowing costs on qualifying assets and requires that they be capitalised. This revised AASB 123 will become mandatory for the consolidated entity's 30 June 2010 financial report.

(iv) AASB 2008-1 Amendments to AASB 2 Share Based Payments clarifies that vesting conditions are restricted to service conditions and performance conditions only. This means that all other terms and conditions are accounted for in the value of the share or option at grant date. It also specifies that all cancellations, whether by the entity or by other parties, should receive the same accounting treatment. The amendments to AASB 2 will be mandatory for the Consolidated Entity's 30 June 2010 financial report with retrospective application. Application of the revised AASB 2008-1 will not result in changes to amounts reported in the financial report.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Overall policy (continued)

(v) AASB 2008-1 Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Process and 2005-6 Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Process affect various AASB's resulting in minor changes for presentation, disclosure, recognition and measurement purposes. The amendment, which become mandatory for the Consolidated Entity's 30 June 2010 financial report, are not expected to have any impact on the financial report.

(vi) AASB 2008-5 Amendment to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvement Process and 2008-6 Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Process affect various AASB's resulting in minor changes for presentation, disclosure recognition and measurement purposes. The amendments, which become mandatory for the Consolidated Entity's 30 June 2010 financial report, are not expected to have any impact on the financial report.

(b) Significant Judgements and Key Assumptions

Judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements concern impairment of goodwill. The economic entity tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 2(k). These calculations require the use of assumptions, and these are described further in note 12.

(c) Consolidation Policy

A controlled entity is any entity controlled by Ambertech Limited. Control exists where Ambertech Limited has the capacity to dominate the decision-making in relation to the financial and operating policies of another entity so that the other entity operates with Ambertech Limited to achieve the objectives of Ambertech Limited. Details of the controlled entities are contained at note 10.

All inter-company balances and transactions between entities in the economic entity, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation.

(d) Revenue Recognition

Sales revenue comprises revenue earned (net of returns, discounts and allowances) from the provision of goods and services to entities outside the economic entity.

<u>Sale of goods</u>

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. In most cases this coincides with the transfer of legal title, or the passing of possession to the buyer.

<u>Rendering of services</u>

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

<u>Interest revenue</u>

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

<u>Dividend revenue</u>

Dividends are recognised as income as they are received, net of any franking credits.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits at call with banks or financial institutions, investments in money market instruments maturing within less than two months, and bank overdrafts.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. The general terms of trade for the economic entity are 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the economic entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

(g) Inventory

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned on a first-in first-out basis and include direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenses.

(h) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Plant and equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful lives taking into account estimated residual values. The straight line method is used.

Plant and equipment is depreciated from the date of acquisition or, in respect of leasehold improvements, from the time the asset is completed and ready for use. The depreciation rates used for each class of plant and equipment remain unchanged from the previous year and are as follows:

Class of Asset	Useful life
Plant and equipment	3-8 years
Furniture and fittings	3-8 years
Leasehold improvements	Term of the lease
Leased plant and equipment	Term of the lease

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the plant and equipment or cash generating units to which the plant and equimpent belong are written down to their recoverable amount.

(i) Investments in Subsidiaries

In the separate financial statements of the parent, investments in subsidiaries that are not classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale, are accounted for at cost.

(j) Intangible Assets

Goodwill

All business combinations are accounted for by applying the purchase method. Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of the acquisition and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired.

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment. Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units and is not subject to amortisation, but tested annually for impairment (refer to note 2(k)).

Where the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Impairment of Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

If there is evidence of impairment for any of the company's financial assets carried at amortised cost, the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred. The cash flows are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The loss is recognised in the income statement.

(l) Trade and Other Payables

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

(m) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(n) Service Warranties

Provision is made for the estimated liability on all products still under warranty at balance date.

(o) Leases

(i) Operating leases
Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight –line basis over the life of the lease term.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Share Based Payments

Options issued over ordinary shares are valued using a pricing model which takes into account the option exercise price, the current level and volitility of the underlying share price, the risk free interest rate, the expected dividends on the underlying share, the current market price of the underlying share and the expected life of the option.

Information relating to these schemes is set out in note 22.

The value of the options is recognised in an option reserve until the options are exercised, forfeited or expire.

(q) Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits and equity compensation benefits) which fall due wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which employee services are rendered. They comprise wages, salaries, commissions, social security obligations, short-term compensation absences and bonuses payable within 12 months and non-mandatory benefits such as car allowances.

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid is recognised as an expense.

Other long-term employee benefits include long-service leave payable 12 months or more after the end of the financial year.

(r) Income Tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity

Tax consolidation legislation

Ambertech Limited and wholly owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation.

The head entity, Ambertech Limited, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a 'stand-alone taxpayer' in its own right.

Current tax liabilities (assets) and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and tax credits are immediately transferred to the head entity. The tax consolidated group has entered a tax sharing agreement whereby each company in the group contributes to the income tax payable by the group in proportion to their contribution to the group's taxable income. Differences between the amounts of net tax assets and liabilities derecognised and the net amounts recognised pursuant to the funding arrangement will be recognised as either a contribution by, or distribution to the head entity.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(s) Foreign Currency Translation

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on consolidation, are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Australian dollars at rates approximating to the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange differences arising on retranslation are recognised directly in a separate component of equity.

