INTEGRATED RESOURCES GROUP LIMITED

(Formerly Integrated Investments Group Limited)
ABN 23 080 939 135

2009 ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors present their report on the Company for the financial year 1st July, 2008 to 30th June 2009.

Directors

The names of directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year were as follows:

Name	Type	Date appointed during financial year	Date resigned during financial year
Mr. Timothy J Moore	Non-executive	-	-
Mr. Glenn Parker	Executive		
Mr. Richard Daniell	Non-executive		-

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were as an investment company.

Operating Results

The consolidated loss of the company after providing for income tax and eliminating outside equity interests amounted to $665,263. Total revenue for the company was $12,011.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

There were no dividends paid or recommended by the company during the reporting period

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

Review of Operations

Net results for the year amounted to a loss of $665,263 attributable to the members compared to $331,760 for the same period last year.

The main reason for the increased loss was due to a one off, non-operating expense of $389,125 which related to the impairment of the Lionel Diggings Exploration Costs. The Directors consider this to be the most prudent course of action which is in line with current accounting standards and the board intention to concentrate more on the company's Lyndon tenements in Western Australia.

Operating costs of the company continue to consist mainly of accounting / audit costs, geological consulting fees, legal expenses, listing fees and Directors fees. Year on year our operating loss has reduced by $56,365.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There were no significant changes to the state of affairs during the year.

After Balance Date Events

On September 14th 2009, IRG announced to the market an exciting development in the company's future. IRG reported high grade gold exploration results and an expansion of the company's tenements to 170km^2 at Lyndon, Western Australia.

The historic Lyndon Station gold mine is located over a quartz vein system. Previous production (3 stopes and 2 shafts to a depth of 9 m) between 1952 and 1954 was 100t at 3-5oz (124g/t) (source : MINEDEX) and between 1990 and 1991 via an open cut extension to 10m with 29 tons of quartz ore @ 22g/t (source : WAMEX). Total production from Lyndon Station Mine was 129t @ approx 101g/t Au (419 ounces Au) that by modern standards has been under explored. The property has never been drilled at depth.

The results of the exploration program are:

- Grab samples from mullock dumps that came from the open pits and spoil heaps from trenches from past exploration returned very high values including 10.9g/t , 16.25g/t and up to a maximum of 81.2g/t gold.
- High grade visible gold occurs in narrow sub-parallel quartz-filled shears in altered amphibolite
- Coarse visible gold was observed in a number of veins in the open pits which indicates high grades.
- Rock chip samples from shears, veins and wallrocks from the two small open pits returned many anomalous gold values up to 6 g/t gold. The gold values do not reflect the numerous grains of visible gold in some samples which is interpreted to be an indication of the "nuggety" nature of the gold mineralisation.
- Other sampling in the region of the open pits returned copper values to over 1% with anomalous gold to 0.53 g/t indicating polymetallic potential.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

Regional mapping of the remainder of the exploration licence indicates that the gold bearing structures in the Lyndon Mine may be connected with a larger hydrothermal alteration system.

The results confirm the high grade pedigree of the gold bearing system at Lyndon Mine. Further work is now justified to determine the tonnage potential of the system. The immediate surroundings of the open pits and dumps are covered by Quaternary alluvium and sheet wash of unconsolidated sediments. Future programs may include trenching that has been shown in the past to test effectively beneath the barren cover and, also, to discover extensions to the existing gold bearing structures.

In March 2009 the company was granted an EL covering 10 blocks (E08/1880) of some 27 km^2 surrounding Lyndon Station gold mine. In the planning process for the recent sampling on E08/1880 the Board wanted to ensure, given the potential of Lyndon's, that a larger exploration and mining project could exist. The company has made application for an Exploration License from the Western Australian Department of Industry and Resources (E08/2022) for an additional 51 blocks surrounding the original 10 blocks at the Lyndon tenement (E80/1880) and giving the company a total of 170 km^2 of exploration leases.

The additional exploration licence (E08/2022) covers a number of other high grade gold occurrences in the immediate region. These include Eric's Find and Daylight Well with old mine workings by prospectors with past production of 124 tonnes at an average grade of 40g/t gold. The new license also includes old prospects with gold grades up to 30 g/t gold. These prospects are under explored by modern standards.

The focus of the company's attention is now the Lyndon tenement in Western Australia and as such the Lionel Diggings option in Queensland has not been renewed. It was felt that the high price of the Lionel Diggings option and its small tenement size would lead to uneconomic results for shareholders.

Further exploration of the :

- Lyndon Station gold mine,
- the hydrothermal system,
- and the new exploration licence,

will be directed towards discovering sufficient high grade gravity recoverable gold to establish a low cost mining operation and to exploring the potential of the region.

On 15 September 2009, 2,500,000 options were exercised resulting in the issue of 2,500,000 ordinary shares with an issue price of $0.015.

Future Developments

The Board will continue to investigate, evaluate and review current and future opportunities available to the company that the Board believes can add shareholder value on an ongoing basis. When such opportunities are secured, appropriate announcements will be made to the market.

Environmental Issues

The Board is not aware of any environmental issues that have a significant impact on the company in relation to its current activities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

Mr Timothy J Moore	Chairman (Non Executive) Age 53.
Qualifications	Bachelor of Business (Marketing) UTS Sydney.
Experience	Appointed a Director of the Company on 23 April 2004. Over the last 25 years, Mr Moore has experience in and successfully invested in a number of industries including media, manufacturing and resources. Mr Moore also holds several other Board positions with private companies.
Interest in Shares and Options	46,283,883 Ordinary Shares
Mr Glenn Parker	Director (Executive) Age 45.
Qualifications	Bachelor of Economics ANU.
Experience	Appointed a Director and CEO of the Company 10 February 2005. Prior to joining IRG, Mr Parker held senior finance positions with several public companies including AWA Limited and ETrade Australia Limited.
Interest in Shares and Options	14,470,000 Ordinary Shares
Mr Richard Daniell	Director (Non Executive) Age 51.
Experience	Mr Daniell was appointed a director on 22 October 2004. Mr Daniell has operated his own graphic design/advertising agency RDA Creative for the last 20 years. Mr Daniell's 30 years in the advertising industry predominately working with small cap miners and many other listed companies, will assist IRG in developing finely tuned marketing techniques and bring real industry perspective to the board.
Interest in Shares and Options	18,000,000 Ordinary Shares

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

Directors' Remuneration (Audited)

The Company's policy for determining the nature and amount of emoluments of Board members and senior executives of the Company seeks to emphasise payment for results through providing various reward schemes, for example where applicable, the incorporation of incentive payments based on the achievement of agreed targets.

The objective of the reward schemes is to both reinforce the short and long-term goals of the Company and to provide a common interest between management and shareholders.

Of the $120,000 fees which have been expensed in the company accounts as detailed below, $50,000 ($12,500 to each of the Directors and the Company Secretary) remains unpaid as at the date of this report.

2008 / 2009							
Directors	Salary, Fees & Commissions	Cash Bonus	Superannuation	Other Benefits	Equity	Other	Total
Mr. T.J.Moore	$30,000						$30,000
Mr. R. Daniell	$30,000						$30,000
Mr. G Parker	$30,000						$30,000
TOTAL	$90,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$90,000
Secretary							
Mr. J Smith	$30,000						$30,000

2007 / 2008							
Directors	Salary, Fees & Commissions	Cash Bonus	Superannuation	Other Benefits	Equity	Other	Total
Mr. T.J.Moore	$30,000						$30,000
Mr. R. Daniell	$30,000						$30,000
Mr. G Parker	$30,000						$30,000
TOTAL	$90,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$90,000
Secretary							
Mr. J Smith	$30,000						$30,000

MEETINGS of DIRECTORS

During the year, 11 meeting of Directors (including committes) were held. Attendances were :

Director	Directors' Meetings		Audit Committee	
	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended	Number Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Mr. T.J.Moore	9	9	2	2
Mr. R. Daniell	9	9	2	2
Mr. G Parker	9	9	2	2

DIRECTORS' REPORT (Continued)

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

The Company, during the financial year and at the date of this report, has not given any indemnity nor entered into an agreement to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or any related body corporate against any liability incurred as an officer or auditor other than an indemnity to allow for the orderly disposition of the Company's subsidiaries.

