ABN 91 064 820 408

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10th June 2009

2008 Annual Report

ETW Corporation Limited (**ASX:ETW**) is pleased to attach financial statements in relation to the year ended 30 June 2008. The Company traded as Evans & Tate Limited from 1 July 2007 until 18 August 2008, when the Company was placed in external administration. It was not until 20 June 2008 when the Deed of Company Arrangement (DOCA) was wholly effectuated and the Deed Administrators resigned from the Company which was subsequently reinstated to official quotation on ASX on 30 June 2008.

The Company notes the adverse audit opinion given in relation to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2008. The current directors only had responsibility for the Company for a period of 10 days (20 June 2008 to 30 June 2008) and despite numerous requests, only very limited historical financial information has been made available to the directors following the sale of the majority of the Company's assets to McWilliams Wines.

Notwithstanding this, at the request of ASIC, the Company and its current Directors and officers have made every effort in preparing financial statements, including 30 June 2007 comparatives in a form as required and in accordance with the Corporations Act. However, the Directors are of the opinion that it is not possible to state that the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 due to the lack of records and certainty in connection with the books and records of the economic entity for the 1 July 2007 to 20 June 2008 period, particularly the time prior to the appointment of the Joint Administrators.

It is noted by the Directors that the disposal of the wine assets and business and application of the proceeds of the sale to the secured creditor, costs of the sale and costs of the Receiver & Manager mean that while historical records are affected and that this may result in the financial information for the period in which the business was disposed of not being complete, the absence of records is not expected to detract from the Company's ability to maintain proper books and records for its business for the period after 20 June 2008 (the time when the new Directors took control of the Company and the assets that it does retain). Therefore the absence of records due to the external administration and disposal by the Receiver & Manager primarily affects the historical records of the economic entity rather than its ability to continue its retained business and operations. However, persons reading the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2008 should still consider the qualifications to those statements and the adverse audit opinion as fully outlined in the attached financial statements.

The Company will remain in suspension from trading on the ASX until such time as it is able to release the 31 December 2008 half year financial statements which have been prepared by the Company.

Despite the significant efforts and resources that have been utilised in the above exercise, the Company has continued to explore opportunities to market and distribute its international wine brands. The Company recently commissioned and received a detailed report into the Australian wine industry and what opportunities and business strategy options are available to the Company to assist the new board of the Company with the development of its wine business. The Company is also investigating opportunities for new investments in other industries as previously outlined to shareholders.

ETW CORPORATION LIMITED
(formerly Evans & Tate Limited)

ABN 91 064 820 408

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2008

CONTENTS

COMPANY DIRECTORY

DIRECTORS:	Mr Joshua Mann Mr Aaron Finlay Mrs Nadine Donovan
COMPANY SECRETARY:	Mr Aaron Finlay
REGISTERED AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE:	Level 28, AMP Tower 140 St George's Terrace Perth WA 6000 Telephone: (08) 9486 8852 Facsimile: (08) 9486 8854
AUDITORS:	PKF Level 7, BGC Centre 28 The Esplanade Perth WA 6000
SHARE REGISTRY:	Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd Level 2 Reserve Bank Building 45 St Georges Terrace PERTH WA 6000 Telephone:1300787575 Facsimile: (08) 9323 2033
BANKERS:	HSBC Bank Australia Limited 188 St George's Terrace Perth WA 6000
ABN:	91 064 820 408
DOMICILE AND COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION:	Australia
LEGAL FORM OF ENTITY:	Listed Public Company

Your directors submit their report together with the financial report of ETW Corporation Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 30 June 2008:

DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for this entire year unless otherwise stated.

Mr Joshua Mann
Appointed 31 March 2008

Mr Mann is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) with experience in project finance. Previously he worked for HBOS plc specialising in project evaluation, due diligence and deal structuring with an emphasis on the Australian mining sector. Mr Mann has experience in evaluating investment opportunities across a range of industries including the mining, telecommunications and media sectors. Mr Mann is currently a non-executive director of ASX listed GSF Corporation Ltd.

Mr Aaron Finlay
Appointed 31 March 2008

Mr Finlay is a Chartered Accountant and Chartered Company Secretary with over 16 years' experience in the accounting and finance profession.

Mr Finlay is Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary for ASX listed HalcyGen Pharmaceuticals Limited. He was previously Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary for ASX and NASDAQ listed pSivida Limited. Prior to this he was INVESCO Australia's Chief Financial Officer where he had responsibility for the operations of finance, as well as the compliance, legal, and human resources functions. Prior to that position, Mr Finlay was head of group tax and treasury for INVESCO's global operations in London. Prior to joining INVESCO, Mr Finlay worked for PricewaterhouseCoopers (then Price Waterhouse) in London and Perth for 7 years.

Mrs Nadine Donovan
Appointed 31 March 2008

Mrs Donovan graduated with a Bachelor of Business (Accounting and Finance) from Edith Cowan University (WA) and is CPA qualified.

Mrs Donovan has 15 years experience in financial accounting and corporate compliance with publicly listed entities. Mrs Donovan has experience in the biotechnology industry, power generation and oil and gas industries. During her career she has been involved in financial accounting, budget and tax management, compliance and regulatory ASX and ASIC reporting requirements and assisted in the restructure and re-listing processes of companies. Mrs Donovan is currently director and company secretary of ASX listed DSF International Holdings Ltd.

Directors who resigned during the period were:

Mr John Hopkins
Appointed 22 August 2001 resigned 22 August 2007

Mr Martin Johnson
Appointed 25 May 2006 resigned 22 August 2007

Mr Franklin Tate
Appointed 28 June 1994 resigned 13 August 2007

Mr Craig Watkins
Appointed 2 December 2004 resigned 22 August 2007

Mr Robert Scott
Appointed 18 July 2005 resigned 22 August 2007

Mr Peter Wallace
Appointed 13 October 2005 resigned 22 August 2007

Directorships of other listed companies

Name	***Company***	***Commenced***	***Ceased***
Mr J Mann	GSF Corporation Limited	15 August 2006	-
	Gleneagle Gold Limited	18 March 2009	5 May 2009
Mr A Finlay	GSF Corporation Limited	1 December 2006	8 October 2008
Mrs Nadine Donovan	GSF Corporation Limited	8 October 2008	15 January 2009
	DSF International Holdings Limited	10 November 2008	

Interests in the shares and options of the Company

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares and options of ETW Corporation Limited were:

Name	***Number of ordinary shares***	***Number of options over ordinary shares***
Mr J Mann	16,000,000	11,750,000
Mr A Finlay	2,200,000	-
Mrs N Donovan	2,000,000	-

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Aaron Finlay
Company Secretary
Appointed 31 March 2008

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company intends to examine opportunities to out-licence the use of its brands under contract to other wine producers together with opportunities to market and distribute other international wine brands within Australia. The Company has recently commissioned and received a detailed report into the Australian wine industry and what opportunities and business strategy options are available to the Company to assist the new board of the Company with the development of its wine business. The Company is also investigating opportunities for new investments in other industries as previously outlined to shareholders in the Company's prospectus dated 28 April 2008.

