

Annual Report 2012





AUTODOM LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES A.B.N. 43 009 123 782

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

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AUTODOM LIMITED

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Directors Anthony Dale

Robert Martin

Scott Mutton

Tom Spurling

Philip Werrett (Alternate for Robert Martin)

Company Secretary Justin Mellett

Principal registered office 6-24 Monash Drive

DANDENONG SOUTH VIC 3175

Telephone: 03 8795 3200

Facsimile: 03 9799 9711

Auditors RSM Bird Cameron Partners

8 St Georges Terrace

PERTH WA 6000

Bankers National Australia Bank

Limited

Level 1

22-28 King William St

ADELAIDE SA 5000

Stock Exchange listing Autodom Limited shares are listed on the Australian

Securities Exchange. The company's listing code is AIE.

Web address www.autodom.com.au



Chief Executive Officers Report

The 2012 financial year was a difficult one for the automotive industry and in particular the components sector at large. The year was punctuated with repeated downgrades to vehicle build forecasts requiring ongoing reduction of operating expenses. Coupled with the integration costs associated with the move of our Bayswater facility into the Dandenong site, the Group posted a \$4.1m loss before income tax for the full year ended 30 June 2012 compared with the prior period loss of \$1.8m. Revenue fell \$5.9m during the financial year on the back of these vehicle production declines mainly in the second half of the year.

During the year, the Company incurred non-recurring expenses of approximately \$1.6m relating primarily to integration and legal costs associated with the litigation regarding the acquisition of the DAIR businesses.

The DAIR litigation was settled at mediation and resulted in the reduction of the purchase price of the DAIR business by \$2.1m.

Excluding non-recurring items, the underlying loss for the year was \$2.4m of which, the bulk can be attributed to loss of gross margin due to continued volume decline in domestic vehicle production. During the financial year, the Company reduced financial liabilities by \$4.5m and its interest expense by \$0.8m.

Positive outcomes from this year's results were the ongoing overhead savings from the pending closure of the Bayswater facility and the improvement in operational profitability from the aiAutomotive business in Adelaide. As a result of significant efforts, aiAutomotive in Adelaide has returned to operational profitability compared with the corresponding three financial periods which showed losses. Coupled with this improved financial result, the businesses operational performance has improved dramatically. Using the same approach applied to aiAutomotive's improvement, management seeks to replicate this turnaround in performance at its consolidated DAIR Dandenong operations over the next 12 to 18 months.

Consumer choice and a structural shift in the demand for small passenger cars and SUV's continue to place pressure on the demand for Australian produced vehicles. Falling export markets driven by the high Australian Dollar only serve to exacerbate the pressure on the local car industry. This further emphasises the need to diversify the group away from being automotive centric.

In this regard, the company's strategy is to continue diversifying into non automotive manufacturing opportunities. In light of this, management is presently negotiating two exciting contracts in non automotive markets. Decisions on these projects are expected in the first quarter of FY13.

During the 2013 financial year, management will continue to settle down the integration of its facilities in Dandenong. Having completed the move of all Bayswater operations to DAIR Dandenong, management can focus on extracting value from the DAIR acquisition. While the year ahead remains a challenge, the prospects of growing into non automotive markets with high growth prospects provides for an exciting period of change for the Autodom Group.



I would like to thank our many stakeholders for their continued support. From our shareholders and customers to our loyal and dedicated staff and suppliers, their support is what makes it possible to realise the future strategy of the business.

Calvin Stead

Chief Executive Officer Autodom Limited



Your directors present their report for the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the Group) consisting of Autodom Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2012.

Directors

The following persons were directors of Autodom Limited during the financial year and up to the date of this report:

- Anthony Dale
- Robert Martin
- Scott Mutton
- Tom Spurling
- Philip Werrett (Appointed 28 February 2012) Alternate director for Mr Robert Martin

Principal activities

During the year the principal continuing activity of the group was manufacturing and painting of automotive componentry.

Dividends - Autodom Limited

No dividends were paid during the financial year.

Review of operations and likely developments

The loss after income tax for the group for the year ended 30 June 2012 was \$4,108,542 (2011: loss \$6,068,191). The net assets of the group as at 30 June 2012 was \$6,008,318 (2011: \$10,116,860). Information on the operations of the group and future strategies and prospects are set out in the Chief Executive Officer's review of operations in the Annual Report.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Since the date of the last report, other than highlighted in the Chief Executive Officer's review of operations, there were no acquisitions or divestments by the company or any significant changes in the state of affairs.

Environmental Regulation

Areas of the group operations are required to operate under licences obtained from the Environmental Protection Agencies in their states. Compliance with the conditions of the licences is monitored by the Board and Management. Inspections of the sites by the respective agencies have not identified any areas of non compliance. Other operations of the group are not subject to any particular and significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth of Australia or any state or territory.

The group from time to time may be subject to various state and local government environmental and town planning regulations incidental to the development of any of its operating sites. These regulatory requirements are addressed as and when they arise.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.



Information on directors

Anthony John Dale B.Psych MBA - Non Executive Director (Appointed January 2001)

Mr Dale has over 30 years experience in consulting, planning, marketing and management roles over a broad industry base. He has held senior management positions in the banking and brewing sectors and worked as a management consultant with McKinsey & Company. In 1987 Mr Dale co-founded Vysarn Pty Ltd, previously a substantial shareholder in Autodom Limited.

Other current directorships: Nil Former directorships in last 3 years: Nil

Interests in ordinary shares of Autodom Limited:

- at 30 June 2012 3,433,728

- at date of this report 3,433,728

Interests in options of Autodom Limited: Nil

Robert Paul Martin – Non-Executive Director (Appointed November 1993)

Mr Martin has over 40 years business experience in Western Australia in the management and operations of airline, mining and other commercial undertakings. He has extensive knowledge of the West Australian investment community.

Other current directorships:

Nil
Former directorships in last 3 years:

Nil

Interests in ordinary shares of Autodom Limited:

- at 30 June 2012 59,533,643

- at date of this report 59,533,643

Interests in options of Autodom Limited: Nil

Scott Mutton B. Eng (Mech) MBA - Non-Executive Director (Appointed September 2008)

Mr Mutton was appointed to the board in September 2008. He brings broad manufacturing experience from previously held positions in the steelmaking, foundry, machine manufacture and automotive component supply industries. He formerly worked at senior management level within the Nylex Group before leading a management buyout of one of their businesses, Henderson Components, a long established and well regarded manufacturer of pressed and welded assemblies for the automotive and whitegoods industries. Henderson Components was acquired by Autodom in August 2006.



Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships in last 3 years:	Nil
Interests in ordinary shares of Autodom Limited:	
- at 30 June 2012	Nil
- at date of this report	Nil
Interests in options of Autodom Limited:	Nil
interests in options of Autodom Limited.	INII

Tom Spurling - Non-Executive Director (Appointed April 2011)

Mr Spurling holds a Bachelor of Economics from the University of Adelaide and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. With 30 years of business experience, his roles have covered both professional accounting and managerial activities. Mr Spurling is Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee. Mr Spurling worked with the Autodom business between July 2009 and March 2011 in the role of Chief Financial Officer. Mr Spurling is the Chief Executive of Ellex Medical Lasers Limited, a manufacturer of ophthalmic lasers listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. Also in April 2011 Mr Spurling was appointed to the Board of Autodom.

Nil

Former directorships in last 3 years:	Nil
Interests in ordinary shares of Autodom Limited:	
- at 30 June 2012	250,000
- at date of this report	250,000
Interests in options of Autodom Limited:	Nil

Other current directorships:

Philip Werrett - Alternate Director for Mr Robert Martin (Appointed 28 February 2012)

Mr Werrett is a qualified accountant with over 30 years extensive experience in manufacturing and mining service industries. Mr Werrett was previously a director, over a 12 year period, of ai Limited, the forerunner company to Autodom Limited. Mr Werrett is also a Director of the ASX listed Bannon Limited.

Other current directorships:	Nil
Former directorships in last 3 years:	Nil
Interests in ordinary shares of Autodom Limited:	
- at 30 June 2012	Nil
- at date of this report	Nil
Interests in options of Autodom Limited:	Nil



Company Secretary

The company secretary is Mr Justin Mellett.

Mr Mellett holds a Bachelor of Commerce and is a Chartered Accountant with extensive experience in the Professional Services, Manufacturing and Automotive industries. Mr Mellett is also the Chief Financial Officer of Autodom.

Meetings of directors

The numbers of meetings of the company's board of directors and each board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2012, and the numbers of meetings attended by each director were:

	Full meetings			
	Held	Attended		
Anthony Dale	19	19		
Robert Martin	16	16		
Scott Mutton	16	16		
Tom Spurling	19	17		
Philip Werrett	7	7		

Remuneration report (audited)

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- B. Details of remuneration
- C. Service agreements
- D. Share and/or Option based compensation

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the company's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered.

This framework aligns executive reward with achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders and conforms with market best practice for delivery of reward. The board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following:-

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- results achieved from performance
- transparency

The company has structured an executive remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the organisation.

The remuneration framework is aligned to shareholders interests by:

- having economic profit as a core component of the plan design
- focusing on sustained growth in shareholder wealth including dividend streams and share price growth
- attracting and retaining high calibre executives.



The program is aligned to participants interests by:

- rewarding capability and experience
- providing recognition for contribution.

The framework provides a mix of fixed and variable pay with a blend of short and long-term incentives.

(ii) Non-executive directors

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands which are made on and the responsibilities of those directors.

Non-executive directors fees and payments are reviewed periodically by the board.

(iii) Directors fees

The current base remuneration was last reviewed with effect from July 2005.

(iv) Retirement allowances for directors

There are no retirement allowances payable to directors.

(v) Executive pay

The executive pay and reward framework has four components:

- base pay and benefits
- short term performance incentives
- medium term performance incentives incorporating the share option plan
- other remuneration such as superannuation

The combination of these comprises the executives' total remuneration.

Executive pay is structured as a total employment cost package which may be delivered as a combination of cash and benefits at the executives' discretion.