Options

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares of the company under option are as follows :-

Issue date	Number of Options	Expiry Date	Exercise Price
28 October 2004	1,000,000	28 October 2009	$0.071
26 November 2004	3,615,310	26 November 2009	$0.071
14 October 2005	250,000	14 October 2010	$0.071

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or 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 any part of those proceedings. The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Timothy Moore
Chairman of Directors

Richard Daniell
Director

Dated this 28th day of September 2009

Statement of Corporate Governance Practices - 2009

Integrated Resources Group Limited ("IRG" or "the Company")

Approach to Corporate Governance and Responsibility

The IRG Board of Directors is committed to the principles underpinning good corporate governance, applied in a manner which is most suited to IRG, and to best addressing the directors' accountability to shareholders and other stakeholders. This is supported by a commitment to the highest standards of legislative compliance and financial and ethical behaviour.

The Company continues to address directors' accountability to stakeholders in a manner consistent with the Company's individual circumstances enhanced through the introduction of publicly available policies and procedures which are designed to foster a culture of transparency in the way IRG is directed and managed.

As a measure of its stated commitment to good corporate governance principles, the Board will continue to:

- review and continually improve its governance practices; and,
- monitor developments in good corporate governance.

Report on Compliance with the ASX Best Practice Recommendations

Currently, the ASX Listing Rules require listed companies to include in their Annual Report a statement disclosing the extent to which they have followed the ASX Best Practice Recommendations ("Recommendations") in the reporting period.

Listed companies must identify the recommendations that have not been followed and provide reasons for the company's decision. Where a recommendation has been followed for only part of the period the company must state the period during which it had been followed.

As detailed within this Statement of Corporate Governance Practices, IRG considers its governance practices comply with:

- each of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles ("Principles"); and
- the Recommendations, except for those detailed, and for the reasons outlined, in this Report.

For the reasons expressed within this Statement, IRG has elected not to adopt Recommendations 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 4.2 and 8.1.

IRG has posted copies of its relevant corporate governance policies and practices to its website consistent with the Recommendations.

IRG's Statement of Corporate Governance Practices is available in the designated corporate governance area of its website at www.integratedresources.com.au

Date of this Statement

This statement outlines the:

- Principles and Recommendations identified by the ASX as underlying good corporate governance; and
- main corporate governance practices of IRG during the year to 30 June 2009, except where stated otherwise.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

Companies should establish and disclose the respective roles and responsibilities of board and management.

Recommendation 1.1:

> ***Formalise and disclose the functions reserved to the board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions.***

Recommendation 1.2:

> ***Disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives.***

Recommendation 1.3:

> ***Provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 1.***

<u>Formalisation of Board and Management Functions.</u>

The Board has formalised its roles and responsibilities into a Charter. The Board Charter clearly defines the matters that are reserved for the Board and those that the Board has delegated to management.

In summary, the responsibilities of the IRG Board include:

- oversight of the company, including its control and accountability systems;
- setting the company's major goals including the strategies and financial objectives to be implemented by management;
- appointing, removing and controlling the Managing Director;
- ratifying the appointment and, where appropriate, the removal of the Chief Financial Officer and/or Company Secretary;
- input into and final approval of management's development of corporate strategy and performance objectives;
- reviewing and ratifying systems of risk management and internal compliance and control, codes of conduct and legal compliance;
- monitoring senior management's performance and implementation of strategy, and ensuring that appropriate resources are available;
- approving and monitoring the progress of major capital expenditure, capital management, and acquisitions and divestitures;
- approving and monitoring financial and other reporting; and
- corporate governance.

The Board has delegated responsibility to the Managing Director for:

- developing and implementing corporate strategies and making recommendations on significant corporate strategic initiatives;
- maintaining an effective risk management framework and keeping the Board and market fully informed about material risks;
- developing IRG's annual budget, recommending it to the Board for approval and managing day-to-day operations within the budget;
- managing day-to-day operations in accordance with standards for social and ethical practices which have been set by the Board;
- approval of capital expenditure and business transactions within predetermined limits set by the Board.

Senior Executive Performance Evaluation

The Board is responsible for approving the performance objectives and measures for the Managing Director and assessing whether these objectives have been satisfied by the performance of the Managing Director during the relevant period and in accordance with agreed terms of engagement.

The Managing Director is responsible for approving the performance objectives and measures of other senior executives in consultation with the Board. The Board provides input into the evaluation of performance by senior executives against the established performance objectives.

The performance of senior executives is monitored by means of scrutiny by the Board of regular monthly reports provided by management regarding the group financial performance and forecasted results, presentations and operational reports, and the achievement of predetermined performance objectives.

Principle 2: Structure the board to add value.

Companies should have a board of an effective composition, size and commitment to adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties.

Recommendation 2.1:

A majority of the board should be independent directors.

Recommendation 2.2:

The chair should be an independent director.

Recommendation 2.3:

The roles of chair and Managing Director should not be exercised by the same individual.

Recommendation 2.4:

The board should establish a nomination committee.

Recommendation 2.5:

Disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors

Recommendation 2.6:

Provide the information included in the Guide to reporting on Principle 2

Independence

An IRG director will be considered *independent* where he or she is:

- independent of management, that is, a non-executive director; and,
- free from any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with, or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with, the exercise of his or her unfettered and independent judgement.

Materiality is assessed on a case by case basis by reference to the director's individual circumstances rather than general materiality thresholds.

The IRG Board has made its own assessment to determine the independence of each director on the Board. It is the Board's view that two current non-executive directors are independent, namely: Mr T. J. Moore and Mr R. Daniell.

In view of the size of the Company and the nature of its activities, the Board considers that the current mix of skills, qualifications and experience on the Board is consistent with the long-term interests of the Company. The Board will continue to monitor the requirement for independent directors in the context of the Company's communicated long term objectives.

The Board has established criteria for assessing independence of its directors.

Composition of the Board

The IRG Board currently comprises two (2) non-executive directors and one (1) executive director.

The composition of the Board is set based on the following factors:

- the Company's Constitution provides for the number of directors to be not less than three (3) and not more than ten (10) as determined by the directors from time to time;
- the Board has adopted a policy that the position of Chairman will continue to be held by a non-executive director;
- consistent with the Company's objective that the Board should encompass a broad range of relevant expertise, the present Board consists of directors with a collective of diverse skills, qualifications and experience as more fully detailed in the Company's Annual Report.

There is no shareholding requirement imposed upon directors under the Company's Constitution, however, all of the directors of IRG do hold shares in the Company.

Details of all holdings by directors in the Company is detailed within the Directors' Report.

Chairman

The Chairman is selected by the Board from the non-executive directors.

The current chairman, Mr T J Moore, is a non-executive director appointed by the Board. Mr Moore is considered to be an independent director.

The Board has considered:

- whether it would be beneficial to appoint a lead independent director;
- other positions held by the existing chair and the other non-executive director and the available time of each director; and
- the skills, qualifications and experience of the existing non-executive directors;

and based on its overall assessment of these factors it has elected not to adopt Recommendation 2.2 to appoint:

- a lead independent director; or
- alternative chairman.

