# ENVIROMISSION LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ABN: 52 094 963 238

Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2012

### **CORPORATE DIRECTORY**

### **Board of Directors**

Roger Davey (Chairman) David N Galbally QC Andrew Draffin

### **Company Secretary**

Andrew Draffin

### **Registered Office**

Ground Floor 3 Raglan Street

South Melbourne, Victoria Telephone: (03) 9670 3766 Facsimile: (03) 9670 3691

Email: admin@enviromission.com.au
Web Page: www.enviromission.com.au

### **Auditors**

MSI Ragg Weir Chartered Accountants Level 2 108 Power Street Hawthorn, Victoria

### **Share Registry**

Computershare Investor Services 452 Johnson Street Abbottsford Vic 3067 Telephone: (03) 9415 5000

### **Bankers**

National Australia Bank Limited Ground Level 330 Collins Street Melbourne, Victoria

### **ASX Home Branch**

Australian Stock Exchange Limited 2 The Esplande Perth, Western Australia

### **Solicitors**

DLA Piper Australia Level 21, 140 William Street Melbourne VIC 3000 Telephone: (03) 9274 5000

# ENVIROMISSION LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ABN: 52 094 963 238

# Financial Report For The Year Ended 30 June 2012

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Your directors present their report, together with the financial statements of the Group, being the Company and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

### **Principal Activities and Significant Changes in Nature of Activities**

The principal activities of the consolidated group during the financial year were development of Solar Tower renewable energy technology in the United States of America and global markets.

### Operating Results and Review of Operations for the year

### **Operating Results**

The consolidated loss of the consolidated group amounted to \$1,599,560 (2011: \$1,168,726) after providing for income tax. This represented an 37% increase in loss on the result reported for the year ended 30 June 2012.

### **Review of Operations**

### **Finance**

The 'pure equity' project finance proposal announced by EnviroMission in Q1 to provide EnviroMission with 100% debt free project equity is still undergoing third party legal and banking due diligence.

The level of due diligence associated with the proposal represents the size and unique nature of the finance structure that will provide 100% of the project capital to deliver the La Paz Solar Tower project with zero debt.

The financing offered to EnviroMission is a unique structure that will also commit funds to the project early in the development cycle.

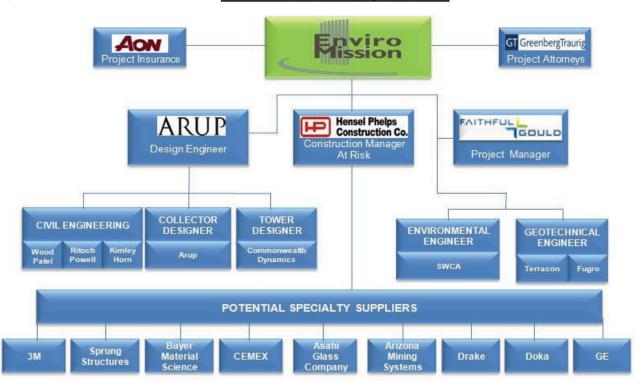
Traditional project finance is not typically made available prior to finalisation of design and costing, however the 'pure equity' model proposed will provide project finance and development capital to deliver final design and costing.

Project finance models including tax equity structures and supplier finance are also being considered within the proposal.

Operational costs have been met through capital raising of \$1,815,000 over the 2011/2012 financial period.

Working capital supports EnviroMission in two markets with day to day development activities managed in the United States by EnviroMission's subsidiary, EnviroMission Inc., with a team of US and global collaborators indicated in the following chart.

### **EnviroMission Project Team**





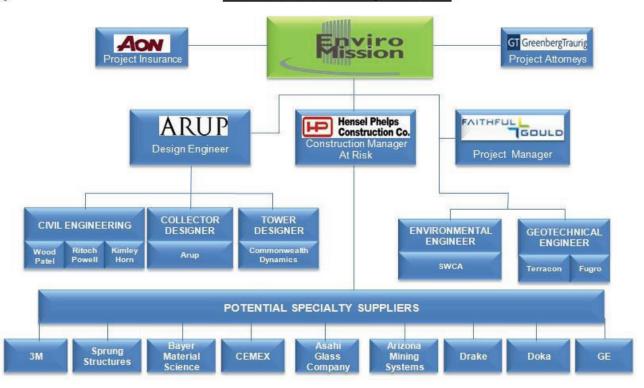
### **Development Rights**

The Company is in discussions to grant development rights to develop Solar Towers in other jurisdictions both outside and within the United States of America. Development rights will not be granted until the prospective recipient can demonstrate an ability to secure a Power Purchase Agreement with a major power utility operating in their jurisdiction and the ability to finance the project at a minimum to a pre feasibility stage. An agreement will not be entered into until these criteria have been met. The Company will receive a significant fee for granting the development rights and a equity position in the successful recipients project with a ongoing annual licence fee also payable to the Company, all of which will be determined on a case by case basis. Any grant of development rights will be contingent on the prospective developer utilising the current Project Team formed by the Company to manage its La Paz Solar Tower project in order to protect the integrity of the Intellectual Property held by EnviroMission.

### Operational highlights

- La Paz Solar Tower Site Aerial Survey October 2011
- La Paz Solar Tower Site Preliminary Geotechnical Analysis undertaken 2011/2012
- Critical Issues Analysis and Solar Tower Permit/Approval Matrix January 13, 2012;
- Cultural Resources Survey of a Parcel of State Land (Sections 15-17, 20-22, and 27-29) for the Proposed Construction of a Solar Power Facility, La Paz County, Arizona - ongoing;
- Cultural Resources Survey of a Parcel of State Land (Sections 3-5, 8-10, and 32-34) for the Proposed Construction of a Solar Power Facility, La Paz County, Arizona - ongoing;
- · Biological Evaluation for La Paz County Solar Plant ongoing;
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of a 3 x 3 Mile Contiguous Area (T6N R19W, Sections 3-5, 8-10, and T7N, R19W, Sections 32-34) of State Land for the Proposed Construction of a Solar Power Facility, La Paz County, Arizona - ongoing;
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of a 3 x 3 Mile Contiguous Area (T7N R19W, Sections 15-17, 20-22, and 27-29) of State Land for the Proposed Construction of a Solar Power Facility, La Paz County, Arizona - ongoing;
- · Preliminary Geotechinical Engineering Report. EnviroMission Solar Tower Project ongoing;
- Native Plant Survey Report, Solar Plant (T6N, R19W, Sections 3-10, 15-18 and T7N, R19W, Sections 27-29 and 31-34) La Paz County, Arizona. June 19, 2009;
- Native Plant Survey Report, Solar Plant (T7N, R19W, Sections 7-10, 15-22, 27-30, and 32-34) La Paz County, Arizona ongoing.

### **EnviroMission Project Team**

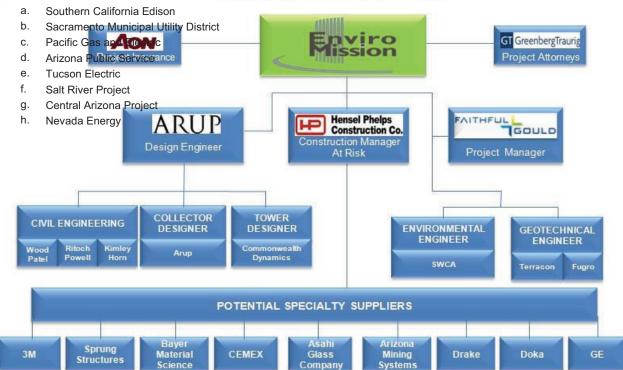


The following activities form a core aspect of regional operational activity:

- 1. Native American Tribal consultation
- 2. Formal presentations to:
  - a. Construction industry consultation
  - b. Academia
  - c. Utilities
  - d. Finance community
  - e. Material suppliers
- 3. Local media response
- 4. Stakeholder updates:
  - a. La Paz
  - b. Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT)
  - c. Representation & input to
  - d. Quartzite Board of Supervisors
  - e. Parker Board of Supervisors
  - f. Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC)
  - g. Arizona Office of Energy Policy
  - h. Governor's office
  - i. GPEC
  - j. Arizona Commerce Authority
  - k. California Energy Commission
  - I. California Public Utilities Commission
  - m. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
  - n. Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR)
  - o. Arizona State Land Department

### 5. Utility presentations

### EnviroMission Project Team



### **Financial Position**

The net liabilities of the consolidated group have decreased by \$248,242 from \$1,465,979 in 30 June 2011 to \$1,217,737 in 30 June 2012.