Executive remuneration packages are reviewed annually to ensure the executives' pay is competitive with the market. An executives pay is also reviewed on promotion.

(vi) Short term incentives

Should the operating company's performance (in the view of the board) be appropriate for market conditions prevailing during the period then incentives are paid to key executives and managers. These payments are purely at the board's discretion.



B. Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of each director of Autodom Limited and each of the key management personnel of the group are set out in the following tables:

(i)	
Directors o	f
Autodom	
Limited	

Shor	t Term	Post Employment	Share- based Payments			
Cash Salary & Fees	Cash Bonus	Superannuation	Options	Total	Performance Related (%)	Options Related %

Non-executive directors

AJ Dale (Non-executive director from

1 Mar 2011)							
2012	40,000	-	3,600	-	43,600	0.0%	0.0%
2011	282,292	-	11,333	-	293,625	0.0%	0.0%
RP Martin							
2012	-	-	43,600	-	43,600	0.0%	0.0%
2011	-	-	43,600	-	43,600	0.0%	0.0%
S Mutton							
2012	40,000	-	3,600	-	43,600	0.0%	0.0%
2011	40,000	-	3,600	-	43,600	0.0%	0.0%
T Spurling							
2012	40,000	-	3,600	-	43,600	0.0%	0.0%
2011	6,667	-	600	-	7,267	0.0%	0.0%
Total non-exe	cutive directors	S					
2012	120,000	-	54,400	-	174,400	0.0%	0.0%
2011	328,959	-	59,133	-	388,092	0.0%	0.0%
Total Director	S						
2012	120,000	-	54,400	-	174,400	0.0%	0.0%
2011	328,959	-	59,133	-	388,092	0.0%	0.0%



(ii) Other Key Management Personnel

	Short Term	Post Employment	Share-based Payments				
	Cash Salary & Fees	Cash Bonus	Superannuation	Options	Total	Performance Related (%)	Options Related %
J Mellett							
2012	184,000	17,500	18,135	-	219,635	8.0%	0.0%
2011	9,312	-	838	-	10,150	0.0%	0.0%
T Spurling 2012	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
2011	208,888	-	-	-	208,888	0.0%	0.0%
C Stead							
2012	260,875	-	25,008	-	285,883	0.0%	0.0%
2011	198,234	15,000	19,928	-	233,162	6.4%	0.0%
Total other key	managem	ent personnel					
2012	444,875	17,500	43,143	-	505,518	3.5%	0.0%
2011	416,434	15,000	20,766	-	452,200	3.3%	0.0%
Total directors and other key management personnel remuneration							
2012	564,875	17,500	97,543	-	679,918	2.6%	0.0%
2011	745,393	15,000	79,899	-	840,292	1.8%	0.0%

Payments to directors and officers' related entities are disclosed in note 6 "Key Management Personnel Compensation" and note 28 "Related Party Transactions".

C. Service agreements

There was one service agreement in place with a director, but none with officers or key management personnel during the financial year:

(i) Spurling Jamieson Corporate Pty Ltd relating to the provision of financial and accounting consulting services.

D. Share and/or Option based compensation

An option based incentive plan is in place for executive directors. Details of these are included in note 26 to the accounts.

Insurance of officers

During the financial year the company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors, the company secretary and all executive officers of the company and its subsidiaries against a liability



incurred by such officers in their capacity as officers of the entities in the Group. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

During the financial year, no person has applied to the court for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

Non-audit services

No non-audit services were provided to the company by the company's external auditor during the financial year.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2012 has been received and is set out within this financial report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

AJ Dale

Director

Perth

Date: 28 September 2012



Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	Consolidated Group 2012 2011	
		\$	\$
Revenue	2	88,512,702	94,411,112
Other income Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	3	2,341,939 (1,378,056)	2,599,807 (1,888,875)
Raw materials and consumables used		(61,108,902)	(62,893,745)
Employee benefits expense		(25,311,612)	(24,772,834)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(2,371,645)	(2,687,734)
Finance costs		(577,584)	(1,332,549)
Other expenses		(4,215,384)	(5,272,807)
Loss Before Income Tax Expense		(4,108,542)	(1,837,625)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	5		(4,230,566)
Loss After Income Tax Expense		(4,108,542)	(6,068,191)
Other comprehensive income			
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		(4,108,542)	(6,068,191)
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to: Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest		(4,108,542)	(6,068,191)
		(4,108,542)	(6,068,191)
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to: Owners of the parent Non-controlling interest		(4,108,542) (4,108,542)	(6,068,191) - (6,068,191)
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share (Cents)	9	(2.52)	(5.95)





Consolidated Statement of Financial Position For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	Consolidated Group	
		2012	2011
		\$	\$
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	_	944,884
Trade and other receivables	11	8,909,886	15,644,405
Inventories	12	8,139,833	9,254,145
Other current assets	16	2,265,221	2,264,953
Total Current Assets		19,314,940	28,108,387
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	9,739,711	12,858,237
Intangibles	15	5,358,289	6,822,126
Other non-current assets	16	608,125	607,315
Total Non-Current Assets		15,706,125	20,287,678
Total Assets		35,021,065	48,396,065
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	15,111,062	19,659,878
Financial liabilities	18	6,712,559	11,409,648
Provisions	20	5,866,766	6,143,040
Total Current Liabilities		27,690,387	37,212,566
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities	18	1,000,000	778,260
Provisions	20	322,360	288,379
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,322,360	1,066,639
Total Liabilities		29,012,747	38,279,205
Net Assets		6,008,318	10,116,860
Equity			
Issued capital	21	24,021,894	24,021,894
Reserves	22	440,858	440,858
Accumulated losses		(18,454,434)	(14,345,892)
Total Equity		6,008,318	10,116,860





Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Share Capital Ordinary Option Shares Reserve		Dividend (Accumulated Reserve Losses)		Non controlling interests	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Group						
Balance at 1 July 2010	17,916,201	200,950	239,908	(8,277,701)	4,135,584	14,214,942
Proceeds of share issue	6,105,693	-	-	-	-	6,105,693
De-consolidation of Kai Limited	-	-	-	-	(4,135,584)	(4,135,584)
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u> </u>	-	-	(6,068,191)	-	(6,068,191)
Balance at 30 June 2011	24,021,894	200,950	239,908	(14,345,892)	-	10,116,860
Total comprehensive income for the year				(4,108,542)	-	(4,108,542)
Balance at 30 June 2012	24,021,894	200,950	239,908	(18,454,434)	-	6,008,318



Consolidated Statement of Cash flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	Consolidated Group 2012 2011	
		2012 \$	2011 \$
Cash flows from Operating Activities		•	·
Receipts from customers		95,247,222	90,762,269
Payments to suppliers and employees Other revenue		(95,033,012) 2,246,069	(86,982,207) 2,203,758
Interest paid Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	25	(577,584) 1,882,695	(1,332,549) 4,651,271
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment net of intangibles		(540,141)	(489,857)
Payment for purchase of business Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment Government grants received under AISAP		(293,754) 103,757 -	(10,386,569) 24,766 3,970,000
Net Cash (Used in) Investing Activities		(730,138)	(6,881,660)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities Proceeds on the issue of shares		-	6,105,693
Net (repayments) from borrowings		(2,150,000)	(2,615,160)
Net Cash (Used in) / Provided by Financing Activities		(2,150,000)	3,490,533
Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash Held and Cash Equivalents		(997,443)	1,260,144
Cash at beginning of financial year		944,884	(315,260)
Cash at end of Financial Year	10(a)	(52,559)	944,884



NOTE 1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report includes the consolidated financial statements and notes of Autodom Limited and controlled entities ('Consolidated Group' or 'Group'). The separate financial statements of the parent entity have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial report was authorised for issue on 28 September 2012 by the board of directors.

Basis of Preparation and Going concern

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") 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. 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 have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As disclosed in the financial statements, the consolidated entity and the company recorded for the year ended 30 June 2012 net losses of \$4,108,542 and \$16,448,347 respectively (2011: \$6,068,191 and net loss \$4,169,594) and at balance sheet date the consolidated entity and company had net current liabilities of \$8,375,447 and \$8,451,275 respectively (2011: \$9,104,179 and \$572,411). The net current liabilities of the consolidated entity resulted primarily from the classification of the consolidated entity's bank loans of \$6,060,000 as a current liability, since the loan facilities were repayable within 12 months of balance date. At balance sheet date, the company had net liabilities of \$6,155,205 (2011: net assets of \$7,332,558).

While the above factors indicate significant uncertainty as to whether the consolidated entity and the company will continue as going concerns and therefore whether they will realise their assets and extinguish their liabilities in the normal course of business and at the amounts stated in the financial statements, the Directors believe that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the consolidated entity and the company will be able to continue as going concerns, notwithstanding that the continued operation of the consolidated entity and company is reliant on the renegotiation of prices (and associated receipt and payment terms) with its major customers and key suppliers and after consideration of the following factors:

- The consolidated entity's banker has not exercised its review discretion at the date of this report;
- Initiatives have been identified to streamline manufacturing operations, targeted to be delivered over the 2013 financial year;



- The Directors expect cost savings attributable to the integration of manufacturing activities formerly at Bayswater into the Dandenong facility which is now complete;
- There is a forecast reduction in interest expense for the 2013 financial year following the principal repayments that have been made to the consolidated entity's principal financier amounting to \$2,000,000 during this financial year;
- The consolidated entity expects further consolidation in the automotive component manufacturing sector and is positioning itself to be an active participant in the consolidation process.

Accordingly the directors believe that the consolidated entity and the company will be able to continue as going concerns and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the amounts or classification of recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary if the consolidated entity and the company do not continue as going concerns.

Accounting Policies

(a) Principles of Consolidation

A controlled entity is any entity Autodom Limited has the power to control the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities. A list of controlled entities is contained in note 13 to the financial statements. All controlled entities have a June financial year end.

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

Where controlled entities have entered or left the consolidated entity during the year, their operating results have been included/excluded from the date control was obtained or until the date control ceased.