(t) Earnings Per Share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(u) Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(v) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the year but not distributed at balance date.

(w) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

(x) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense. Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
NOTE 3: REVENUE				
Revenue				
- Sale of goods and services	71,526	69,642	-	-
- Interest received	94	234	13	70
- Dividends received	-	-	1,250	3,000
	71,620	69,876	1,263	3,070
Other income				
- Net foreign currency gains	-	141	-	-
	-	141	-	-
NOTE 4: ITEMS INCLUDED IN PROFIT				
Additional information on the nature of expenses				
Inventories				
Cost of sales	48,815	45,109	-	-
Write down of inventories to net realisable value	202	517	-	-
Employee benefits expense				
Salaries and wages	11,288	10,288	219	185
Employee termination expense	78	215	-	-
	11,366	10,503	219	185
Depreciation				
Plant and equipment	141	164	-	-
Furniture and fittings	34	33	-	-
Leasehold improvements	193	106	-	-
	368	303	-	-
Amortisation				
Leased plant and equipment	2	3	-	-
Bad and doubtful debts	303	41	-	-
Rental expense on operating leases:				
Minimum lease payments	1,070	972	-	-
Net foreign currency losses	550	-	-	-
Net loss on disposal of plant and equipment	2	7	-	-

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	**2008**	**2009**	**2008**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
NOTE 5: INCOME TAXES				
Major components of income tax expense				
Current income tax expense	833	1,512	(24)	24
Under/(over) provision in prior years	136	155	-	155
Deferred taxes	(226)	(109)	-	(109)
Income tax expense	743	1,558	(24)	70
Reconciliation between income tax expense and prima facie tax on accounting profit (loss)				
Accounting profit (loss)	2,549	4,737	1,205	3,029
Tax at 30% (2008:30%)	765	1,421	362	909
Tax effect of non deductible expenses				
- Entertainment	18	76	-	-
- Other items	(176)	(94)	(10)	(94)
Tax effect of non assessable income				
- Dividends	-	-	(375)	(900)
Under/(over) provision for income tax in prior years	136	155	-	155
Income tax expense	743	1,558	(24)	70

Applicable tax rate

The applicable tax rate is the national tax rate in Australia.

Analysis of deferred tax assets

Employee benefits	424	358	-	-
Plant and equipment	125	-	-	-
Accrued expenses	43	51	-	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts	26	14	-	-
Provision for obsolesence	23	35	-	-
Unrealised foreign currency translation	37	13	-	-
Inventory	9	-	-	-
	687	471	-	-

Tax consolidated group

Ambertech Limited is head entity in a tax consolidated group. The tax consolidated legislation has been applied in respect of the year ended 30 June 2009.

Ambertech Limited has entered into a tax sharing agreement with Amber Technology Limited and Alphan Pty Limited. The tax sharing agreement allows for an allocation of income tax expense to members of the group on the basis of taxable income.

NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Economic Entity 2009 $'000	Economic Entity 2008 $'000	Parent Entity 2009 $'000	Parent Entity 2008 $'000
Current				
Trade accounts receivable (a)	11,041	11,782	-	-
Provision for impairment of receivables (b)	(86)	(45)	-	-
	10,955	11,737	-	-
Receivable from related parties (refer note 21)	-	-	12,828	12,791
Other receivables (a)	83	275	-	-
Prepayments	300	322	-	-
	11,338	12,334	12,828	12,791

a Current trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing loans, generally on 30 day terms. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that a trade or other receivable is impaired. These amounts have been included in the other expenses item.

b Movement in the provision for impairment of receivables is as follows:

	Economic Entity 2009 $'000	Economic Entity 2008 $'000	Parent Entity 2009 $'000	Parent Entity 2008 $'000
Current trade receivables				
Opening balance	45	46	-	-
Charge for the year	344	20	-	-
Amounts written off	(303)	(21)	-	-
Closing balance	86	45	-	-

c The consolidated entity's exposure to credit risk and impairment losses related to trade and other receivables is disclosed at note 25.

NOTE 7: CURRENT TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The current tax liability of $Nil (2008: $435,000) represents the amount of income tax in respect of current and prior financial periods. The current tax asset in the parent entity of $9,000 (2008: $283,000) and for the economic entity of $9,000 (2008: $283,000) represents the amount of income tax recoverable in respect of current and prior years that arise from the payment of tax in excess of amounts due to the relevant tax authority.