The Board will continue to assess the requirements of this recommendation in the context of the Company's individual circumstances and its communicated long term objectives.

Separation of roles of Chair and CEO / Managing Director

IRG's Chairman and Managing Director have separate roles.

Establishment of Nomination Committee

IRG has elected not to adopt Recommendation 2.4 because it considers that its existing selection and appointment practices, detailed within this Statement, are an efficient means of meeting the needs of the company, particularly having regard to the fact that IRG is a relatively small publicly listed company by comparison to other listed entities which is reflected by the size of its operations, board structure and composition.

The IRG Board currently consists of only three (3) members. It is considered that further division of the Board for the purposes of establishing a formal committee structure would not achieve enhanced efficiency or enable the Board to add greater value to this process.

The small size of the IRG Board, and the nature of its business, means that IRG has the present capacity to consider director competencies, selection and nomination practices in the context of duly constituted meetings of the Board and as a part of its self-evaluation processes.

Board Performance Evaluation

The Board has adopted an on-going, self-evaluation process to measure its own performance and the performance of its committee during the reporting period.

The Chairman meets periodically with individual directors to discuss the performance of the Board and the director. In addition, an evaluation is undertaken by the Chairman of the contribution of directors retiring by rotation prior to the Board endorsing their candidature.

The review process involves consideration of all of the Board's key areas of responsibility and accountability and is based on an amalgamation of factors including capability, skill levels, understanding of industry complexities, risks and challenges, and value adding contribution to the overall management of the business.

A performance evaluation for the Board, its committee and directors took place during the reporting period in accordance with the process detailed within this Statement.

The outcomes of the self-assessment program are used to enhance the effectiveness of individual directors and the Board collectively.

Enhanced effectiveness of the Board and management is also addressed through:

Board Meetings

The frequency of Board meetings and director's attendance at those meetings is detailed within the Directors' Report. Directors are expected to prepare for meetings in a manner which will enable them to attend and participate at the meeting.

Directors are also required to make on-site visits and attend workshops as required.

Induction Program

Procedures for induction of new directors are in place to allow new directors to participate fully and actively in board decision making at the earliest opportunity.

All directors are offered an induction program appropriate to their experience upon appointment so as to familiarise them with matters relating to the business, strategy and any current issues under consideration by the Board. This program consists of written background material on the company, its products, services and operations; scheduled meetings with the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company.

Director education

The Board encourages directors to continue their education by participating in applicable workshops and seminars, attending relevant site visits and undertaking relevant external education.

The Company Secretary provides directors with on-going guidance on matters such as corporate governance, the Company's constitution and the law.

Board Papers & Agendas

Board agendas are structured throughout the year in order to ensure that each of the significant responsibilities of the Board is addressed.

Directors receive board packs prior to each meeting which detail financial, operational and strategy reports from senior management who are available to discuss reports with the Board.

Access to information

All directors have access to company records and information, and receive regular detailed financial and operational reports from senior management.

The Company Secretary is available to all Directors and may be consulted on on-going issues of corporate governance, the IRG Constitution and the law. In addition, the Chairman and other independent non-executive directors regularly consult with the Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer, and may confer and request additional information from any IRG employee. Management are available to discuss reports, and any issue arising, with the Board as required.

The Board collectively, each Board Committee and each individual Director has the right, following appropriate consultation, to seek independent professional advice at IRG's expense to help them carry out their responsibilities.

Term of office, skills, experience and expertise of each director

The qualifications, experience and expertise of the directors, and the respective terms in the office held by individual directors, are set out in the Directors' Report contained within the IRG 2009 Annual Report.

Independent Professional Advice

IRG has in place a procedure whereby, after appropriate consultation, directors are entitled to seek independent professional advice, at the expense of IRG, to assist them to carry out their duties as directors. The policy of IRG provides that any such advice is made available to all directors.

Procedure for Selection and Appointment of New Directors

The process for appointing a director within IRG is that, when a vacancy exists, the Board identifies candidates with the appropriate expertise and experience, using external consultants as appropriate. The most suitable candidate is appointed but must stand for election at the next annual general meeting following the appointment.

Consistent with the current law there is no retirement age for directors fixed by the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* or ASX Listing Rules, although a person of or over the age of seventy-two (72) years of age may not be appointed, or re-appointed as a director except pursuant to a resolution of the Company in accordance with the Company's Constitution.

The process for re-election of a director is in accordance with the Company's Constitution, which requires that each year, at least one-third of the non-executive directors retire from office at the Annual General Meeting. The retiring directors may be eligible for re-election.

Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making.

Companies should actively promote ethical and responsible decision-making.

Recommendation 3.1:

Establish a code of conduct and disclose the code or a summary of the code as to the:

- ***practices necessary to maintain confidence in the company's integrity;***
- ***practices necessary to take into account their legal obligations and the reasonable expectations of shareholders; and***
- ***responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices.***

Recommendation 3.2:

Establish a policy concerning trading in company securities by directors, senior executives and employees, and disclose the policy or a summary of that policy.

Recommendation 3.3:

Provide the information indicated in Guide to reporting on Principle 3.

Code of Conduct

IRG is committed to the operation of its business in a manner that meets or exceeds the ethical, legal, commercial and public expectations that society has of the company and the industry in which it operates.

The Board has approved a *Code of Conduct and Ethics* which applies to all directors, executives, management and employees without exception. In addition, the conduct of directors and executives is also governed by *Code of Conduct for Directors and Executives.*

Each Code of Conduct is designed to ensure that:

- high standards of corporate and individual behaviour are observed by all IRG directors and executives in the context of their respective roles and the performance of their duties with IRG;
- directors and executives are aware of their responsibilities to IRG under the terms of their appointment or contract of employment; and
- all of the stakeholders of the Company can be guided by the stated values and policies of IRG.

In summary, the Code provides that directors and senior executives must:

- act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the company;

- use due care, skill and diligence in the fulfilling their duties;
- use the powers of their position for a proper purpose, in the interests of the company;
- not make improper use of information acquired their position;
- not allow personal interests, or those of associates, conflict with the interests of the company;
- exercise independent judgement and actions;
- maintain the confidentiality of company information acquired by virtue of their position;
- not engage in conduct likely to bring discredit to the company; and
- comply at all times with both the spirit and the letter of the law, as well as, policies of the company.

Directors of the company may act in a professional capacity for the Company or its controlled entities, other than as auditor of the Company. These arrangements are subject to the restrictions of the *Corporations* Act *2001 (Cth)*.

Disclosure of related party transactions is set out in Note 32 to the Financial Statements.

Under the Constitution of the Company, and the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*, where the possibility of a conflict of interest exists and involves a director, directly or indirectly, the director must declare the fact, nature, character and extent of the conflict at the first meeting of directors held after the relevant facts come to the director's knowledge.

The director concerned does not receive copies of the relevant Board papers, if any, and withdraws from the Board meeting while such matters are considered by the remainder of the Board. Accordingly, the interested director takes no part in discussions nor exercises any influence over other members of the Board if a potential conflict of interest exists.

In addition, IRG has developed a series of policies designed to promote ethical and responsible decision making by directors, executives, employees and contractors of the Company, including:

- Trading Policy;
- Market Disclosure Policy;
- Privacy Policy;
- Occupational Health & Safety Policy;
- Code of Conduct and Ethics (General); and
- Code of Conduct for Directors' & Executives.

Employees are actively encouraged to report activities or behaviour to senior management, the Company Secretary or the Board, which are a breach of the Code of Conduct and Ethics, other IRG policies or regulatory requirements or laws.