Non-controlling interests, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent, are reported separately within the equity section of the consolidated statement of the financial position and statement of comprehensive income. The non-controlling interests in the net assets comprise their interest at the date of the original business combination and their share of changes in equity since that date.

(b) Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where control over another business is obtained and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities. All business combinations, including those involving entities under common control, are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The acquisition method requires that for each business combination one of the combining entities must be identified as the acquirer. The business combination will be accounted for as at the acquisition date, which is the date that control over the acquiree is obtained by the parent entity. At this date, the parent shall recognise, in the consolidated entity, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In addition, contingent liabilities of the acquiree will be recognised where a present obligation has been incurred and its fair value can be reliably measured.

The acquisition may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The method adopted for the measurement of goodwill will impact on the measurement of any non-controlling interest to be recognised in the acquiree where less than 100% ownership interest is held in the acquiree.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the



acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements. Consideration may comprise the sum of the assets transferred by the acquirer, liabilities incurred by the acquirer to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the acquirer.

Fair value uplifts in the value of pre-existing equity holdings are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

Included in the measurement of consideration transferred is any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any obligation incurred relating to contingent consideration is classified as either a financial liability or equity instrument, depending upon the nature of the arrangement. Rights to refunds of consideration previously paid are recognised as a receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as equity is remeasured each reporting period to fair value through the statement of comprehensive income unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination are expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

(c) Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.



Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

Tax Consolidation

Autodom Limited and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under tax consolidation legislation. Each entity in the group recognises its own current and deferred tax assets and liabilities. Such taxes are measured using the 'stand-alone taxpayer' approach to allocation. Current tax liabilities (assets) and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and tax credits in the subsidiaries are immediately transferred to the head entity. The Group notified the Australian Tax Office that it had formed an income tax consolidated group to apply from 1 July 2003. The tax consolidated group has entered into a tax funding arrangement whereby each company in the Group contributes to the income tax payable by the Group in proportion to their contribution to the group's taxable income. Differences between the amounts of net tax assets and liabilities derecognised and the net amounts recognised pursuant to the funding arrangement are recognised as either a contribution by, or distribution to the head entity.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of manufactured products includes direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate portion of variable and fixed overheads. Overheads are applied on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned on the basis of weighted average costs.

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the consolidated Group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.



Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including building and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the consolidated group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Plant and Equipment	7.5% - 40%
Leased Plant and Equipment	10%-20%
Leasehold Improvements	10%-15%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(f) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that is transferred to entities in the consolidated group, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(g) Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.





Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either the fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

- a. The amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measure at initial recognition;
- b. Less principal repayments:
- c. Plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method
- d. Less any reduction for impairment

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

The Group does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, or associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.



(i) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a Group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. The Group has no assets meeting this description.

(ii) Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Held-to-Maturity Investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Group's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The Group has no assets meeting this description.

(iv) Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such or that are not classified in any of the other categories. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments. These are measured at fair value with changes in fair value taken directly to equity.

(v) Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. These liabilities include trade and other payables. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the year, but are unpaid. They are generally unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Fair Value

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment of Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

(h) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the Group 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.



For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

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

Non-financial assets, other than goodwill, that have suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

Intangibles

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recorded at the amount by which the purchase price for a business combination exceeds the fair value attributed to the interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Computer Software

The cost of computer software is capitalised and amortised over its useful life, which is no longer than 4 years, subject to annual impairment testing.

(j) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency of each of the Group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the parent entity's functional and presentation currency.

Transaction and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the yearend exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the income statement, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the income statement.

Group Companies

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period, and:
- retained earnings are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.



Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the balance sheet. These differences are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the operation is disposed.

(k) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs.

Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

Equity-Settled Compensation

The Group operates equity-settled share-based payment employee share and option schemes. The fair value of the equity to which employees become entitled is measured at grant date and recognised as an expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase to an equity account. The fair value of shares is ascertained as the market bid price. The fair value of options is ascertained using the binomial option pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at each reporting date such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

(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. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(m) Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Dividends received from associates and joint venture entities are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at reporting date and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).





(n) 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.

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 recognised using the latest best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(p) Trade and Other Payables

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

(q) Contributed Equity

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

(r) Earnings per Share

i) Basic Earnings per Share

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

ii) Diluted Earnings per Share

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

(s) 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 Australian 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 statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

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

(t) Government Grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all grant conditions will be met. Grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant to the costs they are compensating.





Grants relating to assets are credited against the carrying amount of the assets. The grant is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the life of the depreciable asset as a reduced depreciation expense.

(u) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months from the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

(v) Segment Reporting

A business segment is identified for a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different to those of other business segments. A geographical segment is identified when products or services are provided within a particular economic environment subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. Management will consider other factors in determining operating segments such as the existence of a line manager and the level of segment information presented to the board of directors.

The group aggregates two or more operating segments when they have similar economic characteristics, and the segments are similar in each of the following respects:

- Nature of the products and services
- Nature of the production process
- Type of class of customers for the products and services
- Nature of the regulatory environment

The consolidated entity manufactures automotive components at three manufacturing plants: one in South Australia and two in Victoria. Each area of operation has been aggregated and therefore the operations of the consolidated entity present one operating segment, Automotive, under AASB 8 Operating Segments.

(w) Comparative Figures

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

(x) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements and estimates on historical experience and on other various factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made.





Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods. Further details of the nature of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Impairment

The Group assesses impairment of all assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. These include product and manufacturing performance, technology, economic and political environments and future product expectations. If an impairment trigger exists the recoverable amount to the asset is determined. Value in use calculations performed in assessing the recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

Taxation

The Group's accounting policy for taxation requires management's judgement as to types of arrangements considered to be a tax on income in contrast to an operating cost. Judgement is also required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain deferred tax liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unrecouped tax losses, capital losses and temporary differences, are recognised only when it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits. Deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences in investments, caused principally by retained earnings held in foreign tax jurisdictions, are recognised unless repatriation of retained earnings can be controlled and are not expected to occur in the foreseeable future.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits and repatriation of retained earnings depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future production and sales volumes, operating costs, restoration costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions. Judgements are also required about the application of income tax legislation. These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the balance sheet and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognised. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amounts of recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in a corresponding credit or charge to the income statement.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Impairment of Goodwill and Plant and Equipment

The Group assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Group that may be indicative of impairment. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units, using a value in use discounted cash flow methodology, to which the goodwill and plant and equipment are allocated. No impairment has been recognised in respect of goodwill and plant and equipment for the year ended 30 June 2012 (2011: Nil).

The group operates in only one segment, automotive, and is a single cash-generating unit. This single cash-generating unit was tested for impairment using cash flow projections as at 30 June based on financial projections approved by senior management covering no more than a five-year period.

Key Assumptions Used in Value in Use Calculations:

The assessment of impairment of assets was determined on a business cash generating unit basis. The cash generating unit included all respective plant and equipment together with any associated intangible assets.

(i) Sales volumes were projected using the levels forecast for the year ending 30 June 2013 as a baseline, which are 7.83% lower than the level achieved for the year ended 30 June 2012.



- (ii) Sales revenue has been estimated using current unit selling prices.
- (iii) Costs have been projected to decline in real terms over the five-year period.
- (iii) Estimates of residual asset values were made allowing for the type of equipment and historical experience in relation to values. An allowance was made for "make good" of facilities at the end of the expected useful life but no longer than 5 years.
- (iv) The cash flows resulting from the assessment were then discounted to current values using a discount rate of 16.10% (2011: 16.10%). This discount rate was determined based on an estimate of the company's weighted average cost of capital.

Sensitivity to Changes in Assumptions

There are possible changes in key assumptions that could cause the carrying value of the unit to exceed its recoverable amount.

The key sensitivity revolves around the volumes the automotive manufacturers produce dependent on demand for their locally produced product, and new business secured by the group.

The implication of the key volume assumption on the recoverable amount is that:

A fall in revenue of 5% would result in a value in use of \$16,141,811 which would be greater than the carrying value of \$15,550,152.

A fall in revenue of 10% would result in a value in use of \$9,470,113 which would be less than the carrying value of \$15,550,152.

Estimation of Useful Lives of Assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience as well as manufacturers' warranties (for plant and equipment), lease terms (for leased equipment) and turnover policies (for motor vehicles). In addition, the condition of the assets is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

Government Grants

The automotive group derives a portion of its income from government grants via the Automotive Transformation Scheme ("ATS"), formerly called the Automotive Competitive Investment Scheme ("ACIS"). Judgemental estimates are made to assess the recognition of income to be received in the future and relates to the modulation factor determined by AusIndustry in managing the scheme.

	Note	Consolidated Group	
		2012	2011
2. REVENUE		\$	\$
Sales Revenue			
Sale of goods		87,726,499	93,093,728
Services	_	786,203	1,317,384
		88,512,702	94,411,112

Sales directly to General Motors Holden Australia were 37% (2011: 42%) and indirectly a further 5% (2011: 6%) of group revenue.



	Note	Consolidated Group	
		2012	2011
		\$	\$
3. OTHER INCOME			
Government grants		2,181,983	1,285,812
Other Income	_	159,956	1,313,995
		2,341,939	2,599,807

Government grants relate to amounts received in relation to the Automotive Transformation Scheme ("ATS") and the former Automotive Competition and Investment Scheme ("ACIS"). Other income relates primarily to volume rebates from suppliers. Other income for the prior year relates primarily to an accounting adjustment for long outstanding credit balances from previous years.