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
NOTE 8: INVENTORIES				
Current				
Finished goods	13,867	11,154	-	-
Stock in transit	484	509	-	-
	14,351	11,663	-	-
Provision for obsolesence	(78)	(151)	-	-
	14,273	11,512	-	-
NOTE 9: OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Non Current				
Investment in subsidiaries - at cost (refer note 10)	-	-	4,557	4,557

NOTE 10: CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Entity	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Owned 2008	Percentage Owned 2007
Parent Entity			
- Ambertech Limited	Australia		
Subsidiaries of Ambertech Limited			
- Amber Technology Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Subsidiaries of Amber Technology Limited			
- Alphan Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
- Amber Technology (NZ) Limited	New Zealand	100%	100%

NOTE 11: PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Non-Current

	Gross Carrying Amount		Accumulated depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Economic Entity						
Plant and equipment	1,717	1,719	(1,410)	(1,417)	307	302
Furniture and fittings	408	392	(300)	(267)	108	125
Leasehold improvements	751	731	(583)	(390)	168	341
Leased plant and equipment	10	10	(10)	(8)	-	2
Total plant and equipment	2,886	2,852	(2,303)	(2,082)	583	770

Reconciliation of carrying amounts:

2009	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Leasehold Improvements	Leased Plant and equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Economic Entity					
Balance at the beginning of the year	302	125	341	2	770
Additions	147	18	20	-	185
Disposals	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(141)	(34)	(193)	(2)	(370)
Effect of change in foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	306	109	168	-	583

2008	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Leasehold Improvements	Leased Plant and equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Economic Entity					
Balance at the beginning of the year	296	117	312	5	730
Additions	177	41	135	-	353
Disposals	(5)	(2)	-	-	(7)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(164)	(33)	(106)	(3)	(306)
Effect of change in foreign currency	(2)	2	-	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	302	125	341	2	770

The parent entity does not own any plant and equipment.

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
NOTE 12: INTANGIBLE ASSETS				
Non-Current				
Goodwill at cost	2,970	2,970	-	-

(a) Impairment tests for goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to the economic entity's Cash Generating Units (CGUs) defined according to business segment and country of operation.

A segment level summary of the goodwill allocation is presented below:

	Australia $'000	New Zealand $'000	Total $'000
2009			
Lifestyle Entertainment	1,963	-	1,963
Professional	963	-	963
New Zealand	-	44	44
	2,926	44	2,970
2008			
Lifestyle Entertainment	1,539	-	1,539
Professional	1,387	-	1,387
New Zealand	-	44	44
	2,926	44	2,970

Goodwill allocation between the segments has changed during the year to reflect changes in the segment operation.

(b) Key assumptions for value in use calculations

The recoverable amount of each CGU is determined based on value in use calculations. Value in use is calculated based on the present value of cash flow projections over a 5 year period plus a terminal value and are based on a detailed financial budget approved by management and the board of directors. The cash flows are discounted using the post tax weighted average cost of capital at the beginning of the budget period.

The following assumptions were used in the value in use calculations:

	Growth Rate		Discount Rate	
CGU	2009	2008	2009	2008
Lifestyle Entertainment	8.40%	5.00%	10.22%	9.31%
Professional	6.00%	5.00%	10.22%	9.31%
New Zealand	7.50%	5.00%	10.22%	9.31%

The growth rates applied in the cash flow projections represent management's best estimate of likely economic conditions for the forecast period.

(c) Impact of possible changes in key assumptions

In determining the value in use of a CGU, management applied sensitivity analysis to the discount rate to ensure that the recoverable amount of the CGU's exceeds its carrying amount. Discount rates between 9.29% and 11.16% were used for this purpose.

Management does not consider a change in any of the key assumptions, that would cause a CGUs carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount, to be reasonably likely.

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
NOTE 13: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES				
Current				
Trade accounts payable	4,107	3,741	-	-
Other accounts payable	2,416	3,295	-	-
Due to related parties (refer note 21)	-	-	1,455	1,435
	6,523	7,036	1,455	1,435
Amounts payable in foreign currencies:				
Trade accounts payable:				
- US Dollars	713	891	-	-
- British Pound	497	24	-	-
- Euro	999	1,210	-	-
- Swiss Francs	212	167	-	-
- New Zealand Dollars	106	350	-	-
- Japanese Yen	263	-	-	-
	2,790	2,642	-	-
NOTE 14: OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Current				
Bills payable (a)	4,200	4,500	-	-
Lease liability (b)	-	2	-	-
	4,200	4,502	-	-

Details of the economic entity's exposure to interest rate changes on other financial liabilities is outlined in note 25.

During the current and prior years, there were no defaults or breaches on any of the liabilities

The fair value of the financial liabilities approximates their carrying value.

a. Bills payable
   Bills payable are a part of the multi-option borrowing facility in place that includes flexible overdraft and commercial bill components. The facility is secured by a charge over the assets of Amber Technology Limited. Guarantees are in place to a limit of $5,200,000 (2008:$5,200,000). The value of assets at balance date is $31,213,000 (2008: $29,395,000).

b. Lease liabilities
   Lease liabilities are secured by a charge over the assets financed.

NOTE 15: PROVISIONS

	Economic Entity 2009 $'000	Economic Entity 2008 $'000	Parent Entity 2009 $'000	Parent Entity 2008 $'000
Current				
Service warranty	204	165	-	-
Employee benefits	714	662	-	-
	918	827	-	-
Non Current				
Employee benefits	700	620	-	-

Service Warranty

Provision is made for the estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at balance date. These claims are expected to be settled in the next financial year. Management estimates the provision based on historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts.