The Company will investigate any concerns raised in a manner that is fair, objective and affords natural justice to all people involved. The Company is committed to making necessary changes to its processes and taking appropriate action in relation to employees found to have behaved contrary to legal and company standard requirements.

Trading Policy

Directors, senior executives and employees are subject to the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)* relative to restrictions applying for, acquiring and disposing of securities in, or other relevant products of, the Company (or procuring another person to do so), if they are in possession of inside information.

Inside information is that information which is not generally available, and which if generally available, a reasonable person would expect it to have a material effect on the price or value of the securities in the Company.

Under the IRG *Trading Policy*, directors, senior executives and employees of the Company are restricted from trading in the Company's securities during the period of one (1) month preceding the making of an announcement to the market by the Company relating to the:

- Company's Annual results;
- Company's Half Year results; and
- Chairman's Address.

The Company notifies the ASX of any change in a director's interests in securities, and in contracts relevant to securities, as required by the ASX Listing Rules.

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity of financial reporting.

Companies should have a structure to independently verify and safeguard the integrity of their financial reporting.

Recommendation 4.1:

The Board should establish an audit committee.

Recommendation 4.2:

Structure the audit committee so that it:

- ***consists of only non-executive directors;***
- ***consists of a majority of independent directors;***
- ***is chaired by an independent chair, who is not chair of the board;***
- ***has at least three (3) members.***

Recommendation 4.3:

The audit committee should have a formal charter.

Recommendation 4.4:

Provide the information indicated in Guide to reporting on Principle 4.

Establishment of Audit Committee

The IRG Board has an established Audit Committee which continues to provide assistance to the Board in accordance with its established Terms of Reference.

Audit Committee Structure

IRG does not comply with Recommendation 4.2 regarding the elements relating to a majority or independent directors and the desired number of members of the audit committee.

The current IRG Audit Committee comprises only two (2) non-executive directors and is chaired by Mr R. Daniell who is not chairman of the Board.

The Board considers that the technical skills, qualifications and experience represented by the involvement of members Mr R. Daniell and Mr. T.J. Moore are most suited to the effective discharge of the responsibilities of the committee.

IRG does not consider that any further value will be added by the inclusion of another member for the sake of satisfying this requirement, particularly given the small size and diversity of the IRG Board.

IRG is not presently required to comply with the requirement for at least three (3) members on its Audit Committee under the current ASX Listing Rules.

The Board will, however, continue to monitor the requirements of this recommendation in the context of the Company's prevailing position and circumstances.

<u>Audit Committee – Terms of Reference</u>

The IRG Audit Committee role and responsibilities, composition, structure and membership requirements are detailed in a formalised charter comprising the Audit Committee – Terms of Reference.

The principal functions of the IRG Audit Committee as detailed within the Terms of Reference are to:

- review of the annual and half yearly financial reporting carried out by IRG;
- review of the accounting policies of IRG;
- review the scope and audit programmes of the internal and external auditors and any material issues arising from these audits;
- oversee the independence of external auditors and determining procedures for the rotation of audit partners; and
- report to the Board on the effectiveness of IRG's systems of accounting and internal controls.

Reflecting the relative small size of the company, the full Board remain responsible for:

- the sufficiency of, and compliance with, ethical guidelines and company policies affecting corporate governance, financial reporting and corporate control together with compliance with laws and external regulations;
- identification of the full range of actual or potential risk exposures which are material to IRG; and
- the effectiveness of the group's risk management systems and strategies.

<u>Meetings</u>

The audit committee prepares and maintains a register of minutes of its meetings and these are included in the Board papers for the next full Board meeting after each audit committee meeting.

<u>Reporting</u>

The Chair of the Audit Committee reports to the Board as and when required on matters relevant to the committee's role and responsibilities.

Engagement & Rotation of External Auditor

The Audit Committee is responsible for nominating the external auditor to the Board for re-appointment. If the Audit Committee recommends a change in external auditor to the Board, the Board's nomination of external auditor requires the approval of shareholders. The Audit Committee recommends to the Board the compensation of the external auditor.

The Audit Committee meets with the external auditor throughout the year to review the adequacy of the existing external audit arrangements with particular emphasis on the scope, quality and independence of the audit.

It has been determined by the Audit Committee that the external auditor will not provide services to the company where the auditor would:

- have a mutual or conflicting interest with the company;
- be in a position where they audit their own work;
- function as management of the Company; or
- have their independence impaired or perceived to be impaired in any way.

Specifically, the external auditor will not normally provide the following types of services to the Company:

- bookkeeping or other services relating to the accounting records or financial statements of the Group;
- financial information or information technology systems design and implementation;
- appraisal and valuation services, fairness opinions or contributions-in-kind reports;
- actuarial services;
- internal audit outsourcing services;
- management functions, including temporary staff assignments or human resource services, including recruitment of senior management;
- broker or dealer services, investment advisor, corporate finance or investment banking services; and
- legal and litigation support services.

Procedures are in place governing approval of any non-audit work before the commencement of any engagement.

The Board has elected to adopt a policy which is consistent with the primary and secondary rotation obligations regarding auditors such that:

- the lead or review audit partner's responsibilities may not be performed by the same person for longer than five (5) successive years ("primary rotation obligation"); and
- the lead or review audit partner's responsibilities may not be performed by the same person for more than five (5) out of seven (7) successive years ("secondary rotation obligation").

In addition, the Board requires a minimum of two (2) consecutive years "cooling off" period before an auditor undergoing rotation can return to playing a significant role in the audit of the Company.

Ms Rose Megale of Duncan Dovico was the lead audit partner for IRG for the period ended 30 June 2009.

Details of the members of the Audit Committee

The Board's Audit Committee consists of:

Mr R. Daniell (Chairman)
Mr T.J. Moore

The lead signing and review External Audit Partner and the Company's Managing Director attend committee meetings by standing invitation.

The qualifications of each member of the committee are set out in the Directors' Report contained within the IRG 2009 Annual Report.

Number of Meetings and Names of Attendees

The number of meetings held during the reporting period and the attendees at these meetings is detailed within the Directors' Report contained within the IRG 2009 Annual Report.

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure.

Companies should promote timely and balanced disclosure of all material matters concerning the company.

Recommendation 5.1:

> ***Establish written policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies.***

Recommendation 5.2:

> ***Provide the information indicated in Guide to reporting on Principle 5.***

Policies & procedures regarding disclosure requirements

The IRG Board is committed to keeping its shareholders, and the market, fully informed of major developments having an impact on the Company.

Comprehensive procedures are in place to identify matters that are likely to have a material effect on the price, or value, of the IRG securities and to ensure those matters are notified to the ASX in accordance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements.

Senior management and the Board are responsible for scrutinising events and information to determine whether the disclosure of the information is required in order to maintain the market integrity of the Company's shares listed on the ASX.

The Company Secretary is responsible for all communications with the ASX.

Principle 6: Respect the rights of shareholders.

Companies should respect the rights of shareholders and facilitate the effective exercise of those rights.

Recommendation 6.1:

> ***Design and disclose a communications policy to promote effective communication with shareholders and encourage effective participation by them at general meetings.***

Recommendation 6.2:

> ***Provide the information indicated in Guide to reporting on Principle 6.***

<u>Shareholder Communication Policy</u>

IRG recognises the right of shareholders to be informed of matters, in addition to those prescribed by law, which affect their investments in the Company.

IRG is committed to:

- dealing fairly, transparently and openly with both current and prospective shareholders;
- the use of available channels and cost effective technologies to reach shareholders who may be geographically dispersed and in order to communicate promptly with all shareholders; and
- facilitating participation in shareholders meetings and dealing promptly with shareholder enquiries.