RESULTS AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The Group's net profit attributable to members of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2008 was $95,528,687. The profit was largely a result of the forgiveness of debt as a result of the deed of company arrangement of $96,224,967.

As at 30 June 2008 the cash position was $1,110,077 and the Company had 313,823,693 shares on issue.

At a meeting of shareholders held on 27 May 2008, shareholders voted to accept the terms of a restructure that saw the Company released from external administration after the payment of prescribed funds and the transfer of certain assets to the trustee for creditors. The deed of company arrangement was wholly effectuated on 20 June 2008. A prospectus dated 28 April 2008 was issued and closed fully subscribed. The Company allotted 296,600,000 shares and 70,000,000 options raising $2,600,700. The Company was re-admitted to the official list of ASX on 30 June 2008.

During the course of the voluntary administration / deed of company arrangement, ASIC granted the Company an exception under section 340(1) of the Corporations Act 2001 from its financial reporting obligations in section 302 of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2007, however comparative financial information is required to be included in this financial report.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the directors, there were no matters that significantly affected the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year, other than those referred to in the review of operations and below.

INCOMPLETE FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Due to the Parent Entity being subject to external administration and Receiver & Manager appointed for the period August 2007 to 23 June 2008 and the associated disposal of the business, complete accounting records have not been able to be located. The effect on the financial report for the financial years ended 30 June 2007 and 30 June 2008 is as follows:

At 23 August 2007 (the date of the appointment of Joint Administrators) the Company had not completed its financial report for the year ended 30 June 2007. The management and affairs of the Company were not under the control of the Directors during the period in which the affairs were under the control of the Receiver Manager. During that period books and records of the economic entity required for the preparation of the financial reports were either not preserved or made available to the Company. Subsequent to the resignation of the Receiver & Manager and return of the management and control of the Company's affairs to the now newly appointed Directors it has not been possible to obtain all the books and records of the entire economic entity for the relevant periods, particularly books and records which would have been held by the Company prior to the appointment of the Joint Administrators with certainty or at all. This has resulted in delays in preparing the financial report and Directors' Report which has resulted in delays in the completion of the audit and the Directors being unable to reconstruct complete financial and company records relating to the periods. The Company has prepared this financial report to the best of its knowledge based on the limited information available to it.

The Directors are of the opinion that it is not possible to state that the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 due to the lack of records and certainty in connection with the books and records of the economic entity for the relevant period, particularly the time prior to the appointment of the Joint Administrators.

It is noted by the Directors that the disposal of the wine assets and business and application of the proceeds of the sale to the secured creditor, costs of the sale and costs of the Receiver & Manager mean that while historical records are affected and that this may result in the financial information for the period in which the business was disposed of not being complete, the absence of records is not expected to significantly detract from the Company's ability to identify and maintain proper books and records for its business going forward from 20 June 2008, the time when the new Directors took control of the Company and the assets that it does retain. Therefore the absence of records due to the external administration and disposal by the Receiver & Manager primarily affects the historical records of the economic entity rather than its ability to continue its retained business and operations.

The Deed of Company Arrangement, which was wholly effectuated on 20 June 2008, is the second stage of the administration of an insolvent company and is an agreement between the Company and its creditors under which all claims with creditors are settled. The effect of the Deed of Company Arrangement was to settle all liabilities that Evans & Tate Limited had to its creditors. In addition, upon completion of the Deed of Company Arrangement, Evans & Tate Limited was almost completely recapitalised, following approval from shareholders on 27 May 2008, with less than 5% of the Company's shares held by persons who were shareholders prior to the Company entering administration.

As a result of the Deed of Company Arrangement and the related re-capitalisation of the Company, the balance sheet for the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2008 bears no relationship to the pre-administration company, being Evans & Tate Limited.

DIVIDENDS

The directors recommend that no amount be paid by way of dividend. No dividend has been paid or declared since the start of the financial year.

UNISSUED SHARES UNDER OPTION

Unissued shares
As at the date of this report there were 70,000,000 unissued ordinary shares under option (70,000,000 at the reporting date). Details of these options are as follows:

Date Options Granted	***Expiry Date***	***Issue price of shares***	***Number under option***
19 June 2008	31 December 2012	$0.01	70,000,000

Option holders do not have any right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue of the Company. No options were exercised during the financial year or subsequent the to the year end.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

The Company intends to examine opportunities to out-licence the use of its brands under contract to other wine producers together with opportunities to market and distribute other international wine brands within Australia. The Company has recently commissioned and received a detailed report into the Australian wine industry and what opportunities and business strategy options are available to the Company to assist the new board of the Company with the development of its wine business.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

Information on likely developments in the operations of the Company and the expected results of operations have not been included in this annual financial report because the directors believe it would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

REMUNERATION REPORT

This report outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for directors and executives of ETW Corporation Limited.

Director and executive details

The directors of ETW Corporation Limited during the year were:

- Mr Joshua Mann (appointed 31 March 2008)
- Mr Aaron Finlay (appointed 31 March 2008)
- Mrs Nadine Donovan (appointed 31 March 2008)
- Mr John Hopkins (appointed 22 August 2001 resigned 22 August 2007)
- Mr Martin Johnson (appointed 25 May 2006 resigned 22 August 2007)
- Mr Franklin Tate (appointed 28 June 1994 resigned 13 August 2007)
- Ms Heather Tate (appointed   resigned 13 August 2008)
- Mr Craig Watkins (appointed 2 December 2004 resigned 22 August 2007)
- Mr Robert Scott (appointed 18 July 2005 resigned 24 August 2007)
- Mr Peter Wallace (appointed 13 October 2005 resigned 22 August 2007)

There were no Company executives during the year other than the directors of the Company.

Remuneration Policy

The Board of Directors is responsible for determining and reviewing compensation arrangements for the Directors and Executive Officers. The Board will assess the appropriateness of the nature and amount of emoluments of such officers on a periodic basis by reference to relevant employment market conditions with the overall objective of ensuring maximum stakeholder benefit from the retention of a high quality Board and executive team. Such officers are paid their base emolument in cash only.

To assist in achieving these objectives, the Board will link the nature and amount of executive Directors' and officers' emoluments to the Company's financial and operational performance.

Remuneration paid to the Company's directors and executives is also determined with reference to the market level of remuneration for other listed companies in Australia operating in a similar industry. This assessment is undertaken with reference to advice and comment provided by various executive search firms operating in the sector.

Executive Officers are those directly accountable for the operational management and strategic direction of the Company.

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of a base remuneration package, which includes directors' fees (in the case of Directors), salaries, consulting fees and employer contributions to superannuation funds.

Fixed remuneration levels for Directors and executive officers will be reviewed annually by the Board through a process that considers the employee's personal development, achievement of key performance objectives for the year, industry benchmarks wherever possible and CPI data.

When it becomes appropriate, key performance indicators (KPIs) will be individually tailored by the Board for each director and executive officer each year, and reflect an assessment of how that employee can fulfil their particular responsibilities in a way that best contributes to Company performance and shareholder wealth in that year.