4. LOSS FOR THE YEAR

Expenses

Cost of sales	82,713,136	85,122,079
Finance costs		
- External Depreciation of plant and equipment and	577,584	1,332,549
amortisation of intangibles	2,371,645	2,687,734
Net loss on disposal of plant and equipment Rental expense on operating leases	495,210	43,128
- Minimum lease payments	5,152,751	4,661,812

5. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(a) The Components of Tax Expense/(Credit) Comprise:

		-	(4,230,566)
Under/(over) provision in prior years		-	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax	19	-	(4,230,566)
Current tax		-	-



(b) The Prima Facie Tax on Operating Loss from Ordinary Activities before Income Tax is Reconciled to the Income Tax as follows:

	Note	Consolidated Group	
		2012 \$	2011 \$
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		(4,108,542)	(1,837,625)
Prima facie tax expense/(benefit) on profit before income tax at 30% (2011 - 30%)			
- consolidated group		(1,232,563)	(551,288)
Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income			
Other non-allowable items		937	23,277
Deferred toy assets an acquisition of husiness		(1,231,626)	(528,011)
Deferred tax assets on acquisition of business not recognised		-	528,933
Prior year deferred tax assets derecognised		-	3,701,633
Deferred tax assets not brought to account		1,231,626	528,011
Income Tax Attributable to Entity		-	4,230,566
The applicable weighted average effective tax rates are as follows:		0%	(230.22%)

During the year ended 30 June 2011, the company made the decision to derecognise net deferred tax assets of \$3,701,633 carried forward from the prior year as it no longer considers realisation is probable at this time.

Potential net deferred tax assets attributable to tax losses and temporary differences carried forward amount to approximately \$8,735,178. They will only be received by the company if future assessable income is derived of a nature and amount sufficient to enable the benefits to be realised, the conditions for deductibility imposed by the tax legislation continue to be complied with and the company is able to meet the continuity of ownership and/ or continuity of business tests.



6. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

(a) Names and Positions Held of Consolidated and Parent Entity Key Management Personnel in Office at any time during the Financial Year are:

Key Management Person	Position
AJ Dale	Non-executive director
RP Martin	Non-executive director
S Mutton	Non-executive director
T Spurling	Non-executive director
P Werrett	Alternate Non-executive director for RP Martin
C Stead	Chief Executive Officer
J Mellett	Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

(b) Remuneration	Consolidated group		
	2012	2011	
	\$	\$	
Short-term	582,375	760,393	
Post-employment	97,543	79,899	
Share-based payments		-	
	679,918	840,292	

Detailed information on key management personnel remuneration has been included in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors Report.

(c) Options Holdings Number of Options

held by Key Management Personnel	Balance 1 July 2010	Granted as Compensation	Options Exercised	Net Change Other
AJ Dale	1,666,666	-	-	-
RP Martin	-	-	-	-
S Mutton	-	-	-	-
T Spurling	-	-	-	-
P Werrett	-	-	-	-
C Stead	-	-	-	-
J Mellett				
Total	1,666,666			





Number of Options held by Key Management Personnel	Balance 30 June 2011	Total Vested 30 June 2011	Total Exerciseable 30 June 2011	
AJ Dale	1,666,666	1,666,666	1,666,666	
RP Martin	-	-	-	
S Mutton	-	-	-	
T Spurling	-	-	-	
P Werrett	-	-	-	
C Stead	-	-	-	
J Mellett		<u> </u>		
Total	1,666,666	1,666,666	1,666,666	
Number of Options held by Key Management Personnel	Balance 1 July 2011	Granted as Compensation	Options Exercised	Net Change Other
AJ Dale	1,666,666	-	-	(1,666,666)
RP Martin	-	-	-	-
S Mutton	-	-	-	-
T 0 "	=	-	-	-
T Spurling				
P Werrett	-	-	-	-
	- -	- -	-	-
P Werrett	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Number of Options held by Key Management Personnel	Balance 30 June 2012	Total Vested 30 June 2012	Total Exerciseable 30 June 2012
AJ Dale	-	-	-
RP Martin	-	-	-
S Mutton	-	-	-
T Spurling	-	-	-
P Werrett	-	-	-
C Stead	-	-	-
J Mellett			<u> </u>
Total	-	-	-



(d) Shareholdings Number of Shares held by Key Management Personnel	Balance 1 July 2010	Received as Compensation	Other Changes	Balance 30 June 2011
AJ Dale	1,144,576	-	2,289,152	3,433,728
RP Martin S Mutton	9,850,618	-	49,683,025 -	59,533,643 -
T Spurling P Werrett C Stead J Mellett	- - - - - 10,995,194	- - - -	250,000 - - - - - - 52,222,177	250,000 - - - - - 63,217,371
Number of Shares held by Key Management Personnel	Balance 1 July 2011	Received as Compensation	Other changes	Balance 30 June 2012
AJ Dale	3,433,728	-	-	3,433,728
RP Martin S Mutton	59,533,643 -	-	-	59,533,643 -
T Spurling P Werrett C Stead J Mellett	250,000 - - - - - 63,217,371	- - - -	- - - -	250,000 - - - - - - 63,217,371
7. REMUNERATION OF A	UDITORS	\$	\$	
(a) Remuneration of the Parent Entity for:	Auditor of the			
Auditing or reviewing the financial report		152	2,250 188,28	<u>35</u>
(b) Other Services			<u> </u>	<u> </u>



8. DIVIDENDS

8. DIVIDENDS	Note	Consolidated Group 2012 2011	
		\$	\$
Distributions paid			
(a) Balance of Franking Account at Year End Adjusted for Franking Credits Arising from:			
- payment of provision for income tax		(1,084,332)	(1,084,332)
9. EARNINGS PER SHARE			
(a) Expenses			
(Loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company in cents		(2.52)	(5.95)
(b) Reconciliation of Earnings used in Calculating Earnings Per Share			
(Loss) for the year		(4,108,542)	(6,068,191)
(Loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share		(4,108,542)	(6,068,191)
(c) Weighted Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding During the Year Used in Calculating Basic EPS (Denominator)			
Number of shares at beginning of year		163,038,902	54,346,301
Changes during the year			108,692,601
Number of shares at end of year		163,038,902	163,038,902
Weighted number of shares on issue		163,038,902	102,011,627
(d) Weighted Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding During the Year Used in Calculating Dilutive EPS (Denominator)			
Weighted number of shares on issue		163,038,902	102,011,627



	Note	Consolidated Group	
10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		\$	\$
IU. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash at bank and on hand		-	917,884
Deposits at call			27,000
	_	-	944,884
(a) Reconciliation to Cash at the End of the Ye	ar		
The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows as follows:			
Balances as above		-	944,884
Bank overdraft (Refer to Note 18)		(52,559)	
Balance per statement of cash flows		(52,559)	944,884
(b) Cash at Bank and on HandThese are at call and bear interest at:(c) Deposits at Call		3.50%	4.34%
The effective rate on short-term bank deposits was: 11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		3.50%	5.66%
THE TRANSPORT OF THE RESERVANCES			
CURRENT			
Trade receivables		9,032,765	15,799,431
Provision for doubtful receivables (a)		(122,879)	(155,026)
		8,909,886	15,644,405

(a) Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Current trade and term receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on 7 to 30 day terms. Noncurrent trade and term receivables are assessed for recoverability based on the underlying terms of the contract. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade or term receivable is impaired. These amounts have been included in the other expenses item.



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

(i) Current Trade Receivables

(i) Guitein Trade Receivables	Note	Consolidated Group 2012 2011	
		\$	\$
Opening Balance		155,026	183,423
Charge for the Year		-	27,572
Amounts Written-Off		(32,147)	(55,969)
Closing Balance		122,879	155,026

Balances within trade and other receivables that contain assets that are not impaired and are past due are shown below. It is expected these balances will be received when due. Impaired assets are provided for in full. Refer to note 30 for further information.

(ii) Ageing Analysis of Trade Receivables

0 - 30 days 31 - 60 days 61 - 90 days past due not impaired 91+ days past due not impaired	5,805,122 3,003,569 103,601 (2,406) 8,909,886	9,074,061 6,017,181 367,948 185,215
12. INVENTORIES		
Raw Materials and stores - at cost Work in Progress - at cost Finished Goods - at cost	4,319,606 2,746,023 1,780,958	4,976,442 3,401,682 2,206,216
	8,846,587	10,584,340
	0,040,307	10,564,540
Provision for Impairment losses	(706,754)	(1,330,195)
	8,139,833	9,254,145
Total Inventories	8,139,833	9,254,145
Impairment of inventories		
Re-assessment of obsolescence of inventories recognised as an expense during the year amounted to:	84,424	284,479



13. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

	Place of Incorporation	% Voting rights/ ownership	Cost of Investment	
Parent Entity:				
Autodom Limited Ultimate Parent Entity:	WA			
Autodom Limited	WA			
			2012 \$	2011 \$
Subsidiaries of Autodom Limited:			•	•
Group Five Australia Ltd (formerly A.I. CV Ltd)	WA	100	1,756,147	1,756,147
TVT Engineers Pty Ltd	WA	100	2	2
Rankin Industries Inc	USA	100	1,268,448	1,268,448
Australasian Copper Technologies Pty Ltd	WA	100	100	100
Timcast Unit Trust	WA	100	1,922,613	1,922,613
Conantville Pty Ltd	WA	100	100	100
Hector Street Unit Trust	WA	100	10	10
J & R Steel Fabrication Trust	WA	100	20	20
KAI Ltd (a)	WA	50	-	1,175,000
aiAutomotive Pty Ltd	WA	100	1	1
aiDair Dandenong	WA	100	10	10
aiDair New Gisborne	WA	100	10	10
Subsidiaries of aiAutomotive Pty Ltd:				
Henderson Components Pty				
Ltd	VIC	100	-	-
Motive Energy Pty Ltd	WA	100	-	-
aiAutomotive (Victoria) Pty Ltd	WA	100		
			4,947,461	6,122,461
Less: Provision for impairment of investments				
Group Five Australia Ltd (formerly A.I. CV Ltd)			(608,050)	(608,050)
Rankin Industries Inc			(149,244)	(149,244)
Timcast Unit Trust			(1,922,613)	(1,922,613)
			(2,679,907)	(2,679,907)
			2,267,554	3,442,554



(a) Non controlling interest - KAI Limited

On 30 November 2011 the members voluntary liquidation of KAI Limited was completed. The Company recognised a gain on liquidation of the subsidiary totalling \$2,960,584, which was offset upon consolidation by the equivalent loss in KAI Limited.