IRG communicates information to shareholders through:

- the annual report;
- disclosures to the ASX and ASIC;
- notices and explanatory memoranda of annual general meetings and general meetings;
- occasional letters from the Managing Director and Chairman to inform shareholders of key matters of interest; and
- the Company's website on the internet at: www.integratedresources.com.au.

The Board encourages active participation by shareholders at each Annual General Meeting, or other general meetings, to ensure a high level of accountability and understanding of IRG's strategy, performance and goals.

Consistent with best practice, important issues are presented to shareholders as single resolutions expressed in plain, unambiguous language. Proceedings are held in a locality, and at a readily accessible venue, conducive to maximising the number of shareholders present, and able to participate, at the meeting. Shareholders are provided with opportunities of asking the Board questions regarding the management of the Company.

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

Companies should establish a sound system of risk oversight and management and internal control.

Recommendation 7.1:

> ***Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies.***

Recommendation 7.2:

> ***The board should require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the company's management of its material business risks.***

Recommendation 7.3:

> ***The Board should disclose whether it has received assurance from the Managing Director (or equivalent) and the Chief Financial Officer (or equivalent) that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.***

Recommendation 7.4:

> ***Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 7.***

<u>Oversight and Management of Material Business Risks</u>

The Board of IRG:

- recognise that effective management of risk is an integral part of good management and vital to the continued growth and success of IRG;
- is responsible for the oversight of the group's risk management and control framework including the development of risk profiles as a part of the overall business and strategic planning process; and
- has implemented a policy framework designed to ensure that the group's risks are identified, analysed, evaluated, monitored, and communicated within the organisation on an on-going basis, and that adequate controls are in place and functioning effectively.

The IRG risk management and control policy framework incorporates the maintenance of appropriate policies, procedures and guidelines which address the Company's unique operating environment and is utilised by the Board as a means of identifying opportunities and avoiding or mitigating losses in the context of its businesses.

The Audit Committee assists the Board in its risk management role by reviewing the financial and reporting aspects of the group's risk management and control practices.

The Managing Director has ultimate responsibility for control and management of operational risk and the implementation of avoidance or mitigation measures within the group and may delegate control of these risks to the appropriate level of management at each site.

The Board regularly monitors the operational and financial performance of the Company and the economic entity against budget and other key performance measures. The Board also receives and reviews advice on areas of operational and financial risk and develops strategies, in conjunction with management, to mitigate those risks.

Each month, a report is presented to the Board by the Managing Director. The reports encompass matters including actual financial performance against budgeted forecasts, workplace health and safety, legal compliance, corporate governance, strategy, quality assurance and standards, human resources, industry and market information, operational developments and environmental conformance. Reports are prepared and submitted on a monthly basis by the Chief Financial Officer in relation to the overall financial position and performance of the Company. In addition to formalised written reporting procedures, the Board is regularly briefed by the Managing Director on emerging or developed trends in market and operational conditions having the potential to impact on the performance of the group.

Management has reported to the Board on the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks in respect of the year ended 30 June 2009. This report was undertaken in accordance with the process outlined in this Statement.

<u>CEO & CFO Assurance</u>

The Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of IRG report annually in writing to the Board that:

- consolidated financial statements of IRG and its controlled entities for each subsequent half year and full financial year present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the Group's financial condition and operational results and are in accordance with accounting standards; and
- declarations provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act are founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control, and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.

The Board has received assurance from the Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer equivalent under Recommendation 7.3 in respect of the year ended 30 June 2009. This assurance was provided in accordance with the process outlined in this Statement.

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

Companies should ensure that the level and composition of remuneration is sufficient and reasonable and that its relationship to performance is clear.

Recommendation 8.1:

> ***The Board should establish a remuneration committee.***

Recommendation 8.2:

> ***Companies should clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives.***

Recommendation 8.3:

> ***Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 8.***

<u>Establishment of Remuneration Committee</u>

IRG has elected not to adopt Recommendation 8.1 because it considers that its existing remuneration practices, detailed within this Statement, are an efficient means of meeting the needs of the company, particularly having regard to the fact that IRG is a relatively small publicly listed company by comparison to other listed entities which is reflected by the size of its operations, board and management structure and composition.

The IRG Board currently consists of only three (3) members. It is considered that further division of the Board for the purposes of establishing a formal remuneration committee structure would not achieve enhanced efficiency or enable the Board to add greater value to this process.

The small size of the IRG Board, the nature of its business and its management structure, means that IRG has the present capacity of giving due consideration to the overall remuneration policies and strategies of the company during the conduct of its regular board meetings and by appropriate recourse to relevant market data and, where applicable, to external executive remuneration consultants.

<u>Executive director & Non-executive director remuneration</u>

The aggregate remuneration of non-executive directors is approved by shareholders.

Individual directors' remuneration is determined by the board within the approved aggregate total. In determining the appropriate level of director's fees, data from surveys undertaken of other public companies similar in size or market section to IRG is taken into account.

Non-executive directors of IRG are:

- not entitled to participate in performance based remuneration practices unless approved by shareholders; and
- currently remunerated by means of the payment of cash benefits in the form of directors' fees.

IRG does not currently have in place a retirement benefit scheme or allowance for its non-executive directors.

A review of the compensation arrangements for the Managing Director and Senior Executives is conducted by the full Board at a duly constituted Directors' Meeting. The review is performed annually and is based on criteria including the individual's performance, market rates paid for similar positions and the results of the Company during the relevant period.

The broad remuneration policy objective of IRG is to ensure that the emoluments provided properly reflect the person's duties and responsibilities and is designed to attract, retain and motivate executives of the highest possible quality and standard to enable the organisation to succeed.

The IRG Employee Share Incentive Plan ("COCESIP") has been approved by shareholders and provides the Board with the discretion to grant options and provide loans to eligible executives for the purpose of acquiring scheme shares.

The Board ensures that the payment of equity-based executive remuneration is made in accordance with thresholds established by the COCESIP and exercises its discretion under the scheme in a manner consistent with the broad remuneration policy objectives of the Company.

IRG is committed to making timely disclosure of all relevant information relating to its remuneration practices and policies in the context of its reporting obligations in the corporate governance statement, in its annual report, and pursuant to continuous disclosure requirements.

Policy Disclosure

The Company's policies relating to the remuneration of Directors and Senior Executives and the level of their remuneration are detailed in the Directors' Report contained within the IRG 2009 Annual Report and Notes to and forming part of the 2009 Financial Statements.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out in the Annual report, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

   (a) comply with Accounting Standards; and

   (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2009 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company;

2. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have each declared that:

   (a) the financial records of the company for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with section 286 of the *Corporations Act 2001*;

   (b) the financial statements and notes for the financial year comply with the Accounting Standards; and

   (c) the financial statements and notes for the financial year give a true and fair view.

3. In the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Timothy Moore	Richard Daniell
Chairman of Directors	Director

Dated this 28th day of September 2009

INTEGRATED RESOURCES GROUP LIMITED
(Formerly Integrated Investments Group Limited)
ABN 23 080 939 135

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	Note	2009 $	2008 $
Other income	11	12,011	50,294
Marketing expenses	12	-	(2,062)
Administrative expenses	12	(224,612)	(205,442)
Finance costs	12	-	(100,000)
Other expenses	12	(452,662)	(74,550)
Loss for the period before income tax		(665,263)	(331,760)
Income tax	13	-	-
Loss attributable to equity holders of the company		(665,263)	(331,760)
Loss per share (cents):	10	**(0.17)**	**(0.08)**
Diluted loss per share (cents):	10	**(0.17)**	**(0.08)**

The Income Statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to and forming part of the financial report.