Total remuneration for non-executive directors is determined by resolution of shareholders. The Board determines actual payments to directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on independent external advice, relativities and the duties and accountabilities of the directors. The maximum available aggregate remuneration approved for non-executive directors is $400,000. Non-executive directors do not receive any other retirement benefits other than a superannuation guarantee contribution required by government regulation, which is currently 9% of their fees.

Non-executive directors may provide specific consulting advice to the Company upon direction from the Board. Remuneration for this work is made at market rates.

Performance-linked remuneration

All employees may receive bonuses and/or share options based on achievement of specific goals related to performance against individual KPIs and to the performance of the Company as a whole as determined by the directors based on a range of factors. These factors include traditional financial considerations such as operating performance, cash consumption, deals concluded, increases in the market capitalisation of the Company and successful capital raisings and also industry-specific factors.

Elements of director and executive remuneration

Remuneration packages may contain the following key elements:
a) Short-term benefits – salary / fees, bonuses and other benefits;
b) Post-employment benefits – including superannuation; and
c) Share-based payments – no Employee Share Option Plan is currently in existence, however the Company may choose to remunerate directors and executives by the grant of options in the future, subject to shareholder approval.

The current directors were unable to obtain the details of remuneration granted to directors in office before the entity was subject to external administration.

The following table discloses the remuneration of the current directors and the Company executive during the financial year from the Company:

	Short-term benefits			Post-employment	Share-based payments	Total	Proportion related to performance
	Salary and fees	Bonus	Other benefits	Superannuation			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
Directors							
Mr J Mann	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr A Finlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mrs N Donovan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NB: Albion Capital Partners were paid $5,000 per month for each Director on the board at 30 June 2008 with effect from the time of their appointment. Post year Directors are paid fees at a significantly lower rate due to the current economic conditions.

Value of options issued to directors and executives

No options were granted to directors of the Company as remuneration during the year.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of directors' meetings held and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year were as follows:

	Board of directors	
	Held	***Attended***
Mr J Mann	1	1
Mr A Finlay	1	1
Mrs N Donovan	1	1

INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

During the financial year, the Company maintained an insurance policy which indemnifies the Directors and Officers of ETW Corporation Limited in respect of any liability incurred in connection with the performance of their duties as Directors or Officers of the Company. The Directors made a personal contribution toward the premium to satisfy Section 199B of the Corporations Act 2001. The Company's insurers have prohibited disclosure of the amount of the premium payable and the level of indemnification under the insurance contract.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

During the year no non-audit services were provided by the Company's auditor, PKF.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

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

Dated this 9th day of June 2009.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Joshua Mann
Director

ETW Corporation's Board and Corporate Governance

The Board of directors of ETW Corporation Limited is responsible for the corporate governance of the Company and is committed to applying the ASX Corporate Governance Council *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* ("ASX Principles") where practicable. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the Company on behalf of the shareholders. It is a requirement of the Board that the Company maintains high standards of ethics and integrity at all times.

The ASX Principles are an important regulatory guide for listed companies reporting on their corporate governance practices. Under ASX Listing Rule 4.10.3, listed companies must disclose the extent to which they have followed the ASX Principles, and if any of the recommendations have not been followed then the Company must explain why not.

The requirements under Listing Rule 4.10.3 apply to ETW Corporation since the Company's listing on the Australian Securities Exchange on 30 June 2008 and this corporate governance statement sets out and explains any departures by the Company from the ASX Principles during the year ended 30 June 2008.

The Role of the Board and the Board Charter

The Board's Duties

As the Board acts on behalf of and is accountable to the shareholders, the Board seeks to identify the expectations of the shareholders, as well as other regulatory and ethical expectations and obligations and strives to meet those expectations. In addition, the Board is responsible for identifying areas of significant business risk and ensuring arrangements are in place to adequately manage those risks.

The role of the Board is to oversee and guide the management of ETW Corporation with the aim of protecting and enhancing the interests of its shareholders and taking into account the interests of other stakeholders including employees and the wider community.

The Board has adopted a formal Charter which clearly establishes the relationship between the Board and management and describes their functions and responsibilities.

The Board is responsible for setting the strategic direction of the Company, establishing goals for management and monitoring the achievement of those goals. The Board is currently responsible for the day to day management of the Company.

Code of Conduct

Directors of the Company are also subject to ETW Corporation's Code of Conduct (see further discussion below). The Code of Conduct is considered by the Board to be an effective way to guide the behaviour of all directors and employees and demonstrates the Company's commitment to ethical and compliant practices.

The Composition of ETW Corporation's Board

The composition of the Board is determined in accordance with the following principles and guidelines:

- the Board should comprise at least 3 directors;
- the Board should comprise directors with an appropriate range of qualifications and expertise; and
- the Board shall meet regularly and follow meeting guidelines set down to ensure all directors are made aware of, and have available all necessary information, to participate in an informed discussion of all agenda items.

Independence of Directors

The Board has reviewed the position and associations of each of the three directors in office at the date of this report and considers that three of the directors are independent. In considering whether a director is independent, the Board has regard to the independence criteria in ASX Corporate Governance Principle 2 and other facts, information and circumstances that the Board considers relevant. The Board assesses the independence of new directors upon appointment and reviews their independence, and the independence of other directors, as appropriate.

The Board considers that Mr Mann meets the criteria in Principle 2. He has no material business or contractual relationship with the Company, other than as a director and no conflicts of interest which could interfere with the exercise of independent judgement. Accordingly, he is considered to be independent.

The Board considers that Mr Finlay meets the criteria in Principle 2. He has no material business or contractual relationship with the Company, other than as a director, and no conflicts of interest which could interfere with the exercise of independent judgement. Accordingly, he is considered to be independent.

The Board considers that Mrs Donovan meets the criteria in Principle 2. She has no material business or contractual relationship with the Company, other than as a director, and no conflicts of interest which could interfere with the exercise of independent judgement. Accordingly, she is considered to be independent.

The directors will continue to monitor the composition of the Board to ensure its structure remains appropriate and consistent with effective management and good governance.

Appointment, Election and Re-Election of Directors

The Constitution of the Company requires one third of the directors, other than the Managing Director, to retire from office at each Annual General Meeting. Directors who have been appointed by the Board are required to retire from office at the next Annual General Meeting and are not taken into account in determining the number of directors to retire at that Annual General Meeting. Directors cannot hold office for a year in excess of three years or later than the third Annual General Meeting following their appointment without submitting themselves for re-election. Retiring directors are eligible for re-election by shareholders.

Nomination and Appointment of New Directors

Recommendations of candidates for new directors are made by the directors for consideration by the Board as a whole. If it is necessary to appoint a new director to fill a vacancy on the Board or to complement the existing Board, a wide potential base of possible candidates is considered. If a candidate is recommended by a director, the Board assesses that proposed new director against a range of criteria including background, experience, professional skills, personal qualities, the potential for the candidate's skills to augment the existing Board and the candidate's availability to commit to the Board's activities. If these criteria are met and the Board appoints the candidate as a director, that director must retire at the next following General Meeting of Shareholders and will be eligible for election by shareholders at that General Meeting.