The consolidated group has increased its borrowings by \$249,819 from \$228,140 in 30 June 2011 to \$477,959 in 30 June 2012.

The directors of the Group remain confident that further capital can be raised in both Australian and US markets to meet the debts of the Group when they fall due and pursue the successful development of solar towers, insuring that the Group can fund its operation and continue as a going concern. The successful completion of these future capital raisings will restore the net asset position of the Group.

### Significant Changes in State of Affairs

In the opinion of the directors, there have been no other significant changes in the Group's state of affairs or principal activities during the twelve months to 30 June 2012.

### **Dividends Paid or Recommended**

No dividends were paid or declared during the financial year.

### **Events after the Reporting Period**

The directors are not aware of any other significant events that have occured after balance date.

### **Information on Directors**

Roger C Davey

Executive Chairman, Chief Executive Officer

B.Bus, CPA, CFTP

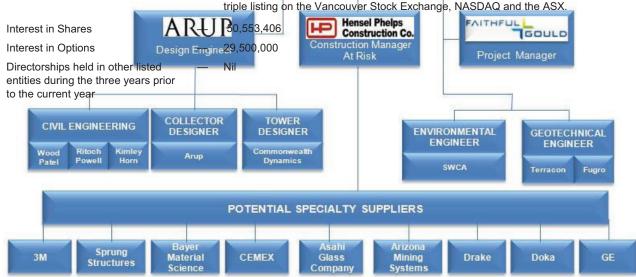
Qualifications Experience

Mr Davey is the executive director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mr
Davey has extensive working knowledge of, and experience in, commodity and financial
risk management.

Mr Davey holds qualifications of Bachelor of Business (Economics/Accounting), Member of Certified Practising Accountants, Member of the Securities Institute of Australia and Member of the Finance and Treasury Association Limited.

AON Project Insurance (now Merrill Lynch) and he was responsible for the creation and development of financial futures operations as managing director of McIntosh Risk Management Ltd. He was also a director of the Sydney Futures Exchange Ltd and Bain Refco.

Commodities Ltd, a large prokerage house owned by Refco Inc. of the USA and Deutsche Bank AG. Mr Davey was responsible for the creation and development of the clearing services offered by Deutsche Bank Australia. He has also been a director and Chief Financial Officer of companies listed in Australia, USA and Canada, one with a



David N Galbally QC Qualifications Experience

- Non-Executive Director
- B Juris LLB
- Mr Galbally has extensive experience in areas of criminal law, white collar crime, corporate law media and sports law. David adds a depth of experience in corporate governance and due diligence processes to the board of EnviroMission.

Mr Galbally is an accredited mediator and also has wide ranging experience in environmental and Occupational Health and Safety matters.

Mr Galbally was a partner in the legal firm of Galbally & O'Bryan from 1977 to 1983, appointed Queens Council in 1996 and partner in the firm Browne and Co from 2000 to 2009. He is currently a partner with Madwicks Lawyers since 2010.

Service to the community is highlighted by Mr Galbally's board appointments that include patron of Mental Health Council of Australia and the Epilepsy Foundation, honorary chair of the board of the Royal Children's Hospital for Hormone Research and President of Alzheimer's.

Interest in Shares — 2,250,000

Interest in Options — 7,800,000

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year GNV Limited

Andrew J Draffin — Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

Qualifications — B.Bus, CA

Experience — Andrew Draffin is a partner of the accounting firm Draffin Walker & Co. He holds a

Bachelor of Commerce and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. Andrew is a director and Chief Financial Officer of both listed and private companies across a broad range of industries. His focus is on financial reporting,

**Hensel Phelps** 

Construction Manage

At Risk

Construction Co.

t**EavinoMission Reject Ceam** and corporate services, areas where he has over 15 years experience.



Interest in Shares
Interest in Options
Project Insurance
Directorships held in other listed

Directorships held in other listed entities during the three years prior to the current year

CIVIL ENGINEERING

— 6,287,428 — 3,528,000

MRI Holdings Limited

GT GreenbergTraurig
Project Attorneys

GOULD

### **Company Secretary**

Mr Andrew Draffin was appointed on 2 March 2009

ni Andrew Drainin was appointed on 2 March 2009.

COLLECTOR TOWER DESIGNER

Arup Commonwealth Dynamics

ENVIRONMENTAL GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

SWCA Terracon Fugro

Project Manager

POTENTIAL SPECIALTY SUPPLIERS

3M Sprung Material Structures Science Company Systems

POTENTIAL SPECIALTY SUPPLIERS

Asahi Arizona Mining Drake Doka GE
Company Systems

### **Meetings of Directors**

During the financial year, 3 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

Roger C Davey David N Galbally QC Andrew J Draffin

Directors' Meetings				
Number eligible to attend	Number attended			
3	3			
3	3			
3	3			

### **Indemnifying Officers or Auditor**

The company has paid a premium of \$12,023 to insure directors against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings arising from their conduct while acting in the capacity of directors of the company, other than conduct involving a wilful breach of duty in relation to the company.

### **Options**

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

Issuing entity	Grant Date	Number of shares under option	Class of shares	Exercise price	Expiry Date
EnviroMission Limited EnviroMission Limited EnviroMission Limited	17 June 2010 17 June 2010 17 June 2010 <b>Env</b> i	32,000,000 19,000,000 <b>iroMissiona4R1:oje</b>	Ordinary Ordinary Ct <b>Team</b>	10 cents 20 cents 5 cents	15 September 2014 15 September 2014 15 September 2014
EnviroMission Limited EnviroMission Limited EnviroMission Limited	2 September 2011 27 September 2011 6 December 2011	2,750,000 833,333 3,461,538	Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary	6 cents 6 cents 5.2	15 September 2014 15 September 2014 15 September 2014 enbergrauf
EnviroMission Limited EnviroMission Limited EnviroMission Limited	ject Insurance 21 February 2012 28 February 2012	43,800,000 1,728,571 6,692,857	Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary	7 cents 7 cents 7 cents	15 September 2014 Attorneys 15 September 2014 15 September 2014
EnviroMission Limited EnviroMission Limited EnviroMission Limited	15 March 2012 5 April 2012 1 May 202U P	3,300,000 1,277 Phensel Phel	Ordinary Ordinary	8 cents 9 cents	15 September 2014 15 September 2014 15 September 2014
	Design Engineer	721;628;723Man	ager	Project Mana	ger
6,073,557 options expire entity within the Group d CIVIL ENGINEERII For details of options iss	ed during the financial year. Turing or since the end of the NG DESIGNER sued to directors and execution miles CO. June 2012, And ordinary shallows	There have been no unissue reporting period.  DESIGNER refer to the commonwealth and the commonwealth are the commonwealth.	ed shares or int	erests under op	tion of any controlled  EOTECHNICAL ENGINEER
No person entitled to explored body corporate.  Sprungstructur	Bayer Material CFM	Asahi Glass	LIERS Arizona		ssue of any other

### **Proceedings on Behalf of Company**

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

### **Non-audit Services**

No non-audit services were provided by the Company's auditors during the financial year.

### **Auditor's Independence Declaration**

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2012 has been received and can be found on page 17 of the Financial Report.

### REMUNERATION REPORT

### Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy of EnviroMission Limited has been designed to align key management personnel (KMP) objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the consolidated group's financial results. The board of EnviroMission Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the high-quality KMP to run and manage the consolidated group, as well as create goal congruence between directors, executives and shareholders.

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for KMP of the consolidated group is as follows:

- The remuneration policy is required to be developed by the Board after seeking professional advice from independent external consultants.
- · Performance incentives are generally only paid once predetermined key performance indicators have been met.
- Incentives paid in the form of options or rights are intended to align the interests of the directors and company with those of the shareholders. In this regard, key management personnel are prohibited from limiting risk attached to those instruments by use of derivatives or other means.

EnviroMission Project Team

The board reviews key management personnel packages annually by reference to the consolidated group's performance, executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors.

The performance of key, in the syment personnel is measured against criteria agreed bi-annually with each executive and is based predominantly on the forecast growth of the consolidated group's profits and shareholders' value. All bonuses and incentives must be linked to predetermined performance criteria. The Board may, however, exercise its discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses and options. Any changes must be justified by reference to measurable performance criteria. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of executives and reward them for performance results leading to long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

All remuneration paid to key manage near the construction Co.

The Board's policy is to remunerate page executive directors at the key traces for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board's policy is to remunerate page executive directors at the key traces for time, commitment and responsibilities.