Movements in provisions

Movements in provisions, other than employee benefits are set out below:

	Economic Entity 2009 $'000	Economic Entity 2008 $'000	Parent Entity 2009 $'000	Parent Entity 2008 $'000
Opening balance	165	207	-	-
Additional provision recognised	232	120	-	-
Reductions resulting from payments	(193)	(162)	-	-
Closing balance	204	165	-	-

NOTE 16: SHARE CAPITAL

	No. Shares 2009	No. Shares 2008
Issued: Ordinary Shares fully paid (no par value)	30,598,181	30,708,305
Movements during the year		
Opening balance	30,708,305	30,708,305
Shares bought back during the year	(110,124)	-
Closing balance	30,598,181	30,708,305

Share Buy Back

On 2 September 2005, the company announced an on-market buy back of up to 1,543,150 ordinary shares on issue. The buy back is a part of the company's capital management and is designed to improve shareholder returns. During the year ended 30 June 2009 the company bought back 110,124 (2008: Nil) shares.

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	**2008**	**2009**	**2008**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
NOTE 17: RESERVES				
Foreign currency translation reserve (a)	(99)	(103)	-	-
Share based payments reserve (b)	271	205	271	205
	172	102	271	205

For an explanation of movements in reserve accounts refer to Statements of Changes in Equity.

Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entity are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve as described in note 2(s). The reserve is recognised in profit and loss when the net investment is disposed of.

(b) Share based payments reserve

The share based payments reserve is used to recognise the fair value of options issued but not exercised.

NOTE 18: COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

	Economic Entity 2009 $'000	Economic Entity 2008 $'000	Parent Entity 2009 $'000	Parent Entity 2008 $'000
Finance lease commitments				
Payable:				
Not later than 1 year	-	2	-	-
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	-	-	-
Minimum lease payments	-	2	-	-
Less future finance charges	-	-	-	-
	-	2	-	-
Operating lease commitments				
Payable:				
Not later than 1 year	1,069	927	-	-
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	1,325	3,692	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	5	-	-
Minimum lease payments	2,394	4,624	-	-

The Frenchs Forest property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a two-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. Contingent rental provisions within the lease agreement require that the minimum lease payments shall be increased by 3% per annum.

Operating lease commitments include future payments under an equipment financing agreement payable quarterly in advance. The total facility available is for $1,000,000, and at balance date there was $537,000 available in unused facility.

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
NOTE 19: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES				
Estimates of the maximum amounts of contingent liabilities that may become payable:				
- Bank guarantees by Amber Technology Limited in respect of various property lease	281	257	-	-
	281	257	-	-

No material losses are anticipated in respect of any of the above contingent liabilities.

NOTE 20: EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

Since the end of the financial year, no matters have arisen which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the entity, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the entity in future financial years.

NOTE 21: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parent and unltimate controlling entity

The parent and ultimate controlling entity is Ambertech Limited. The names and information about subsidiaries are included at note 10.

Transactions between related parties

	Economic Entity 2009 $'000	Economic Entity 2008 $'000	Parent Entity 2009 $'000	Parent Entity 2008 $'000
- Current receivables from subsidiaries	-	-	12,828	12,791
- Current payables to subsidiaries	-	-	1,455	1,435
- Dividend revenue	-	-	1,250	3,000

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel comprises directors and other persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the economic entity

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Summary				
- Short term employee benefits	1,586	1,682	88	88
- Post employment benefits	237	218	65	65
- Share based payments	49	52	49	52
	1,872	1,952	202	205

The company has taken advantage of the relief provided by Corporations Regulation 2M.6.04 and information required to be disclosed by AASB 124 paragraphs Aus25.4 to Aus 25.7.2 in respect of the remuneration of key management personnel is presented in the directors' report.

NOTE 22: SHARE BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Board may determine the executives and eligible employees who are entitled to participate. The options expire 5 years after issue or earlier in the event of dismissal, death, termination, redundancy or retirement of the employee.

During the financial year, 200,000 options (2008:Nil) were forfeited. There were no options exercised or that lapsed during the financial year.

The fair value of the options as at the date issued was determined with reference to the market price.

In relation to bonus issues, each outstanding option confers on the option holder the right to receive, on exercise of those outstanding options, not only one share for each of the outstanding options exercised but also the additional shares the option holder would have received had the option holder participated in the bonus issue as a holder of ordinary shares.