ETW Corporation's Board Meetings

The Board met once between 20 June 2008 and 30 June 2008.

The Board meets formally from time to time to consider issues of importance.

Directors' attendance at Board meetings is detailed on page 10 of this annual report.

Performance Review

The Board has not adopted any formal procedures for the review of the performance of the Board, however the Board has committed to an informal assessment process, facilitated by the Board in consultation with ETW Corporation's professional advisors, which is currently considered to meet the Board's obligations sufficiently.

The Board aims to ensure that shareholders are informed of all information necessary to assess the performance of the directors. Information is communicated to the shareholders through:

- the annual report which is distributed to all shareholders;
- the half-yearly report;
- the annual general meeting and other meetings to obtain shareholder approval for Board actions as appropriate; and
- continuous disclosure in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 3.1 and the Company's continuous disclosure policy.

Board Members' Rights to Independent Advice

The Board has procedures to allow directors, in the furtherance of their duties as directors or members of a Committee, to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense, subject to the prior written approval of the Board.

Audit Committee

Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board and the stage of the Company's development, the Board has not yet established an audit committee, however meetings are held throughout the year between the Company Secretary and the Company's auditors to discuss the Company's ongoing activities and any proposed changes prior to their implementation and to seek advice in relation thereto. Accordingly the Company was not in compliance with Principle 4 during the financial year. It is the intention of the Board that an audit committee be established in the short term and on the appointment of an independent chairman.

Nomination Committee

The functions that would be performed by a nomination committee are currently performed by the full Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board and the stage of the Company's development, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee. Accordingly the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 2.4 during the financial year. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Remuneration Committee

The functions that would be performed by a remuneration committee are currently performed by the full Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board and the stage of the Company's development, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee. Accordingly the Company was not in compliance with Recommendation 8.1 during the financial year. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Remuneration for directors and executives

A brief discussion on the Company's remuneration policies in respect of directors and executives is set out on pages 8 to 10 of this annual report. Detailed disclosure of the remuneration paid to the Company's directors and executives is set out on pages 40 to 41.

Integrity in Financial Reporting

Consistent with ASX Principle 7.3, the Company's financial report preparation and approval process for the financial year ended 30 June 2008 involved providing detailed representations to the Board covering:

- compliance with the Company's accounting policies and relevant accounting standards;
- the accuracy of the financial statements and that they provide a true and fair view;
- integrity and objectivity of the financial statements; and
- effectiveness of the system of internal control.

Risk Identification and Management

The Board accepts that taking and managing risk is central to building shareholder value and the Board is responsible for the Company's risk management strategy. Management is responsible for implementing the Board's strategy and for developing policies and procedures to assist the Board to identify, manage and mitigate the risks across ETW Corporation's operations.

The Company employs executives and retains consultants each with the requisite experience and qualifications to enable the Board to manage the risks to the Company. The Board reviews risks to the Company at regular Board meetings.

Securities Trading by Directors and Employees

ETW Corporation adopted a Securities Trading Policy on 23 June 2008. The policy summarises the law relating to insider trading and sets out the policy of the Company on directors, officers, employees and consultants dealing in securities of the Company.

This policy is provided to all directors and employees and compliance with it is reviewed on an ongoing basis in accordance with the Company's risk management systems.

Continuous Disclosure

ETW Corporation has established policies and procedures in order to comply with its continuous and periodic disclosure requirements under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Commonwealth) and the ASX Listing Rules. The Board has adopted a formal Continuous Disclosure Policy which was adopted on 23 June 2008, and is consistent with the informal policies and practices of the Board that were in place prior to the formal adoption of the Continuous Disclosure Policy document.

The Company Secretary has primary responsibility for the disclosure of material information to ASIC and ASX and maintains a procedural methodology for disclosure, as well as for record keeping.

The Policy also sets out what renders information material. The Board reviews the Company's compliance with this policy on an ongoing basis and will update it from time to time, if necessary.

Shareholder Communications

The Board's formal policy on communicating with shareholders is its Communications Strategy Policy. The aim of the Communications Strategy Policy is to make known ETW Corporation's methods for disclosure to shareholders and the general public. The Policy details the steps between disclosure to ASIC and ASX and communication to shareholders, with the Company's website playing an important role in ETW Corporation's communications strategy.

The Board reviews this policy and compliance with it on an ongoing basis.

To add further value to the Company's communications with shareholders, the external auditor will be requested to attend the Company's AGM and be available to answer shareholders' questions about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and conduct of the auditor's report.

Conduct and Ethics

The ETW Corporation Code of Conduct was adopted on 23 June 2008. The Code covers a broad range of issues and refers to those practices necessary to maintain confidence in the Company's integrity, including procedures in relation to:

- compliance with the law;
- financial records;
- contributions to political parties, candidates or campaigns;
- occupational health and safety;
- confidential information;
- conflict of interest;
- efficiency;
- equal opportunity;
- corporate bribery; and
- membership to industry and professional associations.

The Code directs individuals to report any contraventions of the Code to their superior or the Chief Executive Officer.

Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisers

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of ETW Corporation Limited for the year ended 30 June 2008, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

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

This declaration is in respect of ETW Corporation Limited and the entity it controlled during the year.

PKF

PKF
Chartered Accountants

C Manifis

Conley Manifis
Partner

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this day 9th day of June 2009

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PO Box Z5066 | St Georges Terrace | Perth | Western Australia 6831

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

	Note	Consolidated 2008 $	Consolidated 2007	Company 2008 $	Company 2007
Revenue		24,149,101	74,711,446	24,149,101	29,367,783
Cost of Sales		(18,425,706)	(57,004,653)	(18,425,706)	(21,054,857)
Gross Profit		5,725,395	17,706,793	5,723,395	8,312,926
Other income		-	11,299,523	-	3,879,461
Loss on disposal of assets		(4,811,652)	-	(4,811,652)	-
Distribution expense		-	(5,122,769)	-	(1,464,566)
Selling and promotion expense		-	(5,855,529)	-	(613,681)
General and Administrative expenses		-	(96,718,348)	-	(101,960,308)
Other expenses	4	(351,275)	(143,359)	(351,275)	(216,039)
Net trading profit/(loss)		560,468	(78,333,689)	560,468	(92,062,207)
Finance income		143,252	9,128	143,252	6,441
Financial expense		-	(10,811,327)	-	(9,013,078)
Payment to settle deed of company arrangement		(1,400,000)		(1,400,000)	
Forgiveness of debt as a result of deed of company arrangement		96,224,967		98,582,802	
Profit/(loss) before income tax		95,528,687	(89,635,888)	97,886,522	(101,068,844)
Income tax expense	6	-		-	
Net Profit/(Loss) after income tax		95,528,687	(89,635,888)	97,886,522	(101,068,844)
Basic profit/(loss) per share (cents)	7	85.92	(97.154)		
Diluted loss per share (cents)	7	85.92	(97.154)		