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

,	Consolidated Group	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Plant and equipment:		
At cost	29,555,775	32,378,130
Accumulated depreciation	(20,805,885)	(20,215,209)
	8,749,890	12,162,921
Leasehold improvements:		
At cost	1,870,408	1,810,789
Accumulated depreciation	(1,344,491)	(1,215,536)
Accumulated impairment losses		
	525,917	595,253
Plant and equipment under construction:		
At cost	463,904	100,063
Accumulated depreciation		
	463,904	100,063
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	9,739,711	12,858,237



(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the financial year:

	PLANT & EQUIPMENT	LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS \$	PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION \$	TOTAL
Balance at 30 June 2010	9,689,593	673,787	164,689	10,528,069
Additions	5,015,552	38,178	47,165	5,100,895
Disposals	(82,993)	-	-	(82,993)
Depreciation expense Re-allocations/transfers	(2,571,022) 111,791	(116,712)	- (111,791)	(2,687,734)
Balance at 30 June 2011	12,162,921	595,253	100,063	12,858,237
Additions	178,301	59,620	363,841	601,762
Disposals	(679,883)	-	-	(679,883)
Write down	(664,670)	-	-	(664,670)
Depreciation expense Re-allocations/transfers	(2,246,779)	(128,956)	<u>-</u>	(2,375,735)
Balance at 30 June 2012	8,749,890	525,917	463,904	9,739,711

	Consolidated Group		
15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS	2012	2011	
	\$	\$	
Goodwill acquired	5,358,289	6,822,126	
Total Intangibles	5,358,289	6,822,126	

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Consolidated Group:	Goodwill	Total
Balance at 1 July 2010	5,358,289	5,358,289
Additions	1,463,837	1,463,837
Balance at 30 June 2011	6,822,126	6,822,126





Written off	(1,463,837)	(1,463,837)
Balance at 30 June 2012	5,358,289	5,358,289

The assessment of impairment of assets was determined on a business cash-generating unit basis. The cash-generating units assets included all respective plant and equipment together with all associated intangible assets. The assumptions used to derive the future cash flows from each of the cash generating units is described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

On 31 January 2012, a settlement agreement was executed wherein \$2,128,507 was discounted from the purchase price of the DAIR business. A subsequent adjustment was made to recognise the discounted purchase price and as a result, the value of goodwill associated with the DAIR acquisition was written down to nil value.

	Consolidated Group	
	2012	2011
16. OTHER ASSETS	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Prepayments	475,228	263,429
Security Deposits	181,519	181,519
Other	1,608,474	1,820,005
	2,265,221	2,264,953

Classification

The carrying amounts of the above financial assets are designated at fair value on initial recognition.

The security deposits relate to cash deposited with the landlords of premises occupied by aiAutomotive Pty Ltd.

NON-CURRENT

Other	608,125	607,315
	608,125	607,315

\$2,200,927 (2011:\$2,085,058) of "Other" relates to amounts receivable from the Automotive Competitive Investment Scheme ("ACIS") and its successor program the Automotive Transformation Scheme ("ATS"). Of this amount \$1,592,802 has been classified as current (2011: \$1,477,743) and \$608,125 has been classified as non current (2011: \$607,315).



	Note	Consolidated Group 2012 2011	
17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		\$	\$
CURRENT Unsecured Liabilities			
Trade payables		12,186,472	16,403,123
Accrued expenses and sundry payables	_	2,924,590	3,256,755
	=	15,111,062	19,659,878
18. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
Bank overdraft		52,559	-
Loan from State of South Australia		600,000	1,750,000
Bills of exchange		6,060,000	8,015,648
Vendor Loan		-	1,644,000
	_	6,712,559	11,409,648
NON-CURRENT			
Loan from State of South Australia		1,000,000	-
Vendor Loan	_	-	778,260
	_	-	778,260
	_	1,000,000	778,260
(a) Total Current and Non-Current Secured Liabilities			
Bank overdraft		52,559	-
Bank bills of exchange		6,060,000	8,015,648
Vendor Loan	_	-	2,422,260
	-	6,112,559	10,437,908



(b) The Carrying Amount of Assets Pledged as Security are:

Note	Consolidated Group	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
CURRENT		
Cash Assets	-	944,884
Receivables	8,909,886	15,644,405
Inventories	8,139,833	9,254,145
Other	2,265,221	2,264,954
Total Current Assets Pledged as Security	19,314,940	28,108,388
NON-CURRENT		
Property, Plant and Equipment	9,739,711	12,858,237
Intangibles	5,358,289	6,822,126
Other Assets	608,125	607,315
Total Non-Current Assets Pledged as Security	15,706,125	20,287,678
Total Assets pledged as security	35,021,065	48,396,066

- (a) The bank facilities of AiAutomotive Pty Ltd and its wholly owned subsidiaries totalling \$10,277,000 (2011: \$12,237,000) are secured by a first registered mortgage debenture over the respective assets and undertakings of each of the individual entities. The facilities were repayable within 12 months of balance date and accordingly the bank debt has been classified as current.
- **(b)** On 29 July 2011, the South Australian Government Financing Authority approved a variation of the Facility Agreement dated 10 February 2009 resulting in \$600,000 being repayable in the 12 months to 30 June 2013, and the remainder repayable on an interest free basis by 31 March 2015.
- (c) The premises occupied by aiAutomotive are subject to an operating lease and have two years rental and outgoings secured by a second charge over the assets and undertakings of aiAutomotive Pty Ltd and Autodom Limited. This security is the subject of a deed of priority between the lessor and the group's bankers.
- (d) Bills payable have been drawn as a source of long-term finance subject to the bank's agreement to extending their facilities to the group. They have an average maturity of 30 days rolled over every month and bear variable interest at a weighted average rate of 5.56% (2011:5.62%).



- (e) On 31 January 2012, a settlement agreement was executed between Autodom and the vendors of the DAIR business acquired on 31 August 2010. The agreement resulted in \$2,128,507 being discounted from the purchase price of the DAIR business. As a result, vendor loans outstanding were written to zero, with surplus loan payments made totalling \$949,681 being refunded to Autodom.
- (f) For further details on the fair value of borrowings see note 30.

	Note	Consolidated Group 2012 2011	
19. TAX		\$	\$
(a) Liabilities CURRENT Income Tax		<u>-</u>	
NON-CURRENT Deferred tax liabilities			
Opening balance		-	1,016,212
Charged / (credited) to income statement		-	(1,016,212)
(b) Assets CURRENT Income Tax			
NON-CURRENT Deferred tax assets			
Opening balance		-	4,717,845
Deferred tax assets on acquisition of business			528,933
(Charged) / credited to income statement		-	(5,246,778)
Deferred tax assets represented by: - Payables - Provisions - Property, plant and equipment		- - -	- -
- Government grants		-	-
- Tax losses - Other		-	- -
		-	-

On 30 June 2011, the directors assessed the carrying amount of the deferred tax assets in accordance with AASB 136 and AASB 112. The directors considered it appropriate to fully impair the carrying value given that the company was unable to adequately satisfy the probability criteria required to carry forward such assets as at 30 June 2011. The accounting treatment of carry forward tax losses does not preclude the Group utilising carry forward tax losses for income tax purposes.



	Note	Consolidated Group 2012 2011	
20. PROVISIONS		\$	\$
CURRENT			
Employee benefits	_	5,866,766	6,143,040
	_	5,866,766	6,143,040
NON-CURRENT	-		
Employee benefits	_	322,360	288,379
	_	322,360	288,379

Provision for Employee Benefits

A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to long service leave, annual leave and other entitlements. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits has been included in Note 1 to this report.

21. ISSUED CAPITAL	Consolidated Group	
ZI. ISSOED GALITAE	2012	2011
(a) Share Capital	\$	\$
Fully paid ordinary shares	24,021,894	24,021,894
	Number	Number
Number of ordinary shares on issue	163,038,902	163,038,902
(b) Movements in Share Capital		
At the beginning of reporting period	163,038,902	54,346,301
Movements during the year		108,692,601
At reporting date	163,038,902	163,038,902

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

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

(c) Options

For information relating to the Autodom Limited employee option plan, including details of options issued, exercised and lapsed during the financial year and the options outstanding at year-end, refer to note 26 Share-based Payments.



(d) Capital Management

Management controls the capital of the group in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholders with adequate returns and ensure that the group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets.

Management effectively manages the group's capital by assessing the group's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholders and share issues.

There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the group since the prior year. This strategy is to ensure that the group's gearing ratio remains within a range considered acceptable by the directors. The gearing ratios for the year ended 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011 are as follows:

	Consolidated Group 2012 2011	
	\$	\$
Total borrowings (including trade payables)	19,899,031	28,591,031
Less cash and cash equivalents		(944,884)
Net debt	19,899,031	27,646,147
Total equity	6,008,318	10,116,860
Total capital	25,907,349	37,763,007
Gearing ratio	76.8%	73.2%

The increase in the gearing ratio for 2012 for the group reflects the reduction in equity caused by the loss for the year.

22. RESERVES

There were no movements in the dividend reserve and option reserve during the financial year (2011: Nil).

23. CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

(a) Capital Commitments

Capital Expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Property, plant and equipment payable:-

- Not later than 12 months	48,228	51,444



(b) Lease Commitments

(i) Operating lease commitments

The group has various non-cancellable real property leases. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:

	Consolidated Group		
	2012	2011	
	\$	\$	
Payable - minimum lease payments			
- Not later than 12 months	6,026,575	6,459,804	
- Between 12 months and five years	14,825,230	16,995,203	
- Greater than five years		4,661,873	
Total commitment	20,851,805	28,116,880	

24. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent Liabilities

The parent entity and group had contingent liabilities at 30 June 2012 in respect of :

(a) Related party guarantees provided

- (i) aiAutomotive Pty Ltd and its controlled entities have provided a fully inter-locking guarantee and indemnity in respect of bank facilities totalling \$10,277,000 (2011: \$12,237,000) supported by a first registered mortgage debenture over all the assets and undertakings of the automotive entities.
- (ii) The parent entity has provided a charge over the assets and undertakings of the parent entity in favour of the owner of leased premises occupied by a controlled entity, aiAutomotive Pty Ltd. The charge is limited to two years rental and outgoings with an approximate cost of \$6.3 million.