	Number of Options over Ordinary Shares 2009	Number of Options over Ordinary Shares 2008
Employee Share Option Plan		
Held by employees at the beginnining of the year	950,000	950,000
Held by employees at the end of the year	750,000	950,000
Exercisable at the end of the year	750,000	950,000

Set out below are summaries of options granted under the plan:

Date Granted	Exercise Period Start	Exercise Period Finish	Exercise Price	Balance at start of year	Forefeited during year	Balance at end of year	Exercisable at end of year
Consolidated and parenty entity 2009							
7/12/2004	7/12/2004	7/12/2009	$1.20	270,000	(20,000)	250,000	250,000
7/12/2004	31/12/2004	31/12/2009	$1.20	35,000	(10,000)	25,000	25,000
7/12/2004	31/03/2005	31/03/2010	$1.20	135,000	(110,000)	25,000	25,000
7/12/2004	30/06/2005	30/06/2010	$1.20	35,000	(10,000)	25,000	25,000
7/12/2004	30/09/2005	30/09/2010	$1.20	135,000	(10,000)	125,000	125,000
7/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2010	$1.20	35,000	(10,000)	25,000	25,000
7/12/2004	31/03/2006	31/03/2011	$1.20	35,000	(10,000)	25,000	25,000
7/12/2004	30/06/2006	30/06/2011	$1.20	35,000	(10,000)	25,000	25,000
7/12/2004	30/09/2006	30/09/2011	$1.35	135,000	(10,000)	125,000	125,000
7/12/2004	30/09/2007	30/09/2012	$1.35	100,000	-	100,000	100,000
				950,000	(200,000)	750,000	750,000
Weighted average exercise price				$1.23	$1.21	$1.25	$1.25
Consolidated and parenty entity 2008							
7/12/2004	7/12/2004	7/12/2009	$1.20	270,000	-	270,000	270,000
7/12/2004	31/12/2004	31/12/2009	$1.20	35,000	-	35,000	35,000
7/12/2004	31/03/2005	31/03/2010	$1.20	135,000	-	135,000	135,000
7/12/2004	30/06/2005	30/06/2010	$1.20	35,000	-	35,000	35,000
7/12/2004	30/09/2005	30/09/2010	$1.20	135,000	-	135,000	135,000
7/12/2004	31/12/2005	31/12/2010	$1.20	35,000	-	35,000	35,000
7/12/2004	31/03/2006	31/03/2011	$1.20	35,000	-	35,000	35,000
7/12/2004	30/06/2006	30/06/2011	$1.20	35,000	-	35,000	35,000
7/12/2004	30/09/2006	30/09/2011	$1.35	135,000	-	135,000	135,000
7/12/2004	30/09/2007	30/09/2012	$1.35	100,000	-	100,000	100,000
				950,000	-	950,000	950,000
Weighted average exercise price				$1.23	-	$1.23	$1.23

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at the end of the period was 1.41 years (2008: 2.94 years).

NOTE 23: SEGMENT REPORTING

Business Segments

The consolidated entity comprises the following main business segments:

Professional	Distribution of high technology equipment to professional broadcast, film, recording and sound reinforcement industries.
Lifestyle Entertainment	Distribution of home theatre products to dealers, distribution and supply of custom installation components for home theatre and commercial installations to dealers and consumers, and the distribution of projection and display products with business and domestic applications.
New Zealand	Distribution of a wide range of quality products for both professional and consumer markets in New Zealand.

2009	Professional	Lifestyle Entertainment	New Zealand	Eliminations	Economic Entity
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Revenue					
- Sales to external customers	26,994	41,448	3,084	-	71,526
- Inter-segment sales	230	-	-	(230)	-
Total sales revenue	27,224	41,448	3,084	(230)	71,526
Result					
- Segment EBIT	1,799	2,276	116	-	4,191
- Restructure costs	-	-	-	-	-
- Segment Result	1,799	2,276	116	-	4,191
- Unallocated/corporate result					(1,344)
- EBIT					2,847
- Net interest					(298)
- Profit before income tax					2,549
- Income tax expense					(743)
- Profit for the year					1,806
Assets					
- Segment Assets	9,537	18,208	1,258	-	29,003
- Unallocated/corporate assets					3,650
- Total assets					32,653
Liabilities					
- Segment Liabilities	2,610	2,273	280	-	5,163
- Unallocated/corporate liabilities					7,178
- Total liabilities					12,341
Other					
- Acquisition of non current segment assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Unallocated/corporate assets					185
					185
- Depreciation and amortisation of segment assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Unallocated depreciation and amortisation					370
					370

NOTE 23: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

2008	Professional $'000	Lifestyle Entertainment $'000	New Zealand $'000	Eliminations $'000	Economic Entity $'000
Revenue					
- Sales to external customers	26,333	38,780	4,529	-	69,642
- Inter-segment sales	870	-	-	(870)	-
Total sales revenue	27,203	38,780	4,529	(870)	69,642
Result					
- Segment EBIT	1,828	4,872	551		7,251
- Restructure costs	(1,721)	-	-		(1,721)
- Segment result	107	4,872	551	-	5,530
- Unallocated/corporate result					(490)
- EBIT					5,040
- Net interest					(303)
- Profit before income tax					4,737
- Income tax expense					(1,558)
- Profit for the year					3,179
Assets					
- Segment Assets	9,345	16,108	2,014	-	27,467
- Unallocated/corporate assets					5,507
- Total assets					32,974
Liabilities					
- Segment Liabilities	1,911	480	1,113	-	3,504
- Unallocated/corporate liabilities					9,916
- Total liabilities					13,420
Other					
- Acquisition of non current segment assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Unallocated/corporate assets					351
					351
- Depreciation and amortisation of segment assets	-	-	-	-	-
- Unallocated depreciation and amortisation					306
					306