INTEGRATED RESOURCES GROUP LIMITED
(Formerly Integrated Investments Group Limited)
ABN 23 080 939 135

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2009

	Note	2009 $	2008 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	176,756	373,009
Trade and other receivables	4	16,849	44,037
Other financial assets	5	75,665	71,473
Other assets	6	1,941	5,281
Total Current Assets		271,211	493,800
Non-Current Assets			
Other assets	7	-	383,613
Total Non-Current Assets		-	383,613
TOTAL ASSETS		271,211	877,413
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	99,300	44,401
Total Current Liabilities		99,300	44,401
Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		99,300	44,401
NET ASSETS		171,941	833,012
EQUITY			
Issued capital	9	26,173,803	26,173,803
Reserves	18	(46,206)	(50,398)
Retained earnings	18	(25,955,656)	(25,290,393)
TOTAL EQUITY		171,941	833,012

The Balance Sheet is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to and forming part of the financial report.

INTEGRATED RESOURCES GROUP LIMITED
(Formerly Integrated Investments Group Limited)
ABN 23 080 939 135

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

2009	**Ordinary Shares**	**Retained Earnings**	**Option Reserve**	**Financial Assets Reserve**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
1 July 2008	26,173,803	(25,290,393)	-	(50,398)	833,012
Profit attributable to members	-	(665,263)	-	-	(665,263)
Transfers to and from reserves					
- Financial assets reserve	-	-	-	4,192	4,192
Sub-total	-	(665,263)	-	4,192	(661,071)
Balance as at 30 June 2009	26,173,803	(25,955,656)	-	(46,206)	171,941

2008	**Ordinary Shares**	**Retained Earnings**	**Option Reserve**	**Financial Assets Reserve**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance at 1 July 2007	26,133,303	(24,958,633)	-	(28,480)	1,146,190
Profit attributable to members	-	(331,760)	-	-	(331,760)
Shares issued during the year	40,500	-	-	-	40,500
Transfers to and from reserves					
- Financial assets reserve	-	-	-	(21,918)	(21,918)
Sub-total	40,500	(331,760)	-	(21,918)	(313,178)
Balance as at 30 June 2009	26,173,803	(25,290,393)	-	(50,398)	833,012

The Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to and forming part of the financial report.

INTEGRATED RESOURCES GROUP LIMITED
(Formerly Integrated Investments Group Limited)
ABN 23 080 939 135

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	Note	2009 $	2008 $
Cash from operating activities:			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(202,752)	(780,678)
Interest received		12,011	48,973
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	16	(190,741)	(731,705)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of listed securities		-	74,410
Development expenditure		(5,512)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(5,512)	74,410
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	40,500
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		-	40,500
Other activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(196,253)	(616,795)
Cash at beginning of financial year		373,009	989,804
Cash at end of financial year	3	179,756	373,009

The Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to and forming part of the financial report.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) General information

Integrated Resources Group Limited ("the company") is a public company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (trading under the symbol "IRG") incorporated and operating in Australia.

Integrated Resources Limited registered office and principal place of business are as follows:

Registered Office	**Principal Place of Business**
Suite 305, Level 3 10-12 Clark Street Crows Nest NSW 2065	Suite 305, Level 3 10-12 Clark Street Crows Nest NSW 2065

The principal activities of the company during the year were that of an investment company, with interests in mining tenements.

(b) Statement of Compliance

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated. The financial statements were authorised by the directors on 25 September 2009.

(c) Basis of Preparation

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

(d) Comparatives

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

(e) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgement, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Refer to note 2 for a discussion of critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies, and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Non derivative financial instruments

Non derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity securities, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other payables.

Non derivative financial instruments are measured initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, non derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

<u>Held-to-maturity investments</u>
If the company has the positive intent and ability to hold debt securities to maturity, then they are classified as held-to-maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

<u>Available-for-sale financial assets</u>
The entity's investments in equity securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences, are recognised directly in a separate component of equity. When an investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</u>
Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss where the financial asset:

- has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future;
- is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the entity manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Other
Other non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(ii) Share capital

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or share options, are recognised as a deduction from equity, net any tax effects. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

(h) Exploration Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of acquiring permits and licenses, are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets on an area of interest basis. Costs incurred before the company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognised in the income statement.

Exploration and evaluation assets are only recognised if the rights of the area of interest are current and either:

a) the expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest; or
b) activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date reached a sate which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves and active and significant operations in the area of interest are continuing.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of oil or gas in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to development expenditure.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(j) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their amortised cost less impairment losses.

(k) Share based payments

The fair value at grant date of options granted to Directors is recognised as a share based payment expense, with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest except where forfeiture is only due to share prices not achieving the threshold for vesting.

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, and where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

<u>Site Restoration</u>

A provision for restoration and rehabilitation is recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of exploration and development activities undertaken, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The estimated future obligations include the costs of abandoning sites and restoring the affect areas.

The provision for future restoration costs is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the reporting date based on current legal and other requirements and technology. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimate are reflected in the present value of the restoration provision at each reporting date.

At financial year end, the company was in the evaluation stage, and no development had taken place. The Directors have determined that no provision for site restoration and rehabilitation is required.

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

(l) Income taxes

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

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Temporary differences are differences between the tax base of an asset or liability and its carrying amount in the balance sheet. The tax base of an asset or liability is the amount attributed to that asset or liability for tax purposes.

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

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

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

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

(m) Dividend and Revenue

Dividend revenue from investments is recognised when the company's right to receive payment has been established.

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(n) Impairment of assets

(i) Financial Assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its current fair value.

All impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognised previously in equity, is transferred to the profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in the profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in equity.

(ii) Non financial assets

Carrying amounts of the company's non current assets are reviewed each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, then the asset's recoverable value amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments and risk.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

(o) Trade payable

Trade and other payables are stated at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short term nature of these liabilities.

(p) 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 income in the period in which they are incurred.

(q) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(s) Earnings per share

The company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) date for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted to executives.

(s) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new, revised and amended standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the company has not adopted early. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the company is as follows:

Initial application of these standards are not expected to have any material impact on the financial report of the company.

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

- Revised AASB 3 Business Combinations (2008) incorporates the following changes:
  - The definition of a business has been broadened, which is likely to result in more acquisition s being treated a business combinations;
  - Contingent consideration will be measured at fair value, with subsequent changes therein recognised in the profit and loss;
  - Transaction costs, other than share and debt issue costs, will be expensed as incurred;
  - Any pre existing interest in the acquire will be measured at fair value with the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss;
  - Any minority interest will be measured at either fair value or at its proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities of the acquiree;
  - . A gain or loss of control will require the previous ownership interests to be remeasured to their fair value;
  - dividends declared out of pre-acquisition profits will not be deducted from the cost of an investment but will be recognised as income

- AASB 8 Operating Segments becomes mandatory for the June 2010 financial year. IT will require a change in the presentation and disclosure of segment information based on the internal reports regularly reviewed by the chief decision maker in order to assess each segment's performance and to allocate resources to them. Currently these are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- Revised AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements (2007) redefines the composition of financial statements including the inclusion of a statement of comprehensive income. There will be no measurement or recognition impact on the company. If an entity has made a prior period adjustment or reclassification, a third balance sheet as at the beginning of the comparative period will be required.

- Revised AASB 123: Borrowing Costs has removed the option to expense all borrowing costs and will therefore require the capitalisation of all borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Management has determined that there will be no effect on the company as a policy of capitalising qualifying borrowing costs has been maintained by the company.