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

Contingent Assets

The parent entity and group had no material contingent assets at 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011.



	Consolidated Group 2012 2011	
25. CASH FLOW INFORMATION	\$	\$
(a) Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Loss after Income Tax		
Profit/(loss) after income tax Non-cash flows in profit/(loss)	(4,108,542)	(6,068,191)
Depreciation and amortisation Non-operating cash flows in profit/(loss) after tax Net (gain)/loss on sales of property, plant and	2,371,645	2,687,734
equipment	518,594	43,128
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries		
(Increase)/decrease trade and other debtors	6,734,520	(3,239,579)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	1,114,312	1,845,844
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(1,077)	275,520
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets	-	4,230,704
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and		
accruals	(4,504,464)	5,213,616
Increase/(decrease) in other provisions	(242,293)	(337,505)
Cash Flows from Operations	1,882,695	4,651,271

(b) Acquisition of Entities

No entities were acquired during the year ended 30 June 2012.

(c) Credit Standby Arrangements with Banks

Credit facility

Amount utilised	10,277,000	12,237,000
Undrawn facility	(6,205,335)	(8,137,000)
	4,071,665	4,100,000

The major facilities are summarised as follows:

- Overdraft facility
 - The facility incorporates a bank overdraft facility with a maximum overdraft drawdown of \$1,000,000 (2011: \$1,000,000).
- (ii) Commercial bill facilities
 - The facility incorporates one commercial bill facility with a maximum limit of \$6,560,000 (2011: \$8,560,000), which were drawn to \$6,060,000 (2011: \$8,015,648) at balance date.
- (iii) Business card facilities
 - The facility incorporates a maximum \$40,000 (2011: \$40,000) limit.
- (iv) Guarantee facility
 - The facility incorporates a bank guarantee facility with a limit of \$77,000 (2011: \$77,000).



26. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

There were no share based payments made during the year ended 30 June 2012 or 30 June 2011.

-	20)12	20)11
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Employee share option plan				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year Issued during the year	2,333,332 -	0.64	2,333,332	0.64
Lapsed during the year Exercised during the year	(2,333,332)	0.64	<u> </u>	-
Outstanding at year-end			2,333,332	0.64
Vested and exercisable at year-end	<u> </u>	-	2,333,332	0.64

There were no options exercised during the year (2011: Nil).

27. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.



28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Note	Consolida	ated Group
	2012	2011
	¢	\$

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

(a) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 13.

(b) Related Parties and Key Management Personnel

Consulting and administration fees paid to Temorex Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr RP Martin.

64,557 41,938

On 31 August 2010 Temorex Pty Ltd (a company controlled by Mr RP Martin) advanced the Company \$5,000,000 to assist in the acquisition of the DAIR business. The loan was repaid on 24 December 2010. In consideration for the advance an establishment fee of \$200,000 and interest of \$36,021 was paid to Temorex.

236,021

On 2 November 2010, Temorex Pty Ltd entered into an agreement with the Company to underwrite a share entitlements issue made by the Company pursuant to the prospectus dated 3 November 2010. In consideration the Company agreed to pay Temorex an underwriting fee.

326,100



	Note	Consolidated Group	
		2012 \$	2011 \$
On 17 December 2010 the Company entered into a loan agreement with Accord Investment Corporation Pty Ltd (a company controlled by Mr RP Martin). The Company was advanced \$3,643,946 by Accord to assist the Company to repay the advance due to Temorex above. The amount of \$3,643,946 equated to the shortfall of the share entitlements issue as at 31 December 2010. Under the terms of the agreement with Accord, and in conjunction with the underwriting agreement with Temorex, the advance was repaid on 28 February 2011 after the Company received applications and proceeds for the full amount of the \$3,643,946 shortfall and after the allotment of shares. Interest of \$111,271 was accrued for the period from the date of the advance to 7 March 2011 when the loan was			111 271
repaid. Fees paid to Kirraminga X Pty Ltd, a company			111,271
controlled by Mr S Mutton for the following: Consulting services		104,500	48,525
Equipment rental		169,692	269,076
		274,192	317,601
Consulting fees paid to Montage Consulting Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr T Dale Consulting fees paid to Teesdale Investment &		3,025	-
Management Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr T Dale		45,734	-
		48,759	
Consulting fees paid to HPG Engineering & Associates P/L, a company controlled by Mr Paul Jones			130,507
Payments made to Spurling Jamieson Corporate Pty Ltd, a company where Mr Tom Spurling is a partner Disclosures relating to directors and key		12,864	268,974
management personnel are set out in note 6.			



(c) Outstanding Balances

	Note	Consolidated Group	
		2012 \$	2011 \$
The following balances are outstanding at the reporting date in relation to transactions with related parties:			
Amount owing to Montage Consulting Pty Ltd a company controlled by Mr T Dale Amount owing to Accord Investment Corporation Pty Ltd, a company controlled by		3,025	-
Mr RP Martin		111,271	111,271
Amount owing to Temorex Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr RP Martin		404,923	389,274
Amount owing to Teesdale Investment & Management Pty Ltd, a company controlled by Mr T Dale		2,750	-
Amount owing to Spurling Jamieson Corporate Pty Ltd, a company where Mr Tom Spurling is a partner		<u>-</u>	23,000
	=	521,969	523,545

29. SEGMENT REPORTING

The consolidated entity manufactures automotive components at three manufacturing plants: one in South Australia and two in Victoria. Each area of operation has been aggregated and therefore the operations of the consolidated entity present one operating segment, Automotive, under AASB 8 "Operating Segments".

The consolidated entity is domiciled in Australia. The amount of its revenue from external customers in Australia is \$88,512,702 (2011: \$94,411,112). Revenues of \$36,733,825 (2011:\$37,902,960) are derived from a single external customer. All non-current assets of the consolidated entity are located in Australia.

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Financial Risk Management Policies

The group's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from subsidiaries and bills of exchange.

The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for group operations.

i. Treasury Risk Management

Senior executives of the group meet on a regular basis to analyse financial risk exposure and to evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.



ii. Financial Risks Exposures and Management

The main risks the group is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and price risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed utilising floating rate debt. At 30 June 2012 100% (2011: 100%) of group debt is floating. For further details on interest rate risk refer to Note 30(b)(i) & (ii).

Liquidity risk

The group manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that appropriate funds are maintained to cover debts as and when they fall due.

Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements.

No material amounts of collateral were held as security at 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011.

Credit risk is managed on a group basis and reviewed regularly by senior executives. It arises from exposures to customers as well as through deposits with financial institutions.

Senior executives monitor credit risk by actively assessing the rating quality and liquidity of counter parties:

- only banks and financial institutions with an 'A' rating are utilised;
- all potential customers are rated for credit worthiness taking into account their size, market position and financial standing; and
- customers that do not meet the group's strict credit policies may only purchase after pre-payment of the groups cost exposure determined on a case by case basis.

The credit risk for counterparties included in trade and other receivables is detailed below:

	Consolidated Group		
	2012	2011	
	\$	\$	
Trade and other receivables			
A+ rated counterparties	-	-	
A- rated counterparties	434,653	833,937	
B rated counterparties	2,886,905	8,912,090	
Counterparties not rated	5,588,328	5,898,378	
Total	8,909,886	15,644,405	

The consolidated group has material credit risk exposure to the automotive industry in Australia. The 'A' and 'B' ratings included in the above table relate to the rating of the global parent of the respective domestic operations.

Counterparties not rated pertain to debtors for which an external rating cannot be obtained. The company has long standing relationships with most of these customers and has not had major concerns.



Price risk

The group is exposed to commodity price risk arising from purchase of raw materials. The group does not currently hedge the price at which it purchases raw material but negotiates with customers to mitigate such exposures.

(b) Financial Instruments

i. Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

The tables below reflect the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity, as well as management's expectations of the settlement period for all other financial instruments. As such, the amounts may not reconcile to the statement of financial position.

	Floating Interest Rate		Non Interest E Within 1 Year	earing	
Financial Assets: Cash and cash	2012	2011	2012	2011	
equivalents	-	944,884	-	-	
Receivables	-	-	8,909,886	15,644,405	
Inventories	-	-	8,139,833	9,254,145	
Other assets Total Financial			1,608,474	1,820,006	
Assets		944,884	18,658,193	26,718,556	
Financial Liabilities:	2012	2011	2012	2011	
Payables	-	-	15,111,062	19,659,878	
Bank overdrafts	52,559	-	-	-	
Bank loans	6,060,000	8,015,648	-	-	
Vendor loans Loan from State of South Australia	-	-	-	1,644,000	
			600,000	1,750,000	
Total Financial Liabilities	6,112,559	8,015,648	15,711,062	23,053,878	



	Non Intere	st Bearing	То	tal	Weighte Interest	ed Average Rate
	1 to 5	years			2012	2011
Financial Assets:	2012	2011	2012	2011	%	%
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	944,884	0.1	3.26
Receivables	-	-	8,909,886	15,644,405		
Inventories	-	-	8,139,833	9,254,145		
Other assets Total Financial	608,125	607,315	2,216,599	2,427,321		
Assets	608,125	607,315	19,266,318	28,270,755		
Financial Liabilities:	2012	2011	2012	2011		
Payables	-	-	15,111,062	19,659,878		
Bank overdrafts	-	-	52,559	-	13.87	10.33
Bank loans	-	-	6,060,000	8,015,648	5.56	7.82
Vendor loans	-	-	-	1,644,000		
Loan from State of South Australia Total Financial	1,000,000		1,600,000	1,750,000		
Liabilities	1,000,000	-	22,823,621	31,069,526		

ii. Net Fair Values

The net fair values of:

Loans and amounts due are determined by discounting the cash flows, at market interest rates of similar borrowings, to their present value.