NOTE 23: SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Secondary reporting - Geographical Segments

	Segment Revenues from Sales to External Customers		Carrying Amount of Segment Assets		Acquisition of Non-Current Assets	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Geographical Location						
- Australia	68,442	65,113	27,745	25,453	172	351
- New Zealand	3,084	4,529	1,258	2,014	13	-
	71,526	69,642	29,003	27,467	185	351

Accounting Policies

Segment revenues and expenses are those directly attributable to the segments and include any joint revenues and expenses where a reasonable basis of allocation exists. Segment assets include all assets used by a segment and consist principally of cash, receivables and inventories. All remaining assets of the economic entity are considered to be unallocated assets, including property, plant and equipment. As such, depreciation and amortisation are also classified as unallocated expenses. Segment liabilities consist principally of accounts payable, employee entitlements, accrued expenses, provisions and borrowings.

Segment assets and liabilities do not include income taxes.

Intersegment Transfers

Segment revenues, expenses and result include transfers between segments. The prices charged on intersegment transactions are the same as those charged for similar goods to parties outside of the economic entity. These transfers are eliminated on consolidation.

	Economic Entity 2009 $'000	Economic Entity 2008 $'000	Parent Entity 2009 $'000	Parent Entity 2008 $'000

NOTE 24: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the Cash Flow Statement comprise the following amounts:

	Economic Entity 2009 $'000	Economic Entity 2008 $'000	Parent Entity 2009 $'000	Parent Entity 2008 $'000
Cash on hand	3	3	-	-
At call deposits with financial institutions	2,790	4,631	12	13
	2,793	4,634	12	13

(ii) Reconciliation of net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities to profit or loss after income tax

	Economic Entity 2009 $'000	Economic Entity 2008 $'000	Parent Entity 2009 $'000	Parent Entity 2008 $'000
Profit for the year	1,806	3,179	1,229	2,959
Depreciation and amortisation	370	306	-	-
Net loss on disposal of plant and equipment	2	-	-	-
Borrowing expenses	-	1	-	-
Dividend income	-	-	(1,250)	(3,000)
Net exchange differences	550	(140)	-	-
Non-cash share based payments	66	66	66	66
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	1,014	(4,274)	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(2,749)	2,428	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in tax receivable	264	1,213	264	1,016
(Decrease)/Increase in payables	(1,530)	862	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	169	(24)	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in deferred taxes	(215)	(9)	(1)	42
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(253)	3,608	308	1,083

(iii) Non Cash Financing and Investing Activities

There were no non-cash financing or investing activities during the financial year.

NOTE 25: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The economic entity's financial risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the business, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the economic entity's activities.

The economic entity's activities expose it to a wide variety of financial risks, including the following:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk)

This note presents information about the economic entity's exposure to each of the above risks, the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and how the economic entity manages capital.

Liquidity and market risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Group Treasury) in accordance with risk management policies. The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to risks.

The economic entity uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain risk exposures. Derivatives are used exlusively for hedging purposes. The economic entity does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the economic entity if a customer or the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the economic entity's receivables from customers. For the parent entity it arises principally from receivables due from subsidiaries. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the financial assets.

Trade and other receivables

Exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The customer base consists of a wide variety of customer profiles. New customers are analysed individually for creditworthiness, taking into account credit ratings where available, financial position, past experience and other factors. This includes major contracts and tenders approved by executive management. Customers that do not meet the credit policy guidelines may only purchase using cash or recognised credit cards. The general terms of trade for the economic entity are 30 days.

In monitoring credit risk, customers are grouped by their debtor ageing profile. Monitoring of receivable balances on an ongoing basis minimises the exposure to bad debts.

Impairment allowance
The impairment allowance relates to specific customers, identified as being in trading difficulties, or where specific debts are in dispute. The impairment allowance does not include debts past due relating to customers with a good credit history, or where payments of amounts due under a contract for such customers are delayed due to works in dispute and previous experience indicates that the amount will be paid in due course.

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
NOTE 25: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)				
The ageing of trade receivables at the reporting date was:				
Not past due	6,062	7,355		
Past due up to 30 days	3,842	3,324	-	-
Past due 31-60 days	614	535	-	-
Past due 61 days and over	437	523	-	-
Total trade receivables not impaired	10,955	11,737	-	-
Trade receivables impaired	86	45	-	-
Total trade receivables	11,041	11,782	-	-

The parent entity and economic entity do not have other receivables which are past due (2008: Nil).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the economic entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The economic entity's policy for managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity (cash reserves and banking facilities) to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions. The objective of the policy is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank facilities.