- AASB 2008-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard — Share-based Payments: Vesting Conditions and Cancellations. This amendment to AASB 2 clarifies that vesting conditions consist of service and performance conditions only. Other elements of a share-based payment transaction should therefore be considered for the purposes of determining fair value. Cancellations are also required to be treated in the same manner whether cancelled by the entity or by another party. The entity has not yet determined the potential impact of the amendments.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENT

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key estimates – Impairment

The company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company that may lead to impairment of assets Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

The Directors have determined that no impairment is required for the financial assets held by the entity.

An assessment of the carrying value of exploration costs has resulted in a write down of the entire balance as a result of conditions surrounding the Lionel Diggings mining lease option. Refer to note 7.

	2009 $	2008 $
3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash at bank	176,756	373,009
	=======	=======
4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Sundry debtors	16,849	44,037
	=======	=======
5. FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Listed equity investments	75,664	71,473
	=======	=======
6. OTHER ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Prepayments	1,941	5,281
	=======	=======

			2009 $	**2008 $**
7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT				
Exploration and evaluation assets			-	383,613
			=======	=======

Costs carried forward in respect of the following areas of interest:

	Note	Project Licence #		
Lionel Diggings	16(a)	ML10232	-	383,613
Lynden WA	16(b)	E08/1880	-	-
			---------	--------------
			-	383,613
			=====	=======

A reconciliation of the costs capitalised are as follows:

<u>Lionel Diggings - QLD</u>		
Exploration and evaluation assets – opening balance	383,613	383,613
Expenditure incurred during the period	5,512	-
Exploration expenditure written off	(389,125)	-
	-----------	--------------
	-	383,613
	======	=======

The Directors have assessed that the future maintainable earnings of the Lionel Diggings area of interest are not sufficient enough to continue exploration activities in the area. As a result, all previously capitalised costs have been written off to the profit and loss, in accordance with prescribed accounting standards.

Subsequent to financial year end, the entity had ceased its involvement in the Lionel Diggings area of interest.

<u>Lyndon - WA</u>		
Exploration and evaluation assets – opening balance	-	-
Expenditure capitalised during the period	-	-
	------------	--------------
	-	-
	=======	=======

In March 2009, the entity was granted exploration license number E08/1880 in an area surrounding the Lyndon station gold mine. Subsequent to year end, an additional application was made for exploration license number E08/2022 for an additional area surrounding the original exploration lease.

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

	2009 $	2008 $
8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade payables	55,167	36,501
Other payables	44,134	7,900
	99,300	44,401

9. ISSUED CAPITAL

	2009 $	2008 $
Summary Table		
398,241,945 (2008: 398,241,945) Ordinary	26,173,803	26,173,803

The company has authorised share capital amounting to:

	2009 $	2008 $
Ordinary Shares		
At the beginning of reporting period	26,173,803	26,133,303
Shares issued during the year	-	40,500
Costs of raising capital	-	-
At reporting date	26,173,803	26,173,803

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the number of shares issued.

At the shareholders meetings, each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

		2009 $	2008 $
10.	**LOSS PER SHARE**		
(a)	Loss used in calculating loss per share		
	Current year loss	(665,263)	(331,760)
	Loss used to calculate basic EPS	(665,263)	(331,760)
	Loss used in calculation of dilutive EPS	(665,263)	(331,760)
(b)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares - number used in calculating basic EPS	**398,241,945**	**385,864,896**
	Effect of dilution: - Share options	-	-
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares Adjusted for the effect of dilution	**398,241,945**	**385,864,896**

Share options on issue do not have a dilutive effect as the average market price of the ordinary shares for the period exceed the exercise price of the options.

11. REVENUE

	2009 $	2008 $
Dividend Revenue	2,900	-
Interest Revenue	9,111	48,973
Total revenue	12,011	48,973

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

	2009 $	2008 $
12. LOSS FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TAX		
Profit for the period has been determined after charging the following expenses:		
Administration Costs		
Professional fees	129,999	111,634
Director fees	90,000	90,000
Other	4,613	3,808
	224,612	205,442
Other Expenses		
Listing and compliance	29,940	32,489
Exploration costs written off	389,125	-
Other	33,597	42,061
	452,662	74,550

13. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(a) The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:

	2009 $	2008 $
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 30% (2008: 30%)	(199,789)	(99,100)
Add: Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	1,245	7,252
Tax losses not brought to account	198,544	112,730
	-	20,882
Less: Tax effect of:		
Other deductible items	-	20,882
	-	-

The Directors estimate that the potential deferred tax asset in respect of tax losses and temporary differences not brought to account amounted to $2,559,190 (2008: $2,499,627). These will be brought to account only if the entity derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised, the entity continues to comply with deductibility conditions imposed by tax legislation, and o changes in legislation adversely affect the entity in realising the benefit.

14. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key Management Personnel
Names and positions held of key management personnel in office at any time during the financial year are:

Key Management Person	**Position**
Mr Richard Daniell	Director
Mr Timothy J Moore	Chairman
Mr Glenn Parker	Director, Chief Executive Officer
Mr John Smith	Secretary and Chief Financial Officer

Information regarding key management and personnel compensation and some equity instrument disclosures as required by the Corporations Regulations 2M.3.03 is provided in the remuneration report section of the Directors' Report.

15. AUDITORS REMUNERATION

	2009	**2008**
Remuneration of the auditor of the company for:		
Auditing or reviewing the financial report	10,000	13,991
	======	=====

16. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit After Income Tax

Net income/loss for the period	(665,263)	(331,760)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
(Increase)/decrease other assets	389,125	(383,613)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	3,341	(5,281)
(Increase)/decrease in other debtors	27,188	(44,037
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and accruals	54,868	32,986
	-------------	-------------
	(190,741)	(731,705)
	=======	=======

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Other related party transactions
Amounts were paid/payable to Richard Daniell Advertising Pty Ltd, a related entity of Mr Richard Daniell and represented preparation of the annual report. The amount of $21,789 (2008: $30,337) was paid to Richard Daniell Advertising Pty Ltd.

18. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(a) Detailed table (Totals)

	2009 $	2008 $
Share Capital		
Share capital – Ordinary	26,173,803	26,173,803
Total	26,173,803	26,173,803
Reserves		
Financial Assets Reserve	(46,206)	(50,398)
Total	(46,206)	(50,398)
Distributable Reserve		
Opening Balance	(25,290,393)	(24,958,633)
Net income/loss for the period	(665,263)	(331,760)
Total	(25,955,656)	(25,290,393)
Total Equity	171,941	833,012

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The entity's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, available for sale investments and cash on hand.

The entity manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with its financial risk management policy,

Primary responsibility for the identification and control of financial risks rests with the financial risk management committee under the authority of the Board. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks indentified below.

Risk exposures and responses

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the entity if a customer to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The carrying amount of the entity's financial assets represents the entity's maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2009 **$**	**2008** **$**
Cash and cash equivalents	176,756	373,009
Other Receivables	18,790	49,318
Available for sale financial assets	75,664	71,473
Total	**271,210**	**493,800**

The entity has no trade receivables at financial year end, and none of the entity's receivables and financial assets are past or due impaired. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's funding requirements. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

The following are contractual maturities of trade and other payables:

	2009 $	2008 $
0 – 6 months	99,300	44,401
Total	**99,300**	**44,401**

Included in the above are amounts payable as Directors fee and Secretariat fees. The Directors have resolved not to pay such fees until further notice, that accrued from February 2009 such that the impact on forecast cash flows is eliminated.

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

(i) Price risk
The company is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the company and classified as available for sale. The company's operations do not result in an exposure to commodity price risk at 30 June 2009.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the company diversifies its portfolio in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Board. All of the equity investments are publically traded and are included in the ASX 200.