This income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2008

		Consolidated		Company	
		2008	2007	2008	2007
	Note	$		$	
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	14(a)	1,110,077	(485,017)	1,110,077	5,511,877
Trade and other receivables		-	21,927,850	-	23,440,169
Inventories		-	45,241,730	-	41,218,323
Other current assets	8	14,679	5,853,721	14,679	5,805,503
Total Current Assets		1,124,756	72,538,284	1,124,756	75,975,872
Non-Current Assets					
Biological assets		-	2,367,000	-	2,022,000
Investments		-	125,068	-	11,134,087
Property, Plant & Equipment		-	32,243,381	-	25,845,035
Intangible assets		-	442,000	-	-
Notes Receivable		-	863,328	-	863,328
Total Non-Current Assets		-	36,040,777	-	39,864,450
Total Assets		1,124,756	108,579,061	1,124,756	115,840,322
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	9	60,634	38,873,705	60,634	32,174,372
Interest-bearing liabilities		-	98,392,104	-	98,086,214
Accrued expenses		79,250	-	79,250	-
Provisions		-	3,653,370	-	3,287,418
Other liabilities		-	394,206	-	415,043
Total Current Liabilities		139,884	141,313,386	139,884	133,963,047
Non-Current Liabilities					
Interest bearing liabilities		-	51,071,941	-	69,535,131
Provisions		-	105,072	-	74,200
		-	51,177,013	-	69,609,331
Total Liabilities		139,884	192,490,398	139,884	203,572,378
Net Assets		984,872	(83,911,337)	984,872	(87,732,056)
Equity					
Contributed equity	10	65,303,256	62,825,921	65,303,256	62,825,921
Reserves	11	700	13,110,513	700	11,647,629
Accumulated losses	12	(64,319,084)	(159,847,771)	(64,319,084)	(162,205,606)
Total Equity		984,872	(83,911,337)	984,872	(87,732,056)

This balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

Consolidated

	Contributed equity	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2007	62,825,921	13,110,513	(159,847,771)	(83,911,337)
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	95,528,687	95,528,687
		(13,110,513)		(13,110,513)
Employee Share Acquisition Plan	8,000	-	-	8,000
Shares issued, net of issue costs	2,469,335	-	-	2,469,335
Share options issued	-	700	-	700
Balance at 30 June 2008	65,303,256	700	(64,319,084)	984,872

Company

	Contributed equity	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2007	62,825,921	11,647,629	(162,205,606)	(87,732,056)
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	97,886,522	97,886,522
		(11,647,629)		(11,647,629)
Employee Share Acquisition Plan	8,000	-	-	8,000
Shares issued, net of issue costs	2,469,335	-	-	2,469,335
Share options issued	-	700	-	700
Balance at 30 June 2008	65,303,256	700	(64,319,084)	984,872

Consolidated

	Contributed equity	Asset Revaluatio n Reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2006	62,795,421	(344,000)	(70,211,883)	(7,760,462)
Total recognised income and expense	-	13,454,513	(89,635,888)	(76,181,375)
Employee Share Acquisition Plan	30,500	-	-	30,500
Share options issued	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2007	62,825,921	13,110,513	(159,847,771)	(83,911,337)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

	Company			
	Contributed equity	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2006	62,795,421	-	(61,136,762)	1,658,659
Total recognised income and expense	-	11,647,629	(101,068,844)	(89,421,215)
Employee Share Acquisition Plan	30,500	-	-	30,500
Balance at 30 June 2007	62,825,921	11,647,629	(162,205,606)	(87,732,056)

This statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2008

	Notes	Consolidated 2008 $	Consolidated 2007	Company 2008 $	Company 2007
Cash flow from operating activities					
Cash receipts in the course of operations		24,016,185	63,145,807	24,016,185	28,546,255
Cash payments in the course of operations		(73,073,543)	(51,833,642)	(73,073,543)	(18,260,729)
Interest received		143,252	8,759	143,252	5,324
Borrowing costs paid		-	(10,811,327)	-	(9,013,078)
Payment to settle deed of company arrangement		(1,400,000)	-	(1,400,000)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	14(b)	(50,314,106)	509,597	(50,314,106)	1,277,772
Cash flows from investing activities					
Proceeds on disposal of plant and equipment		49,359,915	-	49,359,915	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		49,359,915	-	49,359,915	-
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares		2,600,000	30,500	2,600,000	30,500
Payment of share issue costs		(51,415)	-	(51,415)	-
Proceeds from issue of options		700	-	700	-
Net cash flows from financing activities		2,549,285	30,500	2,549,285	30,500
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,595,094	540,097	1,595,094	1,308,272
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(485,017)	(1,025,114)	(485,017)	(1,793,289)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	14(a)	1,110,077	(485,017)	1,110,077	(485,017)

This cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

ETW Corporation Limited ("the Company") is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in Australia, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars. The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 25 March 2009 in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Company are described in the Directors' Report.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards. The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

(b) Incomplete Financial Information

Due to the Parent Entity being subject to external administration and Receiver & Manager appointed for the period August 2007 to 23 June 2008 and the associated disposal of the business, complete accounting records have not been able to be located. The effect on the financial report for the financial years ended 30 June 2007 and 30 June 2008 is as follows:

At 23 August 2007 (the date of the appointment of Joint Administrators) the Company had not completed its financial report for the year ended 30 June 2007. The management and affairs of the Company were not under the control of the Directors during the period in which the affairs were under the control of the Receiver Manager. During that period books and records of the economic entity required for the preparation of the financial reports were either not preserved or made available to the Company. Subsequent to the resignation of the Receiver & Manager and return of the management and control of the Company's affairs to the now newly appointed Directors it has not been possible to obtain all the books and records of the entire economic entity for the relevant periods, particularly books and records which would have been held by the Company prior to the appointment of the Joint Administrators with certainty or at all. This has resulted in delays in preparing the financial report and Directors' Report which has resulted in delays in the completion of the audit and the Directors being unable to reconstruct complete financial and corporate records relating to the periods. The Company has prepared this financial report to the best of its knowledge based on the limited information available to it.

The Directors are of the opinion that it is not possible to state that the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 due to the lack of records and certainty in connection with the books and records of the economic entity for the relevant period, particularly the time prior to the appointment of the Joint Administrators.

Accordingly the financial report has not been able to be prepared in accordance with all the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards.

The income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows has been prepared based on ASIC Form 524 – *Presentation of Accounts and Statement* prepared by the Administrator. This form is based on cash inflows and outflows, and as a result the appropriate disclosures and accuracy of the information cannot be verified by the current directors.

It is noted by the Directors that the disposal of the wine assets and business and application of the proceeds of the sale to the secured creditor, costs of the sale and costs of the Receiver & Manager mean that while historical records are affected and that this may result in the financial information for the period in which the business was disposed of not being complete, the absence of records is not expected to significantly detract from the Company's ability to identify and maintain proper books and records for its business going forward from 20 June 2008, the time when the new Directors took control of the Company and the assets that it does retain. Therefore the absence of records due to the external administration and disposal by the Receiver & Manager primarily affects the historical records of the economic entity rather than its ability to continue its retained business and operations.