The economic entity monitors liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the economic entity's financial liabilities based on contractural undiscounted payments:

	Contractural Cash Flows				
	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Economic Entity					
2009					
Trade and other payables	6,523	-	-	-	6,523
Commercial Bills	4,200	-	-	-	4,200
	10,723	-	-	-	10,723
Economic Entity					
2008					
Trade and other payables	7,036	-	-	-	7,036
Commercial Bills	1,500	3,000	-	-	4,500
Lease liabilities	1	1	-	-	2
	8,537	3,001	-	-	11,538

The economic entity also has a number of premises under operating lease commitments. The future contracted commitment at year end is disclosed at note 18.

NOTE 25: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will affect the economic entity's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The activities of the ecomonic entity expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency rates and interest rates. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the returns.

Foreign Currency Risk

The economic entity operates internationally and is primarily exposed to currency risk on inventory purchases denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the economic entity. Where appropriate, the economic entity uses forward exchange contracts to manage its foreign currency exposures.

The board has adopted a policy requiring management of the foreign exchange risk against the functional currency. The economic entity is required to hedge the exposure arising from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities using forward contracts. The amount of foreign currency denominated payables outstanding at balance date is disclosed at note 13.

The following table demonsatrates the impact on the profit and equity of the economic entity if the Australian Dollar weakened/strengthened by 10%, which management consider to be reasonably possible at balance date against the respective foreign currencies, with all other variables remaining constant:

	Weakening of 10%		Strengthening of 10%	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Impact on profit	225	(116)	(160)	116
Impact on equity	225	(116)	(160)	116

NOTE 25: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Interest Rate Risk
The economic entity has a borrowing facility which allows the group to utilise a combination of commercial bills and overdraft facilities to minimise its interest costs whilst maintaining the flexibility to accomodate short term working capital requirements that may vary from time to time. By converting overdraft to commercial bill debt, interest rates are effectively converted from variable to fixed rates for the term of the bill. The use of the facility exposes the economic entity to cash flow interest rate risk.

As at the reporting date, the consolidated entity had the following fixed and variable rate borrowings:

	Note	Weighted average interest rate		Balance	
		2009	2008	2009	2008
		%	%	$'000	$'000
Commercial Bills	14	3.75%	8.35%	4,200	4,500

The following table demonsatrates the impact on the profit and equity of the consolidated entity if the average interest rate on the multi option borrowing facility had either increased or decreased by 1%, which management consider to be reasonably possible over the whole year ending 30 June 2009, with all other variables remaining constant:

	Increase of 1% of average interest rate		Decrease of 1% of average interest rate	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Impact on profit	(38)	(42)	38	42
Impact on equity	(38)	(42)	38	42

The parent entity does not carry any borrowings subject to fixed or variable interest rates.

Net Fair Values
The net fair values of assets and liabilities approximates their carrying values. No financial assets or liabilities are readily traded on organised markets.

Capital Management
The Board's aim is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

Total capital is defined as shareholders' equity. The Board monitors the return on capital, which is defined as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board also establishes a dividend payout policy which is targeted as being greater than 50% of earnings, subject to a number of factors, including the capital expenditure requirements and the company's financial and taxation position. Dividend payout for the year ended 30 June 2009 is 59.4% (2008: 57.9%).

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

NOTE 26: EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Economic Entity 2009	Economic Entity 2008
Basic earnings per share (cents)	5.9	10.4
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (number)	30,678,062	30,713,896
Earnings used to calculate basic earnings per share ($)	1,806,000	3,179,000
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	5.9	10.4
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (number)	30,678,062	30,713,896
Earnings used to calculate diluted earnings per share ($)	1,806,000	3,179,000

(a) The effect of the Executive Share Option Plan options on issue is not considered dilutionary because based on conditions at the date of this report, it is considered unlikely that these options would be converted into ordinary shares

NOTE 27: DIVIDEND FRANKING CREDITS

In respect of dividends first recognised as a liability during the period or paid in the period without previously being recognised as a liability

	2009	2008
Dividends that have been fully franked:		
Amount in aggregate ($'000)	1,074	2,150
Cents per share	3.5	7.0
Tax rate	30%	30%
Amount of franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods ($'000)	6,362	5,762

	Economic Entity		Parent Entity	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
NOTE 28: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION				
During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent and its related practices:				
Audit services				
PKF				
Audit and review of financial reports, and other work under the Corporations Act 2001.	119	111	-	-
Related practices of PKF				
Audit or review of financial reports of subsidiary	10	10	-	-
Total remuneration for audit services	129	121	-	-
Non-audit services				
PKF				
Tax compliance services, including review of company income tax returns	39	38	-	-
Related practices of PKF				
Tax compliance services, including review of company income tax returns	-	-	-	-
Total remuneration for non-audit services	39	38	-	-

It is the economic entity's policy to employ PKF on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where PKF's expertise and experience with the economic entity are important. These assignments are principally tax advice or where PKF is awarded assignments on a competitive basis.