The price risk for the listed securities against the market index is immaterial in terms of a possible impact on profit and loss or total equity. As such, a sensitivity analysis has not been completed.

(ii) Currency risk
The entity's exposure to currency risk is minimal. All sales and other transactions entered into by the company are in Australian dollars. Possible impacts on equity or the profit and loss as a result of currency risk are minimal and as such a sensitivity analysis has not been completed.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(iii) Interest rate risk

At balance date the entity's exposure the market risk for changes in interest rates primarily relates to the entity's short term cash deposits. The entity is not exposed to cash flow volatility from interest rate changes on borrowings as it does not have any short or long term borrowings. At reporting date, the entity's interest bearing financial instruments were as follows:

	2009 $	2008 $
Cash and cash equivalents	176,756	373,009
Total	**176,756**	**373,009**

There are no exposures to interest rate risk which would have an effect on equity balances at year end.

At financial year end, if interest rates had moved as illustrated below, with all other variables held constant, post tax profit would been affected as outlined below. Calculations have been based upon average cash balances held for the financial year.

	Post tax profit higher/(lower)	
	2009 $	2008 $
Increase of 100 basis points (1%)	2,749	6,814
Decrease of 50 basis points (0.5%)	(1,374)	(3,407)

<u>Fair value of financial instruments</u>

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities with standard terms and conditions, and traded on active liquid markets are determined with references to quoted market prices.

The fair value of receivables and payables are deemed to be their carrying values, less any impairment. The effect of discounting has been determined by the directors as not being material.

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

20. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The entity has granted executives options to purchase shares in the company. The recognition and measurement principles in AASB 2 have been applied to these grants and all options are to be settled by physical delivery of shares

At the date of this report, the unissued ordinary shares under option were as follows:

Issue Date	Number of Options	Expiry Date	Exercise Price
28 October 2004	1,000,000	28 October 2009	$0.071
26 November 2004	3,615,310	26 November 2009	$0.071
14 October 2005	250,000	14 October 2010	$0.071

The fair value of services received in return for share options granted is based on the fair value of share options granted, measured using the Black & Scholes option pricing model, incorporating the probability of the relative total shareholder return vesting conditions being met. No amount has been expensed with respect to the above options as the application of the pricing model resulted in a nil valuation on the options.

No additional options were granted during the year.

21. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

No contingent assets or liabilities were in existence at financial year end. The directors have determined that no provision for restoration and rehabilitation of the areas of interest are warranted.

22. SEGMENT REPORTING

Integrated Resources Group Limited operates in one business segment being the exploration of mineral resources. Integrated Resources Group operates entirely in the geographical location of Australia. .

23. COMMITMENTS

No capital or operational commitments existed at the financial year ended 30 June 2009.

ADDITIONAL ASX INFORMATION

24. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the company made an application to the Western Australian Government for mining license E08/2022 for an additional 51 blocks surrounding the existing tenement at Lynden Station Gold Mine.

On 15 September 2009, 2,500,000 options were exercised resulting in the issue of 2,500,000 ordinary shares with an issue price of $0.015.

On 15 and 16 September 2009, other financial assets were disposed of, for net cash proceeds after selling costs of approximately $87,000. The disposal will result in reserve balances relating to these financial assets reversing through to the profit and loss. The loss realised on the sale was approximately $12,000.

25 DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid or declared during or subsequent to the financial year.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Integrated Resources Group Limited

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Integrated Resources Group Limited which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2009, and the income statement, cash flow statement and statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
LEVEL 4, 5-9 HARBOURVIEW CRESCENT, MILSONS POINT NSW 2061 • PO BOX 446, MILSONS POINT NSW 1565
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An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

a) the financial report of Integrated Resources Group Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and of its 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 consolidated financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in 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 Integrated Resources Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Duncan Dovico Chartered Accountants

R. Megale

ROSEMARY MEGALE
Partner

Sydney, 28th September 2009

DUNCAN DOVICO

AUDITORS' INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2009 there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in 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 Integrated Resources Group Limited during the period.

Duncan Dovico Chartered Accountants

R. Megale

ROSEMARY MEGALE
Partner

Sydney, 28th September 2009

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INTEGRATED INVESTMENT GROUP LIMITED
ABN 23 080 939 135

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LISTED PUBLIC COMPANIES

The following additional information is required by ASX Ltd in respect of listed public companies only.

1. Shareholding – Fully Paid Ordinary Shares

   a. Distribution of Shareholders Number

Category (Size of Holding	No of Shareholders
1 – 1,000	309
1,001-5,000	177
5,001-10,000	48
10,001-100,000	334
100,001 and over	325

   b. The number of shareholdings held in less than marketable parcels is 590

   c. There were no substantial shareholders listed in the holding Company's register as at 23rd September, 2009.

   d. All shares have equal voting rights.

   e. 20 Largest Shareholders – Ordinary Shares.

Rank	Name	No of Fully Paid Ordinary Shares Held	% Held of Total Issued Ordinary Shares
1	DARJEELING PTY LTD	19,400,000	4.84%
2	MR RENNIE PAUL ZWOLINSKI	18,675,047	4.66%
3	JGS CONSULTING PTY LTD	17,345,000	4.33%
4	DONE NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	16,117,078	4.02%
5	RICHARD DANIELL INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	16,000,000	3.99%
6	GANGHONG YANG	15,000,000	3.74%
7	MR BRIAN CURRIE & MRS JOAN CURRIE	14,665,483	3.66%
8	COMSEC NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	14,625,924	3.65%
9	GROZIER PTY LTD	12,150,000	3.03%
10	MR GLENN PARKER	10,470,000	2.61%
11	MRS LUCETTE MARIE-CLAIRE MOORE	9,890,000	2.47%
12	MR TIMOTHY JOHN MOORE	9,505,000	2.37%
13	TUKDAH PTY LTD	7,488,883	1.87%
14	ETRADE AUSTRALIA NOMINEES PTY LTD	7,250,000	1.81%
15	STEVEN NEIL HOPKINSON	6,057,458	1.51%
16	MR KONGSAK BOONKERD	5,637,033	1.41%
17	DONE NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	5,384,043	1.34%
18	MR GEORGE HATZIANDONIOU	4,500,791	1.12%
19	GBP SUPERANNUATION FUND	4,000,000	1.00%
20	MR DAVID QUICK	3,500,000	0.87%
	TOTAL for TOP 20	217,661,740	54.31%
	Balance of Register	183,080,205	45.69%
	Grand TOTAL	400,741,945	100.00%

2. Unquoted Securities

   As at the date of this report, the following options were granted over unissued ordinary shares in the company. The issued options are not quoted securities.

Issue date	Number of Options	Expiry Date	Exercise Price
28 October 2004	1,000,000	28 October 2009	$0.071
26 November 2004	3,615,310	26 November 2009	$0.071
14 October 2005	250,000	14 October 2010	$0.071

3. The name of the Company Secretary is Mr. John Smith

4. The address of the principal registered office in Australia is :

   Suite 305
   Level 3, 10-12 Clarke Street
   Crows Nest NSW 2065

5. Register of Securities are held at the following address

   Link Market Services Limited
   Level 12
   680 George Street
   Sydney NSW 2000

6. Stock Exchange Listing

   Quotation has been granted for all the ordinary shares of the Company on all member exchanges of ASX Limited.

7. Restricted Securities

   No restricted securities exist at the date of this report

8. Difference in results reported to the Australian Securities Exchange

   The results reported to the Australian Securities Exchange in the preliminary final report do not differ materially from the results reported in these accounts.