The Deed of Company Arrangement, which was wholly effectuated on 20 June 2008, was the second stage of the administration of an insolvent company and is an agreement between the Company and its creditors under which all claims with creditors are settled. The effect of the Deed of Company Arrangement was to settle all liabilities that Evans & Tate Limited had to its creditors. In addition, upon completion of the Deed of Company Arrangement, Evans & Tate Limited was almost completely recapitalised, following approval from shareholders on 27 May 2008, with less than 5% of the Company's shares held by persons who were shareholders prior to the Company entering administration.

As a result of the Deed of Company Arrangement and the related re-capitalisation of the Company, the balance sheet for the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2008 bears no relationship to the pre-administration company, being Evans & Tate Limited.

(c) Statement of compliance

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Company for the annual reporting year ended 30 June 2008. These are outlined in the table below:

New or revised requirement	Effective for annual reporting years beginning/ending on or after	Impact on Company
New and revised Standards		
AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements (Revised), AASB 2007-8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards & Interpretations The revised standard affects the presentation of changes in equity and comprehensive income. It does not change the recognition, measurement or disclosure of specific transactions and other events required by other AASB standards however, it is important to note that the AASB has decided that Australian issuers shall make use in financial reports of the descriptions- Statement of Financial Performance and Position and use the term "financial report" and not "financial statement." The Amending Standard updates references in various other pronouncements.	Beginning 1 January 2009	AASB 101 is a disclosure standard, so will have no direct impact on amounts in the financial report. However amendments will result in changes in disclosures.
AASB 123 Borrowing Costs (Revised), AASB 2007-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards 1, 101, 107, 111, 116, 138 and Interpretations 1 & 12 This revision eliminates the option to expense borrowing costs on qualifying assets and requires that they be capitalised. The transitional provision provided allows for prospective application of this revision from either application date or adoption date if prior to 1 January 2009. The Amending Standard eliminates reference to the expensing option in various other pronouncements.	Beginning 1 January 2009	Unless the Group becomes involved in a qualifying asset in future years; amendments are not expected to have any impact on the financial report.
AASB 3 Business Combinations (Revised) The IASB issued the revised IFRS 3 in January, 2008. The equivalent AASB 3 standard was issued in Australia in March 2008. The revision makes several key amendments to the accounting for business combinations. Entities may want to early adopt the revised standard when issued.	Beginning 1 July 2009	The effect that this will have on the group will depend on any future acquisitions made by the company.

AASB 8 Operating Segments, AASB 2007-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards 5, 6, 102, 107, 119, 127, 134, 136, 1023 & 1038 arising from AASB 8 This standard supersedes AASB 114 Segment Reporting introducing a US GAAP approach of management reporting as part of the convergence project with FASB. This standard only applies to entities that have public accountability therefore any entities that do not fall within scope may wish to early adopt and avoid segment reporting. The Amending Standard updates references in various other pronouncements.	Beginning 1 January 2009	AASB 8 is a disclosure standard, so will have no direct impact on amounts in the financial report. However amendments will result in changes in disclosures.
New Interpretations		
Interpretation 12 Service Concession Arrangements, Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a lease (Revised), Interpretation 129 Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosure (Revised), AASB 2007-2 Amendments to Australian Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 12 Addresses the appropriate accounting for service concession arrangements under which private sector entities participate in the development, financing, operation and maintenance of infrastructure for the provision of public services, such as transport, water and energy facilities.	Beginning 1 January 2008	The company is not involved in Service Concession Arrangements; amendments are not expected to have any impact on the financial report.
Interpretation 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes Concludes that an entity shall account for award credits as a separately identifiable component of the sales transaction(s) in which they are granted (the 'initial sale'). The fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of the initial sale shall be allocated between the award credits and the other components of the sale.	Beginning 1 July 2008	The company is not involved in customer loyalty programmes; amendments are not expected to have any impact on the financial report.
Interpretation 14 AASB 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction Concludes that an entity shall determine the availability of a refund or a reduction in future contributions in accordance with the terms and conditions of the plan and any statutory requirements in the jurisdiction of the plan.	Beginning 1 January 2008	

The following amended standards are not applicable to the Group and therefore have no impact.

- AASB 2008-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB Interpretation 12 [AASB 1, AASB 117, AASB 118, AASB 120, AASB 121, AASB 127, AASB 131 & AASB 139]
- AASB 2008-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Inventories Held for Distribution by Not-for-Profit Entities [AASB 102]
- AASB 2008-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 123 [AASB 1, AASB 101, AASB 107, AASB 111, AASB 116 & AASB 138 and Interpretations 1 & 12]
- AASB 123 (amended) *Borrowing Costs*
- AASB Interpretation 12 *Service Concession Arrangements*
- IFRIC Interpretation 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*
- IFRIC Interpretation 14 *IAS 19 - The Asset Ceiling: Availability of Economic Benefits and Minimum Funding Requirements*

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of ETW Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries as at 30 June each year ('the Group').

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

All intercompany balances and transactions, including unrealised profits arising from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in full. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless costs cannot be recovered.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

Where there is loss of control of a subsidiary, the consolidated financial statements include the results for the part of the reporting year during which ETW Corporation Limited has control.

Minority interests not held by the Group are allocated their share of net profit after tax in the income statement and are presented within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from parent shareholders' equity.

(e) Foreign currency translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of ETW Corporation Limited and its Australian subsidiaries is Australian dollars ($AUD).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

All differences in the consolidated financial report are taken to the income statement with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity. These are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in the income statement.

Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transaction.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

As at the reporting date the assets and liabilities of these overseas subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of ETW Corporation Limited at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the income statements are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

The exchange differences arising on the retranslation are taken directly to a separate component of equity.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the income statement.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Owned assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or deemed cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (see accounting policy M).

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the consolidated entity assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. These finance leases are stated at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease. Lease payments are accounted for as described in accounting policy U.

(iii) Subsequent costs

The consolidated entity recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the consolidated entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

(iv) Depreciation

With the exception of freehold land, depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives in the current and comparative years are as follows:

Buildings	over 20 to 50 years
Vineyard development	over 25 years
Plant and equipment	over 3 to 50 years
Leased plant and equipment	over 3 to 50 years

The residual value, the useful life and the depreciation method applied to an asset are reassessed at least annually.

(g) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is no longer amortised but is tested annually for impairment.

(ii) Acquired both separately and from a business combination

Intangible assets acquired separately are capitalised at cost and from a business combination are capitalised at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, the cost model is applied to the class of intangible assets.

The useful lives of these intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Where amortisation is charged on assets with finite lives, this expense is taken to the income statement.

Intangible assets, excluding development costs, created within the business are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against the income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment where an indicator of impairment exists, and in the case of indefinite life intangibles annually, either individually or at the cash generating unit level (see accounting policy M). Useful lives are also examined on an annual basis and adjustments, where applicable, are made on a prospective basis.