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for time, commitment and responsibilities. The remuneration committee determines payments to the non-executive directors and reviews their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. Independent external advice is sought when required. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.



### **Performance-based Remuneration**

The KPIs are set annually, with a certain level of consultation with KMP. The measures are specifically tailored to the area each individual is involved in and has a level of control over. The KPIs target areas the Board believes hold greater potential for group expansion and profit, covering financial and non-financial as well as short and long-term goals. The level set for each KPI is based on budgeted figures for the Group and respective industry standards.

In determining whether or not a KPI has been achieved, EnviroMission Limited bases the assessment on audited figures.

### Relationship between Remuneration Policy and Company Performance

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders, directors and executives. Two methods have been applied to achieve this aim, the first being a performance-based bonus based on key performance indicators, and the second being the issue of options to the majority of directors and executives to encourage the alignment of personal and shareholder interests.

The following table shows the gross revenue, profits and dividends for the last five years for the listed entity, as well as the share prices at the end of the respective financial years.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue	108,943	14,050	(98,286)	259,574	49,235
Net Loss	(1,666,848)	(11,634,372)	(4,956,491)	(1,168,726)	(1,599,560)
Share Price at Year-end	5c	5c	2c	2c	4c

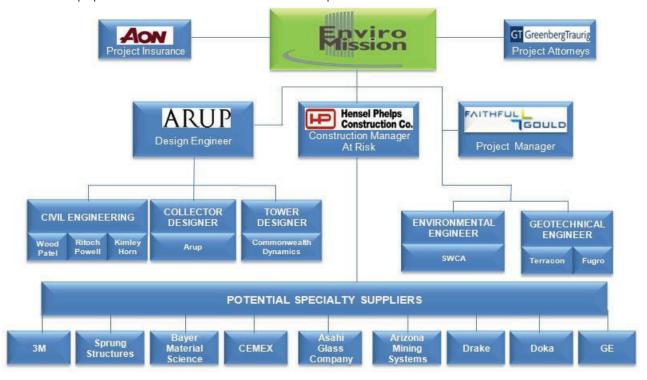
### **Performance Conditions Linked to Remuneration**

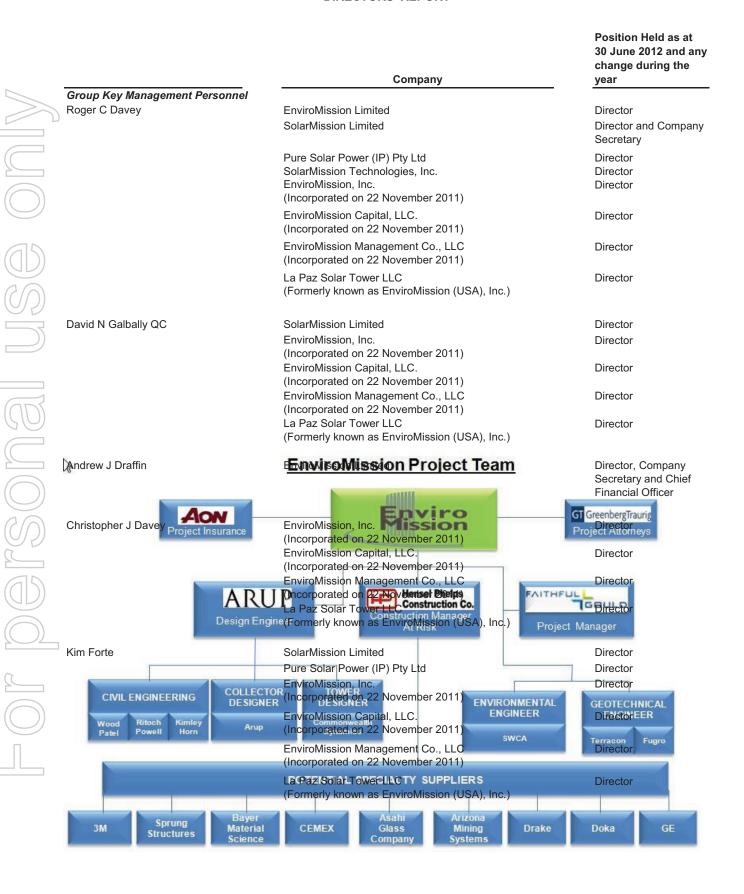
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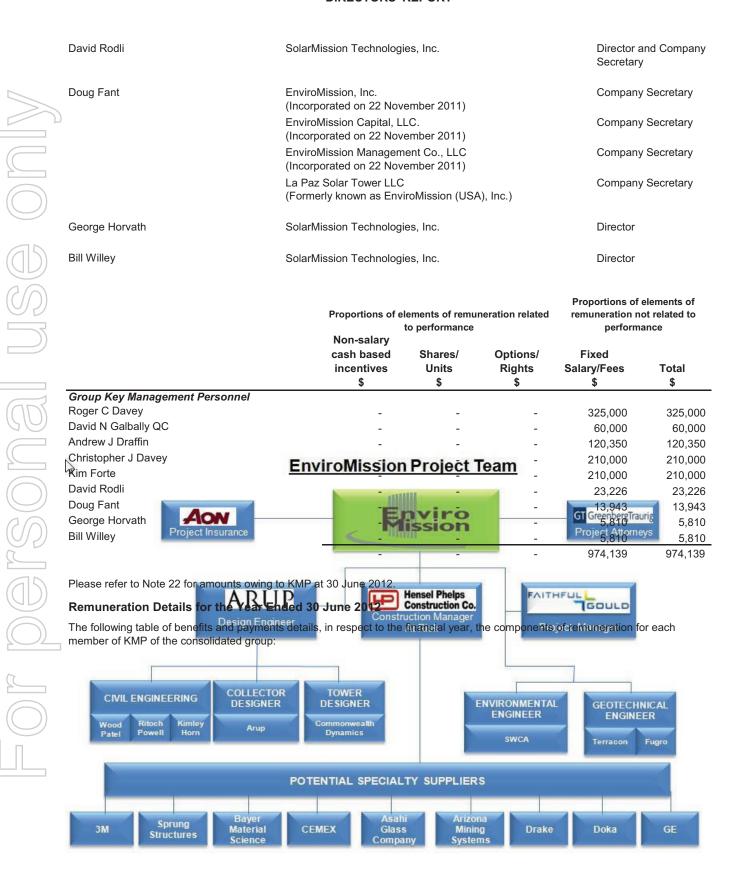
The remuneration of Directors and Key Management Personnel are not linked to the performance of the share price or earnings of the Company.

### **Employment Details of Members of Key Management Personnel**

The following table provides employment details of persons who were, during the financial year, members of key management personnel of the consolidated group, and to the extent different, among the nine Group executives or company executives receiving the highest remuneration. The table also illust provided in the form of options.

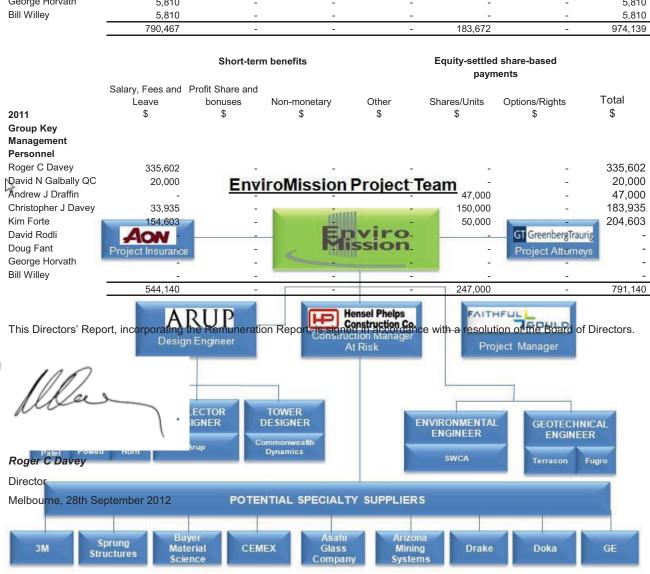






### Table of Benefits and Payments for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Short-term benefits Equity-settled share-based payments						
2012	Salary, Fees and Leave \$	Profit Share and bonuses	Non-monetary \$	Other \$	Shares/Units \$	Options/Rights	Total \$
Group Key Management Personnel	Ψ	v	Ψ	¥	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
Roger C Davey	325,000	-	-	-	-	-	325,000
David N Galbally QC	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Andrew J Draffin	99,350	-	-	-	21,000	-	120,350
Christopher J Davey	210,000	-	-	-	-	-	210,000
Kim Forte	47,328	-	-	-	162,672	-	210,000
David Rodli	23,226	-	-	-	-	-	23,226
Doug Fant	13,943	-	-	-	-	-	13,943
George Horvath	5,810	-	-	-	-	-	5,810
Bill Willey	5,810	-	-	-	-	-	5,810
	790,467	-	-	-	183,672	-	974,139



The Board of directors of the Company have adopted the following set of principles for the corporate governance of the Company. These principles establish the framework of how the board carries out its duties and obligations on behalf of the shareholders.