Other assets and other liabilities approximate their carrying value.

No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form.



Aggregate net fair values which equate to carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities at balance date:

at parance date.	Note	Consolidated Group 2012 2011	
Financial Assets		\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents		-	944,884
Loans and receivables		8,909,886	15,644,405
Inventories		8,139,833	9,254,145
Other assets		2,216,599	2,427,321
Financial Liabilities		19,266,318	28,270,755
Payables		15,111,062	19,659,878
Bank overdrafts		52,559	-
Bank loans		6,060,000	8,015,648
Vendor loans		-	1,644,000
Loan from State of South Australia		1,600,000	1,750,000
iii Sansitivity Analysis		22,823,621	31,069,526

iii. Sensitivity Analysis

Interest Rate Risk and Price Risk

The group has performed sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in these risks.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

At 30 June 2012, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate on bank borrowings, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

Change in profit

- Increase in interest rate by 1%	(73,076)	(89,464)
- Decrease in interest rate by 1% Change in equity	73,076	89,464
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	(73,076)	(89,464)
- Decrease in interest rate by 1%	73,076	89,464





Price Risk Sensitivity Analysis

At 30 June 2012, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the price risk, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

Change in profit

- Increase in raw material price by 1%	(445,123)	(365,000)
- Decrease in raw material price by 1% Change in equity	445,123	365,000
- Increase in raw material price by 1%	(445,123)	(365,000)
- Decrease in raw material price by 1%	445,123	365,000

The above interest rate and price risk sensitivity analysis has been performed on the assumption that all other variables remain unchanged. Should there be a rise in raw material prices, the above price risk analysis would be affected by the Group's ability to negotiate with customers to pass on any price rises.



31. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

	Parent Entity		
	2012	2011	
Financial Information			
Loss Before Tax	(16,448,347)	(2,675,222)	
Income Tax Benefit/(Expense)	-	(1,494,372)	
Loss from Continuing Operations	(16,448,347)	(4,169,594)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	(16,448,347)	(4,169,594)	
Current Assets	9,730	176,991	
Total Current Assets	9,730	176,991	
Non-Current Assets	2,305,614	7,905,202	
Total Non-Current Assets	2,305,614	7,905,202	
Total Assets	2,315,344	8,082,193	
Current Liabilities	8,461,005	749,202	
Total Current Liabilities	8,461,005	749,402	
Non-Current Liabilities	9,544	233	
Total Non-Current Liabilities	9,544	233	
Total Liabilities	8,470,549	749,635	
Net Assets	(6,155,205)	7,332,558	
Equity			
Issued capital	24,021,894	24,021,894	
Reserves	440,858	440,858	
Accumulated losses	(30,617,957)	(17,130,194)	
Total Equity	(6,155,205)	7,332,558	
		=======================================	

(a) Contingent liabilities
The parent entity contingent liabilities are disclosed in Note 24.

(b) Commitments The parent entity has no material capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2012 (2011: Nil).



32. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET **EFFECTIVE**

At the date of this financial report, the following standards and interpretations, which may impact the consolidated entity in the period of initial application, have been issued but are not yet effective:

			Application date (financial years
Reference	Title	Summary	beginning)
AASB 9	Financial Instruments	Replaces the requirements of AASB 139 for the classification and measurement of financial assets. This is the result of the first part of Phase 1 of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39.	1/01/2013 (likely to be extended to 2015 by ED 215)
AASB 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	Replaces the requirements of AASB 127 and Interpretation 112 pertaining to the principles to be applied in the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements.	1 January 2013
AASB 11	Joint Arrangements	Replaces the requirements of AASB 131 pertaining to the principles to be applied for financial reporting by entities that have an interest in arrangements that are jointly controlled.	1 January 2011
AASB 12	Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities	Replaces the disclosure requirements of AASB 127 and AASB 131 pertaining to interests in other entities.	1 January 2013
AASB 127	Separate Financial Statements	Prescribes the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements.	1 January 2013
AASB 128	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	Prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.	1 January 2013



1 January

2013



For the Year Ended 30 June 2012

AASB 13 Fair Value Provides a clear definition of fair 1 January Measurement value, a framework for measuring 2013

fair value and requires enhanced disclosures about fair value

measurement.

AASB 119 Employee Prescribes the accounting and

Benefits disclosure for employee benefits.

This Standard prescribes the recognition criteria when in exchange for employee benefits.

The expected impact on the consolidated entity of the above standards and interpretations are currently being assessed by management. A final assessment has not been made on the expected impact of these standards and interpretations, however, it is expected that there will be no significant changes to the accounting policies of the consolidated entity.

33. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is: **Autodom Limited** 6-24 Monash Drive **DANDENONG SOUTH VIC 3175**

The principal places of business are:

Autodom Limited 6-24 Monash Drive **DANDENONG SOUTH VIC 3175**

aiAutomotive Pty Ltd 853 - 867 Port Road WOODVALE SA 5011

aiAutomotive (Victoria) Pty Ltd 383 Bayswater Road **BAYSWATER VIC 3153**

aiDair Dandenong Pty Ltd 6-24 Monash Drive **DANDENONG SOUTH VIC 3175**

aiDair New Gisborne Pty Ltd 209 Hamilton Road **NEW GISBORNE VIC 3431**



AUTODOM LIMITED A.B.N. 43 009 123 782

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the company declare that in the opinion of the directors:

- 1. the financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including:
- a. complying with Australian Accounting Standards, including the Interpretations, and the Corporations Regulations 2001;
- b. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of their performance for the year then ended;
- 2. the financial statements and notes thereto also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards, as disclosed in Note 1;
- 3. the directors have been given the declarations required by s295A of the Corporations Act 2001; and
- 4. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Tony Dale Director

Perth 28 September 2012



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AUTODOM LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Autodom Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply 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 about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

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

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

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Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Autodom Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Autodom Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that the consolidated entity and the company incurred net losses of \$4,108,542 and \$16,448,347 respectively during the year ended 30 June 2012. As of that date, the consolidated entity's and the company's current liabilities exceeded their current assets by \$8,375,447 and \$8,451,275 respectively and the company had net liabilities of \$6,155,205. These conditions, along with other matters as set out in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the consolidated entity's and the company's ability to continue as going concerns and, therefore, the consolidated entity and the company may be unable to realise their assets and discharge their liabilities in the normal course of business.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report contained within the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2012. 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.

Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Autodom Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Ram Bird Cameron Partners

RSM BIRD CAMERON PARTNERS

Perth, WA JAMES KOMNINOS

Dated: 28 September 2012 Partner



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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Autodom Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Rom Burd Cameron Partners

RSM BIRD CAMERON PARTNERS

Perth, WA

Dated: 28 September 2012

J A KOMNINOS Partner





Additional Information For Listed Public Companies

A. Distribution of shareholders at 28 September 2012

Analysis of numbers of equity security holders by size of holding:

Range	Total Holders	Units	% of Issued Capital
1 - 1,000	561	320,755	0.20%
1,001 - 5,000	659	1,670,016	1.02%
5,001 - 10,000	192	1,508,177	0.93%
10,001 - 100,000	224	7,887,225	4.84%
100,001 - and over	78	151,652,729	93.02%
Total	1.714	163,038,902	100.00%

B. There were 1,563 holders of 6,516,637 ordinary shares which were less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares. A marketable parcel of shares is a value of less than \$500.00 at 28 September 2012.

C. 20 Largest Shareholders - Ordinary Shares as at 28 September 2012

The names of the twenty largest holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

Name	Units	% of
		Units
GOLDFIRE ENTERPRISES PTY LTD	34,458,392	21.14%
MR VICTOR JOHN PLUMMER	20,000,000	12.27%
MR ROBERT PAUL MARTIN + MRS SUSAN PAMELA MARTIN <r &="" s<="" td=""><td>40.040.000</td><td>44.050/</td></r>	40.040.000	44.050/
MARTIN SUPER A/C>	18,019,998	11.05%
AURO PTY LTD	16,136,548	9.90%
EGO PTY LTD	12,500,000	7.67%
RPM SUPER PTY LIMITED < RPM SUPER FUND A/C>	5,225,997	3.21%
TEESDALE INVESTMENT & MANAGEMENT PTY LTD < MONTAGE		
SUPER FUND A/C>	3,433,728	2.11%
MR PETER MAXWELL WELLS + MRS HEATHER LYNETTE WELLS		
<peter a="" c="" f="" heather="" s="" wells=""></peter>	3,067,073	1.88%
SEAFIRE HOLDINGS PTY LTD <seafire a="" c=""></seafire>	2,818,640	1.73%
MR JOHN MARTIN + MRS ANNE MARTIN < JOHN MARTIN FAMILY S/F		
A/C>	2,543,325	1.56%
MR RICHARD KELLER <the a="" c="" fund="" keller="" super=""></the>	2,480,865	1.52%
SAURBREY INVESTMENTS PTY LTD <saurbrey a="" c="" fund="" super=""></saurbrey>	2,032,342	1.25%
KAMALA HOLDINGS PTY LTD <kamala 1994="" a="" c="" fund="" super=""></kamala>	1,702,980	1.04%
NITRO SUPER FUND	1,679,255	1.03%
MISS PIA LOUISE MARTIN + MR CHRISTOPHER ROBERT MARTIN	1,597,995	0.98%
MR RICHARD JOSEPH MURPHY	1,500,000	0.92%
MR DAVID WEBSTER + MRS JANINE FLORENCE WEBSTER < THE D &		
J WEBSTER S/FUND A/C>	1,146,666	0.70%
GOLDBONDSUPER PTY LTD <goldbond a="" c="" superfund=""></goldbond>	1,000,000	0.61%
MR JOHN MARTIN + MS ANNE LORRAINE MARTIN <the john<="" td=""><td>, ,</td><td></td></the>	, ,	
MARTIN FAM S/F A/C>	1,000,000	0.61%
MR ROBERT MAXWELL REX + MRS ELIZABETH MARY REX + MR	1,000,000	0101,0
BENJAMIN RICHARD REX <rex a="" c="" family="" pension="" plan=""></rex>	1,000,000	0.61%
Total	133,343,804	81.79%
	. 50,0 10,00 1	J 111 0 / 0



D. Substantial holders

The names of the substantial shareholders in the holding company's register as at 28 September 2012 are set out below:

Shareholder	Ordinary Shares	% of units
GOLDFIRE ENTERPRISES PTY LTD	34,458,392	21.14%
MR VICTOR JOHN PLUMMER	32,500,000	19.93%
MR ROBERT PAUL MARTIN + MRS SUSAN PAMELA MARTIN <r< td=""><td></td><td></td></r<>		
& S MARTIN SUPER A/C>	18,019,998	11.05%
AURO PTY LTD	16,136,548	9.90%

E. Voting rights

The voting rights attaching to ordinary shares is:

- on a show of hands each member in person or by proxy shall have one vote; and
- upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

The options issued prior to balance date carry no voting rights.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Board of Directors of Autodom Limited (Autodom) is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

In accordance with the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) Corporate Governance Council's ("CGC") "Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice Recommendations" the Corporate Governance Statement must contain certain specific information and must disclose the extent to which the Company has followed the guidelines during the period. Where a recommendation has not been followed, that fact must be disclosed together with the reasons for the departure.