(iii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the consolidated entity are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation (see below) and impairment losses (see accounting policy M).

Expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

(iv) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on capitalised intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

(v) Amortisation

A summary of the policies applied to the consolidated entity's intangible assets is as follows:

Goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite life are systematically tested for impairment at each balance sheet date.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

(h) Biological assets (grape vines)

Biological assets (grape vines) are measured at net market value and any changes in that value are recognised in the income statement in the current year. The net market value of grapes harvested (agricultural produce) is recognised as inventory and the difference from costs incurred is recognised in the income statement (see accounting policy K).

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-120 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(j) Inventories

All inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Grapes harvested are included in inventory at their deemed cost, being their net market value immediately prior to harvest. Net realisable value is determined on the basis of each entity’s normal selling pattern and equals the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less expenses of marketing, selling and distribution to customers. Cost comprises direct material, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure. The consolidated entity operates on an operating cycle of up to 24 months, which represents the year of one vintage. This represents the year of time between the harvest of fruit and the sale of wine processed there from.

(k) Segment reporting

A business segment is a distinguishable component of the entity that is 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 a distinguishable component of the entity that is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment and is subject to risks and returns that are different than those of segments operating in other economic environments.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(m) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when identified.

(n) Leases

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as the lease income.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(o) Trade and other payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Company becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition.

(p) Provisions

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

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(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) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods
Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards of ownership are considered passed to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the customer.

Interest income
Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant year using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

(s) Income tax and other taxes

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for the financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

- except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised:

- except where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the income statement.

Other taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to members of the parent entity for the reporting year, after excluding any costs of servicing equity (other then ordinary shares and converting preference shares classified as ordinary shares of EPS calculation purposes), by weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company, adjusted for any bonus issue.

(u) Forgiveness of Debt

The Deed of Company Arrangement (DOCA), which was wholly effectuated on 20 June 2008, is an agreement between the Company and its creditors under which all claims with creditors are settled. The effect of the Deed of Company Arrangement was to settle all liabilities that Evans & Tate Limited had to its creditors. The forgiveness of debt illustrated in the income statement represents this arrangement.

The DOCA required an amount of $1.4m and 5,000,000 shares in the company be made available for the satisfaction of the claims of secured and unsecured creditors and to meet the costs of the Administrator.

3. OTHER INCOME

	Consolidated		Company	
	2008 $	2007	2008 $	2007
Management income	-	4,157,340	-	-
Processing income		1,824,483		467,656
Storage income	-	494,020	-	497,095
Rebates	-	439,141	-	381,864
Other	-	4,384,539	-	2,532,846
Total other revenues	-	11,299,523	-	3,879,461

4. OTHER EXPENSES

Professional Fees	280,176	-	280,176	-
Legal Fees	62,209	-	62,209	-
Other Costs	8,890	143,359	8,890	143,359
	351,275	143,359	351,275	143,359

5. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Audit Services

Auditors of the Company - audit and review of financial reports	12,000	-	12,000	-

6. TAXATION

The prima facie tax, using tax rates applicable in the country of operation, on operating loss differs from the income tax provided in the accounts as follows:

Loss from ordinary activities before income tax expense	95,528,687	(89,635,858)	97,886,522	(101,068,844)
Prima facie tax benefit on loss from ordinary activities at 30%	(28,658,606)	(26,890,757)	(29,365,957)	30,320,653
Tax effect of current year tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	28,658,606	(26,890,757)	26,365,957	(30,320,653)
Income tax benefit / (expense)	-	-	-	-

Net deferred tax assets have not been brought to account as it is not probable within the immediate future that tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

7. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Classification of securities as ordinary shares

The Company has only one category of ordinary shares included in basic earnings per share.

Classification of securities as potential ordinary shares

There are currently no securities to be classified as dilutive potential ordinary shares on issue.

	Consolidated 2008 Number	Consolidated 2007 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	313,826,457	92,261,647
	$	**$**
Basic loss	(696,280)	(89,635,888)

This calculation does not include instruments that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future as these instruments were anti-dilutive in the years presented. A summary of such instruments is as follows:

Equity securities	**Number of securities**	**Number of potential ordinary shares**
Options over ordinary shares	70,000,000	70,000,000

A summary of instruments that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share as at the date of completion of these financial statements is as follows:

Equity securities	**Number of securities**	**Number of potential ordinary shares**
Options over ordinary shares	70,000,000	70,000,000

8. OTHER ASSETS

Current		
Prepayments	14,679	14,679

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated 2008 $	Company 2008 $
Current		
Trade creditors	-	-
Other creditors	60,634	60,634
	60,634	60,634

Trade and other creditor amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days or recognition.

10. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

(a) Issued capital

Ordinary shares, fully paid	65,303,256	65,303,256

(b) Movements in share capital

	2008 Number	2008 $
Balance at beginning of year (pre consolidation)	92,261,647	62,833,921
Options exercised pre consolidation	50,683	
Balance pre consolidation	92,312,330	
Balance post consolidation	17,223,693	
Issued during the year (post consolidation)		
Share placements	296,600,000	2,600,000
Options exercised	-	-
Share issue costs	-	(130,665)
Balance at end of year	313,823,693	65,303,256

(c) Share options

	Exer-cise price	Expiry date	Balance at beginning of year Number	Granted during the year Number	Exercised during the year Number	Expired during the year Number	Balance at end of year Number
2008 year							
Unlisted options	$0.01	31/12/12	-	70,000,000	-	-	70,000,000

For share options granted during the financial year the fair value of the options granted was determined as the amount paid in consideration of the options.

(d) Terms and conditions of contributed equity

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

In the event of winding up of the Company, ordinary shareholders rank after all other shareholders and creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation.

11. RESERVES

Option premium reserve

The option premium reserve is used to recognise the value of options issued.

	Consolidated 2008 $	Company 2008 $
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Issue of options	700	700
Exercise of options	-	-
Balance at end of year	700	700

12. ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	Consolidated 2008 $	Company 2008 $
Balance at beginning of year	(159,847,771)	(162,205,606)
Net loss attributable to members of the Company	95,528,687	97,886,522
Balance at end of year	(64,319,084)	(64,319,084)

13. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company operates in one business segment, being the wine distribution industry, and one geographical segment, being Australia.

14. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks and deposits at call, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year as shown in the cash flow statement are reconciled to the related item in the balance sheet as follows:

	Consolidated 2008 $	Company 2008 $
Cash on hand	1,110,077	1,110,077

Cash at bank attracts floating interest at current market rates.