The ASX Listing Rules require listed companies to include in their annual report a statement disclosing the extent to which they have complied with the ASX Best Practice Recommendations in the reporting period. The recommendations are not prescriptive so that if a company considers that a recommendation is inappropriate having regard to its particular circumstances, the company has the flexibility not to follow it. Where a company has not followed all the recommendations, the annual report must identify which recommendations have not been followed and give reasons for not following them.

The Company has complied with the ASX Best Practice Recommendations except for the circumstances included on pages 15-16 which sets out the ASX Best Practice Recommendations with which the Company has not complied in the reporting period.

Details of the Company's corporate governance practices in the relevant reporting period are set out on the following pages.

### The Board of Directors

### Role of the Board

The primary responsibilities of the board are set out in a written policy and include:

- the establishment of the long term goals of the Company and strategic plans to achieve those goals;
- monitoring the achievement of those goals;
- the review of management accounts and reports to monitor the progress of the Company;
- the review and adoption of budgets for the financial performance of the Company and monitoring the results on a regular basis to assess performance;
- the review and approval of the annual and half-year financial reports;
- nominating and monitoring the external auditor;
- approving all significant business transactions;
- appointing and monitoring senior management;
- all remuneration, development and succession issues; and
- ensuring that the Company has implemented adequate systems of risk management and internal control together with appropriate monitoring of compliance activities.

The Board evaluates this policy on an ongoing basis.

### Board performance review

-Of personal use only

The performance of all directors is assessed through review by the board as a whole of a director's attendance at and involvement in board meetings, their performance and other matters identified by the board or other directors. Significant issues are actioned by the board. Due to the board's assessment of the effectiveness of these processes, the board has not otherwise formalised measures of a director's performance.

The Company has not conducted a performance evaluation of the members of the board during the reporting period; however the board conducts a review of the performance of the Company against its objectives on an ongoing basis.

### **Board composition**

The Directors' Report contains details of the directors' skill, experience and education as set out on page 4 & 5. The Board seeks to establish a Board that consists of directors with an appropriate range of experience, skill, knowledge and vision to enable it to operate the Company's business with excellence. To maintain this, the Company's policy is that executive directors should serve at least 3 years. At the completion of the first 3 years, the position of the director is reviewed to ascertain if circumstances warrant a further term.

At 30 June 2012, the board comprises an executive Chairman, one non independent non-executive director and one independent non-executive director.

The board is primarily responsible for identifying potential new directors but has the option to use an external consulting firm to identify and approach possible new candidates for directorship. The selection of the directors must be approved by the majority of the shareholders.

### Retirement and re-election of directors

The Constitution of the Company requires directors, to retire from office after serving three years service. Directors who have been appointed by the Board during the year are required to retire from office at the next Annual General Meeting. Retiring directors are eligible for re-election by shareholders.

### Independence of directors

The board has reviewed the position and association of each of the three directors in office at the date of this report and considers that one of the directors is independent. In considering whether a director is independent, the board has regard to the independence criteria in ASX Best Practice Recommendations 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 the other directors, as appropriate.

The board considers that Mr Galbally meets the criteria in Principle 2. Mr Galbally 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. Mr Davey and Mr Draffin are directors of a company contracted to provide services to the Company and as such are not considered independent.

### Independent professional advice

With the prior approval of the Chairman, each director has the right to seek independent legal and other professional advice at the Company's expense concerning any aspect of the Company's operations or undertakings in order to fulfil their duties and responsibilities as directors.

### Directors' remuneration

Details of the Company's remuneration policies are included in the "Remuneration Report" section of the Directors' Report.

Non-executive directors may be remunerated by cash benefits alone and will not be provided with retirement benefits (except in exceptional circumstances). Executive directors may be remunerated by fixed remuneration and no termination payments will be agreed other than a reasonable period of notice of termination as detailed in the executive's employment contract. Remuneration is not determined by individual performance.

The Company has provided equity-based remuneration to directors during the year, for details please refer to Remuneration Report contained in the Director's Report.

### **Ethical Standards**

In pursuit of the highest ethical standards, the Company has adopted a Code of Conduct which establishes the standards of behaviour required of directors and employees in the conduct of the Company's affairs. This Code is provided to all directors and employees. The board monitors implementation of this Code. Unethical behaviour is to be reported to the Company's Chairman as soon as practicable.

The Code of Conduct is based on respect for the law, and acting accordingly, dealing with conflicts of interest appropriately, using the Consolidated Groups assets responsibly and in the best interests of the Company, acting with integrity, being fair and honest in dealings, treating other people with dignity and being responsible for actions and accountable for the consequences. The Company's Code of Conduct is available on the Company's website.

### Trading in the Company's securities by directors and employees of the Company

The Board has adopted a policy in relation to dealings in the securities of the Company which applies to all directors and employees. Under the policy, directors are prohibited from short term or "active" trading in the Company's securities and directors and employees are prohibited from dealing in the Company's securities whilst in possession of price sensitive information. The Company's Chairman must also be notified of any proposed transaction.

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

### **Audit Committee**

Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's board, the board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee of the board, however meetings are held regularly during the year between Mr Andrew Draffin, and the Company's auditor to discuss the Company's ongoing activities and to discuss any proposed changes prior to their implementation and to seek advice in relation thereto.

The audit will be rotated as is statutorily required, and the selection of auditor will be based upon industry experience, cost effectiveness and overall potential to provide pro-active assistance to the Company within the bounds of auditor independence requirements.

### **Continuous Disclosure**

The Company has in place a continuous disclosure policy, a copy of which is provided to all Company officers and employees who may from time to time be in the possession of undisclosed information that may be material to the price or value of the Company's securities.

The continuous disclosure policy aims to ensure timely compliance with the Company's continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act 2001 and ASX Listing Rules and ensure officers and employees of the Company understand these obligations.

The procedure adopted by the Company is essentially that any information which may need to be disclosed must be brought to the attention of the Chairman, who in consultation with the board (where practicable) and any other appropriate personnel, will consider the information and whether disclosure is required and prepare an appropriate announcement.

At least once in every 12 month period, the board will review the Company's compliance with this continuous disclosure policy and update it from time to time, if necessary.

### **Shareholders**

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The board aims to ensure that shareholders are kept informed of all major developments affecting the Company. Information is communicated to shareholders as follows:

- as the Company is a disclosing entity, regular announcements are made to the Australian Securities Exchange in accordance
  with the Company's continuous disclosure policy, including half-year reviewed accounts, year end audited accounts and an
  annual report;
- the board ensures the annual report includes relevant information about the operations of the Company during the year, changes in the state of affairs and details of future developments;
- shareholders are advised in writing of key issues affecting the Company by effective use of the Company's share registry;
- any proposed major changes in the Company's affairs are submitted to a vote of shareholders, as required by the Corporations Act 2001;
- the board encourages full participation of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to ensure a high level of accountability
  and identification of the Company's strategies and goals. All shareholders who are unable to attend these meetings are
  encouraged to communicate or ask questions by writing to the Company; and
- the external auditor is required to attend the Annual General Meeting to answer any questions concerning the audit and the
  content of the auditor's report.

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

### **Managing Business Risk**

The Consolidated Group maintains policies and practices designed to identify and manage significant business risks, including:

- regular financial reporting;
- procedures and controls to manage financial exposures and operational risks;
- the Company's business plan;
- corporate strategy guidelines and procedures to review and approve the Company's strategic plans; and
- insurance and risk management programmes which are reviewed by the board.

The board reviews these systems and the effectiveness of their implementation annually and considers the management of risk at its meetings. The Company's risk profile is reviewed annually. The board may consult with the Company's external auditor on external risk matters or other appropriately qualified external consultants on risk generally, as required.

The board receives regular reports about the financial condition and operating results of the Consolidated Group. The Board believes that:

- the Company's financial reports present a true and fair view of the Company's financial condition and operational results and are
  in accordance with relevant accounting standards; and
- the Company's risk management and internal control systems are sound, appropriate and operating efficiently and effectively.