AMBERTECH LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
ACN 079 080 158
DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the directors' opinion:

a. the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
   (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
   (ii) giving a true and fair view of the company's and economic entity's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and of their performance, as represented by the results of their operations, changes in equity and the cash flows, for the financial year ended on that date.

b. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

c. the remuneration disclosures set out in the directors report comply with Accounting Standard AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2009.

The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2009.

The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2(a).

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

Director: ______________________ Director: ______________________

P F Wallace P A Amos

Dated this 30th day of September 2009.
Sydney

Shareholder Information

Shareholder Information

a. Distribution of equity security by size of holding:

			Ordinary Shares
1	-	1,000	81
1001	-	5,000	125
5001	-	10,000	70
10001	-	100,000	88
100001	and	over	18
Total			**382**

The number of security investors holding less than a marketable parcel of 962 securities is 15 and they hold 8,483 securities.

b. Equity Security Holders

The twenty largest shareholders as at 8 October 2009 were:

Rank	Twenty largest holders	Number of shares	% of total capital
1	Wavelink Systems Pty Ltd	5,434,625	17.76
2	Howbay Pty Ltd	2,883,556	9.42
3	Kestrel Capital Pty Limited (Kestrel Secondaries Fund 1)	2,644,802	8.64
4	Crowton Pty Ltd (Amos Super Fund)	2,231,681	7.29
5	Wygrin Pty Ltd	2,205,556	7.21
6	Crowton Pty Limited	2,082,162	6.80
7	Nanyang Australia Limited	2,000,464	6.54
8	HGL Group Pty Ltd	1,856,641	6.07
9	Appwam Pty Limited	1,500,000	4.90
10	Kestrel Capital Pty Ltd (ATF Kestrel Sec Fund 1)	1,475,865	4.82
11	Wygrin Pty Ltd (Wygrin Pension Fund)	790,270	2.58
12	Mr Joseph Grech	413,045	1.35
13	Mr Ralph McCleery	357,599	1.17
14	Mr Joseph Paul Grech & Ms Deborah Lee Grech	333,261	1.09
15	Dorran Pty Ltd	220,000	0.72
16	Carnethy Evergreen Pty Ltd (Carnethy Evergreen Fund A/C)	200,000	0.65
17	Talon A Pty Ltd (Kestrel Secondaries Fund A/C)	125,000	0.41
17	Mr Edward James Dally	125,000	0.41
18	Realcal Pty Ltd	100,000	0.33
18	Norita Pty Ltd	100,000	0.33
18	Mr Edward Fabrizio & Mrs Rosalie Fabrizio	100,000	0.33
18	Viewade Pty Limited (Oliver Super Fund A/C)	100,000	0.33
19	Mr Donald G MacKenzie & Mrs Gwenneth E MacKenzie	82,339	0.27
20	Mr Ronald Lambert & Mrs Muriel Lambert	70,000	0.23
20	Wallace Capital Pty Ltd	70,000	0.23
20	Mr Murray Sheer	70,000	0.23
	Total for Top 20	**27,571,866**	**90.11**

Source: Link Market Services

c. Substantial Shareholders

Substantial shareholders with a relevant interest of 5% or more of total issued shares, based on notifications provided to the company under the Corporations Act 2001 include:

Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares
Kestrel Capital Pty Limited	6,268,868	20.49
Wavelink Systems Pty Ltd	5,484,625	17.92
Crowton Pty Limited	4,313,843	14.10
Wygrin Pty Ltd	2,995,826	9.79
Howbay Pty Ltd	2,883,556	9.42
HGL Group Pty Ltd	1,856,641	6.07

d. On-Market Buy Back

On 2 September 2005, the company lodged an Appendix 3C announcing an on-market buy back of up to 1,543,150 ordinary shares on issue. On 28 September 2006 the company lodged an Appendix 3D amending the buy back duration to unlimited. The company has not lodged an Appendix 3F to finalise the buy back as at 7 October 2009.

The buy back is a part of the company's capital management and is designed to improve shareholder returns. During the year ended 30 June 2009 the company bought back 110,124 shares.

e. Voting rights

On a show of hands, one vote for every registered shareholder, and for a poll, one vote for every share held by a registered shareholder.

Notes

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Corporate Directory

Corporate Directory

Ambertech Limited	ACN 079 080 158	
Directors	Chairman – Non-Executive Director	Peter Francis Wallace
	Managing Director	Peter Andrew Amos
	Non-Executive Director	Thomas Robert Amos
	Non-Executive Director	Edwin Francis Goodwin
	Non-Executive Director	David Rostil Swift
Company Secretary	Robert John Glasson	
Registered Office	Unit B 5 Skyline Place Frenchs Forest NSW 2086 Tel: 61 2 9452 8600 Fax: 61 2 9975 1368	
Accountants and Auditors	PKF Chartered Accountants and Business Advisors Level 10, 1 Market Street Sydney NSW 2000	
Share Registry	Link Market Services Locked Bag A14 Sydney South NSW 1235 or Level 12, 680 George Street Sydney NSW 2000 Tel: 02 8280 7111	
Stock Exchange Listing	Australian Stock Exchange ASX Code: AMO	

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Ambertech LIMITED