(b) Reconciliation of operating loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

Operating profit after income tax	95,528,687	97,886,522
Adjustments for:		
Forgiveness of debt as a result of deed of company arrangement	(96,224,967)	(98,582,802)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in receivables	21,927,850	4,883,057
Decrease in other current assets	5,839,042	5,790,824
Decrease in inventories	45,241,730	41,218,323
(Decrease) in payables	(18,344,866)	(98,148,412)
(Decrease) in provisions	(3,653,370)	(3,361,618)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(50,314,106)	(50,314,106)

15. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

(a) Directors and other key management personnel

The directors of ETW Corporation Limited during the financial year were:

- Mr Joshua Mann (appointed 31 March 2008)
- Mr Aaron Finlay (appointed 31 March 2008)
- Mrs Nadine Donovan (appointed 31 March 2008)
- Mr John Hopkins (appointed 22 August 2001 resigned 22 August 2007)
- Mr Martin Johnson (appointed 25 May 2006 resigned 22 August 2007)
- Mr Franklin Tate (appointed 28 June 1994 resigned 13 August 2007)
- Ms Heather Tate (appointed resigned 13 August 2008)
- Mr Craig Watkins (appointed 2 December 2004 resigned 22 August 2007)
- Mr Robert Scott (appointed 18 July 2005 resigned 24 August 2007)
- Mr Peter Wallace (appointed 13 October 2005 resigned 22 August 2007)

There were no other key management personnel during the financial year.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

The current Directors as at 30 June 2008 received no compensation related to their appointment or roles as Directors of the Company. Albion Capital Partners were paid $5,000 per month for each Director on the board at 30 June 2008 with effect from the time of their appointment.

(c) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel

(i) Option holdings

The number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of ETW Corporation Limited, including their personally related parties, are set out below.

2008

Name	Balance at start of year Number	Granted during year as remun-eration Number	Exercised during year Number	Other changes during year Number	Balance at end of year Number	Options Vested and exercisable at end of year Number
Mr J Mann *	-	-	-	11,750,000	11,750,000	11,750,000
Mr A Finlay *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mrs N Donovan *	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	11,750,000	11,750,000	11,750,000

* Balance at date of appointment
\# Balance at date of resignation

(ii) Share holdings

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of ETW Corporation Limited, including their personally related parties, is set out below. There were no shares granted during the reporting year as compensation.

2008

Name	Balance at start of year Number	Received during year on exercise of options Number	Other changes during year Number	Balance at end of year Number
Mr J Mann *	-	-	16,000,000	16,000,000
Mr A Finlay *	-	-	2,200,000	2,200,000
Mr N Donovan *	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total			20,400,000	20,400,000

* Balance at date of appointment
\# Balance at date of resignation

(d) Other transactions with key management personnel

Amounts owing to directors, director-related parties and other related parties at 30 June 2008 were nil.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Interest rate risk exposures

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through primary financial assets and liabilities. The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities held at balance date approximate their estimated net fair values and are given below. Short term instruments where carrying amounts approximate net fair values, are omitted. The net fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability is the amount at which the asset could be exchanged, or liability settled in a current transaction between willing parties after allowing for transaction costs.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted average interest rate for classes of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below:

	Notes	Floating interest rate $	Non-interest bearing $	Total $	Weighted rate %
2008					
Financial assets					
Cash	17(a)	1,110,077	-	1,110,077	
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	11	60,634		60,634	

(b) Net fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The net fair values of the financial assets and liabilities at balance date of ETW Corporation Limited approximate the carrying amounts in the financial statements, except where specifically stated.

(c) Credit risk exposure

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for doubtful debts, of those assets as indicated in the balance sheet. As the Company does not currently have any significant debtors, lending, stock levels or any other credit risk, a formal credit risk management policy is not maintained.

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Commitments

The Company had no commitments as at 30 June 2008.

(b) Contingencies

The Company had no contingent liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2008.

18. DIVIDENDS

No dividend has been declared or paid during the current financial year or the prior financial year.

The Company does not have any franking credits available for current or future years as it is not in a tax paying position.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company intends to examine opportunities to out-licence the use of its brands under contract to other wine producers together with opportunities to market and distribute other international wine brands within Australia. The Company has recently commissioned and received a detailed report into the Australian wine industry and what opportunities and business strategy options are available to the Company to assist the new board of the Company with the development of its wine business.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of ETW Corporation Limited, we state that:

1. In the opinion of the directors, subject to the qualifications set out in paragraph 2 below:

1.1 the financial statements, notes and the additional disclosures included in the directors' report of the company and the consolidated entity are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2008 and of their performances for the year ended on that date; and

   (b) complying with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

1.2 the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2; and

1.3 the remuneration disclosures that are contained in the Remuneration report in the Directors' report comply with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures*, the Corporations Act 2001 and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

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

2. The financial records for the company in respect of all periods prior to 20 June 2008, being the date of settlement of the deed of company arrangement previously governing the company (**Pre-DOCA Records**), were delivered to McWilliams Wines by the company's administrator as part of the sale of the company's former wine business and, notwithstanding the directors' best efforts, the Pre-DOCA Records have not been able to be accessed by the directors in order to prepare the documents referred to in paragraph 1.1 above.

   Consequently, the directors are unable to give the opinions set out in paragraphs 1.1 and 1.2 above in respect of matters that are contained in the Pre-DOCA Records OR any matters affecting the company prior to 20 June 2008.

   The Directors note that the Auditor has been unable to and does not express an opinion as to whether the financial report of ETW Corporation Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 as a result of events that occurred in the 2007 and 2008 financial years. The Directors as at the date of this declaration were not involved with the Company at the time of these events and are therefore also unable to form an opinion with respect to these matters.

On behalf of the Board

Joshua Mann
Director
Perth, 9 June 2009

Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisers

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO

THE MEMBERS OF ETW CORPORATION LIMITED (FORMERLY EVANS & TATE LIMITED)

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of ETW Corporation Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2008, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year ended 30 June 2008, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration for both ETW Corporation Limited ('the company') and of the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity comprises the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Independence

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

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Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisers

Basis for Adverse Auditor's Opinion

On 21 August 2007 Evans & Tate Limited went into administration and receivers and managers were appointed. On the same date the company was also suspended from trading on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). Due to the above events the audit for the year ended 30 June 2007 was not completed.

In October 2007 while the company was in administration, McWilliams Wines Pty Ltd purchased Evans & Tate Limited's wine business.

At a meeting of creditors held on 14 December 2007, creditors resolved to execute a Deed of Company Arrangement (DOCA) which involved winding up certain subsidiaries and a recapitalisation of the existing shares (approved by shareholders on 27 May 2008). Consequently the wine making and distribution operations ceased and Evans & Tate Limited, which was later renamed ETW Corporation Limited, became a non-operating entity with a new Board of Directors appointed on 31 March 2008.

On 20 June 2008 the company was removed from external administration under the settlement of a DOCA and reinstated on the ASX, at which point the new directors were granted the responsibility for the governance of the company.

As stated in Note 2(b) of this financial report, the Directors are unable to state that the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

Adverse Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, because of the effect of the matter discussed under the heading Basis for Adverse Auditor's Opinion, the financial report of ETW Corporation Limited is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the company's and consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2008 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As described under the Basis for Adverse Auditor's Opinion, we have not been given all information, explanation and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit and the company has not kept all financial records sufficient to enable the financial report (including comparative information) to be prepared and audited.

PKF

PKF
Chartered Accountants

C Manifis

Conley Manifis
Partner

Dated at Perth, Western Australia this day 9th day of June 2009