The Chief Executive Officer and the Company Secretary have declared in writing to the board that the Company's financial reports are founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the Board.

#### Internal controls

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Procedures have been established by the board that are designed to safeguard the assets and interests of the Company, and to ensure the integrity of reporting. These include accounting, financial reporting and internal control policies and procedures. To achieve this, the board perform the following procedures:

- ensure appropriate follow-up of significant audit findings and risk areas identified;
- review the scope of the external audit to align it with board requirements; and
- conduct a detailed review of the published accounts.

### **Environmental Regulation**

The Consolidated Group is not subject to any environmental regulations.

### **ASX BEST PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS**

Pursuant to the ASX Listing Rules, the Company advises that it does not comply with the following Best Practice Recommendations, issued by the ASX Corporate Governance Council. Reasons for the Company's non-compliance are detailed below.

Recommendation 2.1: The majority of the board should be independent directors.

Of the three directors only one is considered independent. The board considers that Mr Galbally meets the criteria in Principle 2. Mr Galbally 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. Mr Davey and Mr Draffin are directors of a company contracted to provide services to the Company and as such are not considered independent.

Recommendation 2.2: The Chairman should be an independent director.

The Chairman is a major shareholder of the company and hence is not considered independent. The Board will look to appoint an independent Chairman when a suitable candidate becomes available.

Recommendation 2.3: The roles of the chairman and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual. The role of the chief executive officer is held by Mr Davey who is also the chairman, notwithstanding the Board will look to appoint an independent Chairman when a suitable candidate becomes available.

Recommendation 2.4: The board should establish a Nomination Committee.

The functions to be performed by a nomination committee under the ASX Best Practice Recommendations are currently performed by the full Board and this is reflected in the written policy setting out the responsibilities of the Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Recommendation 2.6: The Company should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 2

One of the matters to be included in the corporate governance section of the annual report pursuant to the *Guide to reporting on Principle 2* is "the names of members of the nomination committee and their attendance at meetings of the committee". As stated in the previous paragraph, the Board does not consider it appropriate for the Company to establish a nomination committee and therefore this information has not been included in the annual report or otherwise made publicly available. In all other respects, the Company has complied with the disclosure requirements contained in the *Guide to reporting on Principle 2* by the inclusion of information in this statement, but has not otherwise made the information publicly available.

Recommendation 4.1: The Board should establish an Audit Committee.

The functions to be performed by an audit committee under the ASX Best Practice Recommendations are currently performed by the full Board and this is reflected in the written policy setting out the responsibilities of the Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee of the Board, however meetings are held between senior management and the auditor regularly during the year to discuss the Company's ongoing activities and to discuss any proposed changes prior to their implementation and to seek advice in relation thereto.

Recommendation 4.2: Structure of the Audit Committee so that it consists of:

- only Non-Executive Directors;
- a majority of Independent Directors;
- an independent Chairperson, who is not chairman of the board;
- at least three members.

As mentioned under Recommendation 4.1, the Board does not consider it appropriate for the Company to establish a sub-committee of the board, therefore the structuring requirements of the Audit Committee are not applicable.

Recommendation 4.3: The Audit Committee should have a formal charter.

As stated above, the functions to be performed by an audit committee under the ASX Best Practice Recommendations are currently performed by the full Board and this is reflected in the written policy setting out the responsibilities of the Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's Board, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee of the Board, however meetings are held between senior management and the auditor regularly during the year to discuss the Company's ongoing activities and to discuss any proposed changes prior to their implementation and to seek advice in relation thereto. In doing so, the Board also adheres to the Company's Code of Conduct and procedures to ensure independent judgement in decision making, as set out in relation to ASX Best Practice Recommendation 2.1. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Recommendation 4.4: Provide the information indicated in "Guide to reporting on Principle 4".

The Guide to reporting on Principle 4 requires that the corporate governance section of the annual report include "details of the names and qualifications of those appointed to the audit committee". As stated in the previous paragraph, the Board does not consider it appropriate for the Company to establish an audit committee and therefore this information has not been included in the annual report. However as the Board fulfils the role of the audit committee, details of the Company's directors and their attendance at Board meetings are set out in the Company's annual report. In all other respects, the Company has complied with the disclosure requirements contained in the "Guide to reporting on Principle 4".

Recommendation 8.1: The Board should establish a Remuneration Committee.

The functions to be performed by a remuneration committee under the ASX Best Practice Recommendations are currently performed by the full board and this is reflected in the written policy setting out the responsibilities of the Board. Having regard to the number of members currently comprising the Company's board, the Board does not consider it appropriate to delegate these responsibilities to a sub-committee. These arrangements will be reviewed periodically by the Board to ensure that they continue to be appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Recommendation 8.3: Provide the information indicated in "Guide to reporting on Principle 8".

One of the matters to be included in the corporate governance section of the annual report pursuant to the *Guide to reporting on Principle 8* is "the names of members of the remuneration committee and their attendance at meetings of the committee". As stated in the previous paragraph, the Board does not consider it appropriate for the Company to establish a remuneration committee and therefore this information has not been included in the annual report. However as the board fulfils the role of the remuneration committee, details of the Company's directors and their attendance at board meetings are set out in the Company's annual report. In all other respects, the Company has complied with the disclosure requirements contained in the "Guide to reporting on Principle 8".



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## AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

### TO THE DIRECTORS OF ENVIROMISSION LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2012 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

MSI RAGG WEIR

**Chartered Accountants** 

I.L. JENKINS

Partner

Melbourne: 28th Septenheu 2012



## ENVIROMISSION LIMITED ABN: 52 094 963 238 AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE

		Consolidate	ed Group
		2012	2011
	Note	\$	\$
Revenue	3	42,879	(81,119)
Other income	3	6,356	343,762
Employee benefits expense		(69,626)	(63,737)
Contracting & consulting costs		(768,062)	(778,246)
Corporate costs		(428,946)	(195,823)
Loss on disposal of shares		(36,912)	(3,069)
Occupancy costs		(90,583)	(74,394)
Travel costs		(21,515)	(17,606)
Borrowing & financing facility costs		-	(150,000)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(144,774)	(108,503)
Audit fees		(29,800)	(30,500)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(1,720)	(5,613)
Finance costs		(56,857)	(3,878)
Loss before income tax expense		(1,599,560)	(1,168,726)
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Loss from continuing operations		(1,599,560)	(1,168,726)
Other comprehensive income:			
Exchange difference on translating foreign controlled entities		32,802	304,195
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		32,802	304,195
Total comprehensive income for the year	4	(1,566,758)	(864,531)
<b>,</b>			
Loss from continuing operations attributed to:			
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Members of parent entity		(1,599,560)	(1,168,726)
		(1,599,560)	(1,168,726)
			<u> </u>
Total comprehensive income attributed to:			
Non-controlling interest		-	-
Members of parent entity		(1,566,758)	(864,531)
		(1,566,758)	(864,531)
		,	, ,
Earnings per share from continuing operations			
Basic earnings per share (cents)	8	(0.43)	(0.35)
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	8	(0.43)	(0.34)
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# ENVIROMISSION LIMITED ABN: 52 094 963 238 AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2012

		Consolidated Group		
		2012	2011	
	Note	\$	\$	
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	9	341,112	3,046	
Trade and other receivables	10	17,537	77,387	
Other assets	14	4,807	20,000	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		363,456	100,433	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	12	777	2,460	
Intangible assets	13	1,107,017	995,622	
Other non-current assets	14	14,925	8,696	
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,122,719	1,006,778	
TOTAL ASSETS		1,486,175	1,107,211	
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payables	15	1,076,821	725,925	
Borrowings	16	477,959		
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,554,780	725,925	
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payables	15	1,149,132	1,619,125	
Borrowings	16		228,140	
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,149,132	1,847,265	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,703,912	2,573,190	
NET ASSETS/ (LIABILITIES)		(1,217,737)	(1,465,979)	
EQUITY				
Issued capital	17	33,035,811	31,220,811	
Reserves	24	460,490	427,688	
Retained earnings		(34,714,038)	(33,114,478)	
TOTAL EQUITY		(1,217,737)	(1,465,979)	