The Company's corporate governance practices were in place throughout the year and are compliant, unless otherwise stated, with the Corporate Governance Council's principles and recommendations, which are noted below.

Principle 1. Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

Principle 2. Structure the Board to add value

Principle 3. Promote ethical and responsible decision making

Principle 4. Safeguard integrity in financial reporting

Principle 5. Make timely and balanced disclosure

Principle 6. Respect the rights of shareholders

Principle 7. Recognise and manage risk

Principle 8. Remunerate fairly and responsibly

A summary of the corporate governance policies and practices adopted by Autodom is set out below:

ROLE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Autodom is responsible for setting the Company's strategic direction and providing effective governance over Autodom's affairs in conjunction with the overall supervision of the Company's business with the view of maximising shareholder value. The Board's key responsibilities are to:

- (a) chart the direction, strategies and financial objectives for Autodom and monitor the implementation of those policies, strategies and financial objectives;
- (b) monitor compliance with regulatory requirements, ethical standards and external commitments;
- (c) appoint, evaluate the performance of, determine the remuneration of, plan for the succession of and, where appropriate, remove the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or similar person acting in the executive capacity; and
- (d) ensure that the Board continues to have the mix of skills and experience necessary to conduct Autodom's activities, and that appropriate directors are selected and appointed as required.

In accordance with Autodom's Constitution, the Board delegates responsibility for the day-to-day management of Autodom to the CEO (subject to any limits of such delegated authority as determined by the Board from time to time). Management as a whole is charged with reporting to the Board on the performance of the Company.



BOARD STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

The Board currently is comprised of 4 directors, who are independent non–executive Directors. In addition, for 1 director, an alternate director was appointed during the 2012 financial year. Details of each director's skill, expertise and background are contained within the Directors' Report included with the Company's annual financial statements.

Independence, in this context, is defined to mean a non-executive Director who is free from any interest and any business or other relationship that could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of Autodom. The definition of independence in ASX Recommendation 2.1 is taken into account for this purpose.

The Company has structured its Board to comprise those individuals who possess both long-term strategic and day-to-day operations expertise relevant to the Company. The Board acknowledges that a greater proportion of independent directors may be desirable in the future and will continue to monitor its composition and make appropriate changes as and when the Board deems appropriate.

Details of Director's shareholdings are disclosed in the Director's report and financial report. There are no retirement schemes other than the payment of statutory superannuation contributions.

Any equity based compensation of directors is required to be approved in advance by shareholders.

The Company has not appointed a chairperson. The Board elects a chairperson prior to each Board meeting.

The CEO is responsible for supervising the management of the business as designated by the Board. This ensures the appropriate independent functioning of the Board and management.

Autodom's non-executive Directors may not hold office for a continuous period in excess of three years or past the third annual general meeting following their appointment, whichever is longer, without submitting for re-election. Directors are elected or re-elected, as the case may be, by shareholders in a general meeting. Directors may offer themselves for re-election. A Director appointed by the Directors (e.g., to fill a casual vacancy) will hold office only until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of Autodom but is eligible for re-election at that meeting.

Under Autodom's Constitution, voting requires a simple majority of the Board. The Chairman holds a casting vote.

The Company has procedures enabling any director or committee of the Board to seek external professional advice as considered necessary, at the Company's expense subject to prior consultation with the Chairman.

A copy of any advice sought by a director would be made available to all directors.

BOARD AND MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Responsibility for the overall direction and management of Autodom, its corporate governance and the internal workings of Autodom rests with the Board notwithstanding the delegation of certain functions to the CEO and management generally (such delegation effected at all times in accordance with Autodom's Constitution and its corporate governance policies).



An evaluation procedure in relation to the Board and individual Directors did not take place during the year as it was not considered to provide any benefit given the size and composition of the Board. In addition, a formal performance review for the CEO was not undertaken, however his performance is measured in line with the overall performance of the Company in meeting its planned activities and objectives.

FINANCIAL REPORTING, INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board has overall responsibility for Autodom's systems of internal control. These systems are designed to ensure effective and efficient operations, including financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations, with a view to managing the risk of failure to achieve business objectives. It must be recognised, however, that internal control systems can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against the risk of material loss.

The Board regularly receives information about the financial position and performance of Autodom. For annual accounts released publicly, the CEO and the Chief Financial Officer sign-off to the Board:

- the accuracy of the accounts and that they represent a true and fair view, in all material respects, of Autodom's financial condition and operational results, and have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards; and
- that the representations are based on a system of risk management and internal compliance and control relating to financial reporting which implements the policies adopted by the Board, and that those systems are operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

Management has not reported to the Board on the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks as required by Principal 7. The Company is currently in the process of assessing its business risk management framework and will implement further procedures and reporting structures in the coming periods. Risk is currently considered on an informal, day-to-day basis across the financial, operational and organisation aspects of the Company's business. The operating subsidiaries have established systems of internal control, which takes account of key business exposures. The systems are designed to ensure that assets are safeguarded, proper accounting records are maintained and financial information is reliable.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board has established one permanent committee, namely an Audit Committee. The Board is not of a sufficient size to warrant separate committees in this regard.

The duties of the audit committee include:

- to be the focal point of communication between the Board, management and the external auditor;
- to recommend and supervise the engagement of the external auditor and monitor auditor performance;
- review the effectiveness of management information and other systems of internal control;
- review all areas of significant financial risk and arrangements in place to contain those to acceptable levels;
- review significant transactions that are not a normal part of the Company's business;
- review the year end and interim financial information and ASX reporting statements;
- to monitor the internal controls and accounting compliance with the Corporations Act, ASX Listing Rules, external audit reports and ensure prompt remedial action where required; and
- review the Company's financial statements and accounting procedures.



The Company's auditor is invited to attend the annual general meeting and the Company supports the principle of the auditor being available to answer questions on the conduct of the audit and the content of the audit report.

In addition, the role of a Remuneration and Nomination Committee is carried out by the entire Board.

The remuneration policy which sets out the terms and conditions for the CEO and other senior executives is set out in the Remuneration Report included in the Directors Report contained within the Company's annual report.

TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

Autodom is committed to promoting investor confidence and ensuring that shareholders and the market have equal access to information and are provided with timely and balanced disclosure of all material matters concerning the Company. Additionally, Autodom recognises its continuous disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act.

The Company's shareholders are responsible for voting on the appointment of directors. The Board informs shareholders of all major developments affecting the Company by:

- preparing half yearly and annual financial reports and making these available to all shareholders;
- advising the market of matters requiring disclosure under Australian Stock Exchange Continuous Disclosure Rules;
- maintaining a record of significant ASX announcements on the Company's website;
- submitting proposed major changes in the Company's affairs to a vote of shareholders, as required by the Corporation Law;
- reporting to shareholders at annual general meetings on the Company's activities during the year. All shareholders that are unable to attend these meetings are encouraged to communicate issues or ask questions by writing to the Company.

To assist with these matters, the Board has adopted a Continuous Disclosure Compliance Procedure.

The procedure allocates roles to the Board and management in respect of identifying material information and coordinating disclosure of that information where required by the ASX Listing Rules.

The procedure also identifies authorised Company spokespersons and the processes Autodom has adopted to communicate effectively with its shareholders. In addition to periodic reporting, Autodom will ensure that all relevant information concerning the Company is placed on its website.

ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION-MAKING

Code of Conduct

The Board has created a framework for managing the Company including internal controls, business risk management processes and appropriate ethical standards.

The Board has adopted practices for maintaining confidence in the Company's integrity including promoting integrity, trust, fairness and honesty in the way employees and Directors conduct themselves and Autodom's business, avoiding conflicts of interest and not misusing Company resources. A formal Code of Conduct has been adopted for all employees and Directors of Autodom.



Securities Trading Policy

A Securities Trading Policy has been adopted by the Board to set a standard of conduct, which demonstrates Autodom's commitment to ensuring awareness of the insider trading laws, and that employees and Directors comply with those laws. The Securities Trading Policy imposes additional share trading restrictions on Directors, the Company Secretary, executives and employees involved in monthly financial accounting processes ("specified persons").

Under the Securities Trading Policy, specified persons are only permitted to buy and sell securities if they do not possess non-public price sensitive information and trading occurs outside of specified restricted periods. These periods are the periods commencing on the first day of the month before the end of the half-year or full year period and ending on the next business day after the announcement of the results for that period. In addition, before a specified person can deal in Autodom's securities they must obtain clearance from the appropriate officer, confirming that there is no reason why they cannot trade.

Other Information

Autodom Limited will include on its website www.autodom.com.au full details of its corporate governance regime.