# ENVIROMISSION LIMITED ABN: 52 094 963 238 AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	Ordinary	Accumulated losses	Foreign Currency Translation	Total
		\$	\$	Reserve \$	\$
Consolidated Group  Balance at 1 July 2010		30,215,034	(31,945,752)	123,493	(1,607,225)
Shares issued during the year  Loss attributable to members of parent entity		1,005,777	- (1,168,726)	-	1,005,777 (1,168,726)
Adjustments from translation of foreign controlled entities	24	-	-	304,195	304,195
Balance at 30 June 2011		31,220,811	(33,114,478)	427,688	(1,465,979)
Balance at 1 July 2011		31,220,811	(33,114,478)	427,688	(1,465,979)
Shares issued during the year		1,815,000	-	-	1,815,000
Loss attributable to members of parent entity		-	(1,599,560)	-	(1,599,560)
Adjustments from translation of foreign controlled entities	24	-	-	32,802	32,802
Balance at 30 June 2012		33,035,811	(34,714,038)	460,490	(1,217,737)

# ENVIROMISSION LIMITED ABN: 52 094 963 238 AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

		Consolidate	d Group
	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		285	1,380
Refund of deposit		<u>-</u>	101,004
Payments to suppliers and employees		(996,278)	(13,502)
Payments for income tax expenses	00	(13)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	20a	(996,006)	88,882
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of investments		83,644	-
Payments for intangible assets		(108,375)	(595,622)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment			(1,200)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(24,731)	(596,822)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of shares		1,108,000	400,749
Proceeds from borrowings		249,819	93,244
Repayment of borrowings		_	
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		1,357,819	493,993
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		337,082	(13,947)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	9	3,046	20,461
Effect of exchange rates on cash holdings in foreign		001	(0.406)
currencies	0	984	(3,468)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	9	341,112	3,046

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of EnviroMission Limited and Controlled Entities (the "consolidated group" or "group"). The separate financial statements of the parent entity, EnviroMission Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 28 September 2012 by the directors of the company.

### Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

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

### Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of entities controlled by EnviroMission Limited at the end of the reporting period. A controlled entity is any entity over which EnviroMission Limited has the ability and right to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from the entity's activities.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the Group during the year, the financial performance of those entities is included only for the period of the year that they were controlled. A list of controlled entities is contained in Note 11 to the financial statements.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intragroup balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated group have been eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent, are reported separately within the Equity section of the consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income. The non-controlling interests in the net assets comprise their interests at the date of the original business combination and their share of changes in equity since that date.

### **Business Combinations**

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The acquisition method requires that for each business combination one of the combining entities must be identified as the acquirer (i.e. parent entity). The business combination will be accounted for as at the acquisition date, which is the date that control over the acquiree is obtained by the parent entity. At this date, the parent shall recognise, in the consolidated accounts, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In addition, contingent liabilities of the acquiree will be recognised where a present obligation has been incurred and its fair value can be reliably measured.

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

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

The acquisition of a business may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase.

### Goodwill

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the sum of:

- (i) the consideration transferred;
- (ii) any non-controlling interest; and
- (iii) the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest;

over the acquisition date fair value of net identifiable assets acquired.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements.

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

The amount of goodwill recognised on acquisition of each subsidiary in which the Group holds less than a 100% interest will depend on the method adopted in measuring the non-controlling interest. The Group can elect in most circumstances to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value (full goodwill method) or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the subsidiary's identifiable net assets (proportionate interest method). In such circumstances, the Group determines which method to adopt for each acquisition and this is stated in the respective notes to these financial statements disclosing the business combination.

Under the full goodwill method, the fair value of the non-controlling interests is determined using valuation techniques which make the maximum use of market information where available. Under this method, goodwill attributable to the non-controlling interests is recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Refer to Note 13 for information on the goodwill policy adopted by the Group for acquisitions.

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in investments in associates.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and is allocated to the Group's cash generating units or groups of cash generating units, representing the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored not larger than an operating segment. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill related to the entity disposed of.

Changes in the ownership interests in a subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions and do not affect the carrying amounts of goodwill.

#### Income Tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

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

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

### Property, Plant and Equipment

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

### Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

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

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

#### Depreciation

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

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

### **Class of Fixed Asset**

### **Depreciation Rate**

Plant and equipment

34%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

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

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

### (d) Leases

Leases are classified at their inception as either operating or finance leases based on the economic substance of the agreement so as to reflect the risks and benefits incidental to ownership.

### Operating Leases

The minimum lease payments of operating leases, where the lesser effectively retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis. Contingent rentals are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which they are incurred.

### Finance Leases

Leases which effectively transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Group are capitalised at the present value of the minimum lease payments and disclosed as property, plant and equipment under lease. A lease liability of equal value is also recognised. The consolidated entity has no finance leases as at 30 June 2012.

### **Financial Instruments**

### **Initial Recognition and Measurement**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (i.e. trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss' in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

### **Classification and Subsequent Measurement**

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method, or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

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

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

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

### (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount being included in profit or loss.

### (ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

#### (iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Group's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

### (iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with any remeasurements other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss pertaining to that asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets when they are expected to be sold after 12 months from the end of the reporting period. All other available-for-sale financial assets are classified as current assets.

#### (v) Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

### Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Group recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

### **Financial Guarantees**

Where material, financial guarantees issued that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due are recognised as a financial liability at fair value on initial recognition.

The fair value of financial guarantee contracts has been assessed using a probability-weighted discounted cash flow approach. The probability has been based on:

- the likelihood of the guaranteed party defaulting during the next reporting period;
- the proportion of the exposure that is not expected to be recovered due to the guaranteed party defaulting; and
- the maximum loss exposure if the guaranteed party were to default.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the higher of the best estimate of the obligation in accordance with AASB 137: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation in accordance with AASB 118: Revenue. Where the entity gives guarantees in exchange for a fee, revenue is recognised under AASB 118.

### Derecognition

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

#### (f) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or jointly controlled entities deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

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

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

### Other Intangibles

### **Trademarks & Licences**

Trademarks and licences are recognised at cost of acquisition. Trademarks and licences have a finite life and are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Trademarks and licences are amortised over their useful life ranging from 20 to 25 years.

### Research and development

Expenditure during the research phase of a project is recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project is expected to deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably.

The Company has adopted a policy whereby it will capitalise all costs directly attributable to the Development of the La Paz Solar Tower technology in Arizona. The development phase of the La Paz Solar Power Tower was reached in conjunction with the agreement reached with the Southern California Public Power Authority therefore expenditure incurred after this date will be capitalised in line with the Company's policy. The Intangible Asset created will be subject to continual impairment testing in accordance with AASB 136.

During the previous financial year ended 30 June 2011 the Company has made significant advances in developing the Intellectual Property associated with the licence and rights held by the Company and its Subsidiaries. Further the directors sought and gained an independent valuation to value the intellectual property and licences as they are currently owned by and held by the Company and its Subsidiaries. The independent assessment placed a value of \$60,000,000 on the said Intellectual Property and development rights held through the global licence. The valuation was conducted using a relief from royalties approach that included a probability adjusted net present value of likely future cash flows, based on revenue projections supported by the Power Purchase Agreement with the Southern California Public Power Authority reached during the previous reporting period.

The value of the Intellectual Property and licences is dependent on the ability of the Company to generate income from the asset. No income has been earned from these assets to 30 June 2012 given that they are in the development stage however not withstanding it has an agreement to supply to the Southern California Public Power Authority and its members.

The Company is restricted from recording these assets at their re-valued amount by AASB 138. The standard restricts the Intellectual Property from being re-valued after its initial recognition in the absence of an active market.

### (h) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

### Functional and presentation currency

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

### Transaction and balances

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

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

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

### **Group companies**

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

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

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations with functional currencies other than Australian dollars are recognised in other comprehensive income and included in the foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of financial position. These differences are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed.

### (i) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Group's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

### **Equity-settled compensation**

The Group operates an employee share ownership plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortised over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black –Scholes pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognised for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted is based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

### **Revenue and Other Income**

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

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

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

### (m) Trade and Other Receivables

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

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(f) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

### (n) Trade and Other Payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the consolidated entity. Payables to related parties are carried at the principal amount. Interest, when charged by the lender, is recognised as an expense on an accrual basis.

### (o) Borrowing Costs

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

### Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

### (q) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company's present activities will be funded by existing working capital and by placements and new share issues to sophisticated investors utilising the relevant exemptions granted under ASX Listing Rules. As disclosed in the Directors report, the Company is continuing negotiations to secure project equity finance for its La Paz Solar Tower project, noting that third party legal and banking due diligence is well advanced. The Company is also in discussions to grant development rights to develop Solar Towers in other jurisdictions both outside and within the United States of America. Development rights will not be granted until the prospective recipient can demonstrate an ability to secure a Power Purchase Agreement with a major power utility operating in their jurisdiction and the ability to finance the project at a minimum to a pre feasibility stage. It is proposed that on the successful demonstration of these criteria that the Company will receive a significant fee for granting the development rights and a equity position in the successful recipients project with a ongoing annual licence fee also payable to the Company, all of which will be determined on a case by case basis. Any grant of development rights will be contingent on the prospective developer utilising the current Project Team formed by the Company to manage its La Paz Solar Tower project in order to protect the integrity of the Intellectual Property held by EnviroMission. The Company will be restored to a net asset position in the event that it successfully grants development rights as outlined above.

### (r) Comparative Figures

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

Where the Group has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement of items in the financial statements or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

### (s) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

### **Key Estimates**

(i) Impairment - General

The Group assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Group that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

### (ii) Impairment - Carbon Price

There is presently uncertainty in relation to the impacts of the carbon pricing mechanism recently introduced by the Australian Government. This carbon pricing system could potentially affect the assumptions underlying value-in-use calculations used for asset impairment testing purposes. The consolidated entity has not incorporated the effect of any carbon price implementation in its impairment testing at 30 June 2012.

### **Key Judgments**

(i) Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Loans to subsidiaries and controlled entities were included in receivables of the Parent Entity at balance date. There is an inherent uncertainty that these amounts will not be collectable when called, therefore a provision for impairment was made against these receivables.

### New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the Group. The Group has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The Group's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the Group but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) and AASB 2010–7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010) [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 101, 102, 108, 112, 118, 120, 121, 127, 128, 131, 132, 136, 137, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 5, 10, 12, 19 & 127] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

These Standards are applicable retrospectively and include revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments.

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

- simplifying the classifications of financial assets into those carried at amortised cost and those carried at fair value;
- simplifying the requirements for embedded derivatives;
- removing the tainting rules associated with held-to-maturity assets:
- removing the requirements to separate and fair value embedded derivatives for financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- allowing an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for
  trading in other comprehensive income. Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or
  loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument;
- requiring financial assets to be reclassified where there is a change in an entity's business model as they are initially classified based on: (a) the
  objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows; and
- requiring an entity that chooses to measure a financial liability at fair value to present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in
  the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, except when that would create an accounting mismatch. If such a mismatch would
  be created or enlarged, the entity is required to present all changes in fair value (including the effects of changes in the credit risk of the liability)
  in profit or loss.

The Group has not yet been able to reasonably estimate the impact of these pronouncements on its financial statements.

 AASB 2010–8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets [AASB 112] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012).

This Standard makes amendments to AASB 112: Income Taxes and incorporates Interpretation 121: Income Taxes – Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets into AASB 112.

Under the current AASB 112, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets depends on whether an entity expects to recover an asset by using it or by selling it. The amendments introduce a presumption that an investment property is recovered entirely through sale. This presumption is rebutted if the investment property is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

The amendments are not expected to significantly impact the Group.

AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11: Joint Arrangements, AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, AASB 127: Separate Financial Statements (August 2011), AASB 128: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (August 2011) and AASB 2011–7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2009–11, 101, 107, 112, 118, 121, 124, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 5, 9, 16 & 17] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

AASB 10 replaces parts of AASB 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (March 2008, as amended) and Interpretation 112: Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. AASB 10 provides a revised definition of control and additional application guidance so that a single control model will apply to all investees.

The Group has not yet been able to reasonably estimate the impact of this Standard on its financial statements.

AASB 11 replaces AASB 131: Interests in Joint Ventures (July 2004, as amended). AASB 11 requires joint arrangements to be classified as either 'joint operations' (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities) or 'joint ventures' (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement). Joint ventures are required to adopt the equity method of accounting (proportionate consolidation is no longer allowed).

AASB 12 contains the disclosure requirements applicable to entities that hold an interest in a subsidiary, joint venture, joint operation or associate.

AASB 12 also introduces the concept of a 'structured entity', replacing the 'special purpose entity' concept currently used in Interpretation 112, and requires specific disclosures in respect of any investments in unconsolidated structured entities. This Standard will affect disclosures only and is not expected to significantly impact the Group.

To facilitate the application of AASBs 10, 11 and 12, revised versions of AASB 127 and AASB 128 have also been issued. These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the Group.

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011–8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 [AASB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 2009–11, 2010–7, 101, 102, 108, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 1004, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 131 & 132] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

AASB 13 defines fair value, sets out in a single Standard a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurement

### AASB 13 requires:

- · inputs to all fair value measurements to be categorised in accordance with a fair value hierarchy; and
- enhanced disclosures regarding all assets and liabilities (including, but not limited to, financial assets and financial liabilities) to be measured at fair value.

These Standards are not expected to significantly impact the Group.

AASB 2011–9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income [AASB 1, 5, 7, 101, 112, 120, 121, 132, 133, 134, 1039 & 1049] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2012).

The main change arising from this Standard is the requirement for entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently.

This Standard affects presentation only and is therefore not expected to significantly impact the Group.

AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) and AASB 2011–10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) [AASB 1, AASB 8, AASB 101, AASB 124, AASB 134, AASB 1049 & AASB 2011–8 and Interpretation 14] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

These Standards introduce a number of changes to accounting and presentation of defined benefit plans. The Group does not have any defined benefit plans and so is not impacted by the amendment.

AASB 119 (September 2011) also includes changes to the accounting for termination benefits that require an entity to recognise an obligation for such benefits at the earlier of:

- (i) for an offer that may be withdrawn when the employee accepts;
- (ii) for an offer that cannot be withdrawn when the offer is communicated to affected employees; and
- (iii) where the termination is associated with a restructuring of activities under AASB 137: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, and if earlier than the first two conditions when the related restructuring costs are recognised.

The Group has not yet been able to reasonably estimate the impact of these changes to AASB 119.

### Note 2 Parent Information

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Standards.		
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION		
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	86,508	2,576
Trade and other receivables	17524	71,489
Prepayments	4,807	20,000
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	108,839	94,065
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Other financial assets	101	115
Property, plant and equipment	777	1,077
Intangible assets	925,251	925,251
Other non-current assets	8,774	8,696
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	934,903	935,139
TOTAL ASSETS	1,043,742	1,029,204
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	762,203	683,643
Borrowings	422,838	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,185,041	683,643
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	642,900	797,464
Borrowings		179,232
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	642,900	976,696
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,827,941	1,660,339
NET ASSETS	(784,199)	(631,135)
26		
EQUITY		
Issued Capital	33,035,811	31,220,811
Retained earnings	(33,820,010)	(31,851,946)
Parent Interest	(784,199)	(631,135)
Non-controlling interest	(70.4.400)	(004 405)
TOTAL EQUITY	(784,199)	(631,135)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Loss for the year	(1,968,064)	(1,199,977)
Total comprehensive income	(1,968,064)	(1,199,977)
·		

### Guarantees

EnviroMission Limited has not entered into any guarantees, in the current or previous financial year, in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries.

### Contingent liabilities

At 30 June 2012 EnviroMission Limited had not entered into any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (2011: Nil).

### Note 3 Revenue and Other Income

	Consolidate	•
(a) Revenue from continuing operations	2012 \$	2011 \$
Sales revenue	*	•
— sale of goods	-	_
provision of services		
	-	-
Other revenue		
interest received from financial institutions (total interest on financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss)	363	1,449
Refund of deposit	_	101,051
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	41,075	(193,910)
<ul> <li>Realised foreign exchange gain/(loss)</li> </ul>	1,441	10,291
Total revenue	42,879	(81,119)
Other income		
other income	6,356	343,762
Total other income	6,356	343,762
Note 4 Loss for the Year		
	Consolidate	d Group
		u Gioub
Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following		
Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:	2012	2011
		·
specific expenses:  (a) Expenses	2012	2011
specific expenses:	2012	2011
specific expenses:  (a) Expenses  Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	2012 \$	2011
specific expenses:  (a) Expenses  Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss  Related parties	<b>2012</b> \$ 19,174	2011 \$
specific expenses:  (a) Expenses  Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss  — Related parties  — Other persons	<b>2012</b> \$ 19,174 37,683	2011 \$ - 3,878
specific expenses:  (a) Expenses  Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss  — Related parties  — Other persons  Total finance cost	2012 \$ 19,174 37,683 56,857	2011 \$ - 3,878 3,878
specific expenses:  (a) Expenses  Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss  — Related parties  — Other persons  Total finance cost  Foreign currency translation gain/ (losses)	2012 \$ 19,174 37,683 56,857 42,516	2011 \$ 3,878 3,878 (183,619)
specific expenses:  (a) Expenses  Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss  — Related parties  — Other persons Total finance cost  Foreign currency translation gain/ (losses)  Depreciation on property, plant & equipment	2012 \$ 19,174 37,683 56,857 42,516 1,720	2011 \$ 3,878 3,878 (183,619) 5,613
specific expenses:  (a) Expenses  Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss  — Related parties  — Other persons Total finance cost  Foreign currency translation gain/ (losses)  Depreciation on property, plant & equipment	2012 \$ 19,174 37,683 56,857 42,516 1,720	2011 \$ 3,878 3,878 (183,619) 5,613
specific expenses:  (a) Expenses  Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss  — Related parties  — Other persons Total finance cost  Foreign currency translation gain/ (losses)  Depreciation on property, plant & equipment  Employee benefits expense	2012 \$ 19,174 37,683 56,857 42,516 1,720	2011 \$ 3,878 3,878 (183,619) 5,613
specific expenses:  (a) Expenses  Interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss  — Related parties  — Other persons Total finance cost  Foreign currency translation gain/ (losses)  Depreciation on property, plant & equipment  Employee benefits expense  Rental expense on operating leases	2012 \$ 19,174 37,683 56,857 42,516 1,720 69,626	2011 \$ 3,878 3,878 (183,619) 5,613 63,737

#### Note 5 Income Tax Expense

Short-term benefits Equity-based payments Total KMP compensation

						Consolidate 2012 \$	ed Group 2011 \$
(a)	The prima facie income tax expense on pre tax according income tax expense (benefit) in the financial statement		nciles to the			*	·
	Loss from continuing operations before income tax a	at 30% (2011: 30°	%):			(479,868)	(350,618)
	Add: Tax effect of:						
	Non-deductible expenses     Provision for doubtful debts					19,928 289,847	113,335 27,723
						(170,093)	(209,560)
	Less: Tax effect of:						
0	<ul> <li>Deductible black hole expenditure</li> <li>Write-downs to recoverable amounts</li> </ul>					88,852 -	92,082 121,827
	<ul> <li>Income tax losses carried forward not taken up Income tax expense</li> </ul>					(258,945)	(423,469)
(0)	moone tax expense						
	Future income tax benefits not brought to account as	s deferred tax ass	sets			7,658,082	7,399,137
(b)	Tax effects relating to each component of other com	prehensive incon	ne:				
			2012			2011	
M		Before-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	Net-of-tax amount	Before-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	Net-of-tax amount
90	Consolidated Group	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Exchange differences on translating foreign controlled						
	entities	32,802 32,802		32,802 32,802	304,195 304,195	<u> </u>	304,195 304,195
		32,002		02,002	304,133		004,100
Mot							
////	e 6 Key Management Personnel Compensa	tion					
Refe	e 6 Key Management Personnel Compensa er to the Remuneration Report contained in the Direct nagement personnel (KMP) for the year ended 30 Jun	tors' Report for de	etails of the remune	eration paid or pa	yable to each m	ember of the Grou	p's key
Refe	er to the Remuneration Report contained in the Direct	tors' Report for de le 2012.			yable to each m	ember of the Grou	p's key
Refe	er to the Remuneration Report contained in the Direct nagement personnel (KMP) for the year ended 30 Jun	tors' Report for de le 2012.			yable to each m	Consolidate	ed Group
Refe	er to the Remuneration Report contained in the Direct nagement personnel (KMP) for the year ended 30 Jun	tors' Report for de le 2012.			yable to each m		

247,000 791,140

183,672 974,139

#### **KMP Options and Rights Holdings**

11,167,857 options were issued to Key Management Personnel during the year in satisfaction of the Company's obligation to pay outstanding invoices for services provided. These options were approved for issue by shareholders of the Company at its last AGM. All options issued to Key Management Personnel as a result of debt conversions were issued in compliance with ASX Listing Rule 7.4 and will be ratified at the next AGM of the Company.

.34,00,000 bonus options were granted to KMPS during the financial year. The directors have determined that the fair value of all the options issued are \$Nil.

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The number of options over ordinary shares held during the financial year by each KMP of the Group is as follows:

30 June 2012	Balance at beginning of vear	Issued during the year	during the vear	Lapsed during the year	Balance at end of year
Roger C Davey	17,500,000	12,000,000	-	-	29,500,000
David N Galbally QC	4,000,000	3,800,000	-	-	7,800,000
Andrew J Draffin	1,228,000	2,300,000	-	-	3,528,000
Christopher J Davey	11,000,000	10,500,000	-	-	21,500,000
Kim Forte	12,000,000	12,625,000	-	-	24,625,000
David Rodli	-	942,857	-	-	942,857
Doug Fant	1,750,000	3,000,000	-	-	4,750,000
George Horvath	-	-	-	-	-
Bill Willey	<u> </u>	-	-	-	
	47,478,000	45,167,857	-	-	92,645,857
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>		

30 June 2011

Roger C Davey
David N Galbally QC
Andrew J Draffin
Christopher J Davey
Kim Forte
David Rodli
Doug Fant
George Horvath
Bill Willey

Balance at beginning of year	Issued during the year	Exercised during the year	Lapsed during the year	Balance at end of year
17,500,000	-	_	-	17,500,000
4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000
1,228,000	-	-	-	1,228,000
11,000,000	-	-	-	11,000,000
12,000,000	-	-	-	12,000,000
-	-	-	-	-
1,750,000	-	-	-	1,750,000
-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
47,478,000	-	-	-	47,478,000

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#### **KMP Shareholdings**

The number of ordinary shares in EnviroMission Limited held by each KMP of the Group during the financial year is as follows:

The number of ordinary shares in Environission Limited held by each KMP of the Group during the financial year is as follows:					
	Balance at beginning of	Granted as remuneration during the	Issued on exercise of options during	Other changes during the	Balance at end
30 June 2012	year	year	the year	year	of year
Roger C Davey	46,553,406	-	-	4,000,000	50,553,406
David N Galbally QC	650,000	-	-	1,600,000	2,250,000
Andrew J Draffin	5,687,428	-	-	600,000	6,287,428
Christopher J Davey	22,866,001	-	-	(148,023)	22,717,978
Kim Forte	10,304,200	-	-	7,814,286	18,118,486
David Rodli	11,688,000	-	-	(2,534,720)	9,153,280
Doug Fant	2,049,998	-	-	-	2,049,998
George Horvath	2,899,200	-	-	-	2,899,200
Bill Willey	2,899,200	-	-	(300,000)	2,599,200
Guoxiang Ma	14,663,276	-	-	-	14,663,276
	120,260,709	-	-	11,031,543	131,292,252
		Granted as	Issued on		
	Balance at	remuneration	exercise of	Other changes	
39 June 2011	beginning of	during the	options during	during the	Balance at end
Roger C Davey	<b>year</b> 46,553,406	year	the year	year	<b>of year</b> 46,553,406
David N Galbally QC	, ,	-	-	-	, ,
Andrew J Draffin	650,000	-	-	2 007 400	650,000
Christopher J Davey	1,880,000	-	-	3,807,428	5,687,428
Kim Forte	22,866,001	-	-	-	22,866,001
	10,304,200	-	-	-	10,304,200
David Rodli	11,688,000	-	-	-	11,688,000

## Other KMP Transactions

Doug Fant

Bill Willey

Guoxiang Ma

George Horvath

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described in the tables above.

For details of other transactions with KMP, refer to Note 22: Related Party Transactions.

Note 7 Auditors' Remuneration

Consolidated Group 2012 2011 \$ \$

Remuneration of the auditor of the parent entity for:

— auditing or reviewing the financial report 29,800 30,500

2,049,998

2,899,200

2,899,200

14,663,276

116,453,281

2,049,998

2,899,200

2,899,200

14,663,276

120,260,709

3,807,428

#### Note 8 Earnings per Share

		Consolidate 2012	ed Group 2011
		\$	\$
(a)	Reconciliation of earnings to profit or loss		
	Net loss for the year	(1,599,560)	(1,168,726)
	Loss used to calculate basic and dilutive EPS	(1,599,560)	(1,168,726)
		No.	No.
(p)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in		
	calculating basic EPS	372,371,515	335,085,618
	Weighted average number of dilutive options outstanding	-	
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year used in		
	calculating dilutive EPS	372,371,515	335,085,618
	Dilutive earnings per share is calculated after classifying all unlisted options on issue remaining unconverted at 30 June 2	2012 as potential or	rdinary shares.
200	At 30 June 2012, the Company had on issue 121,628,723 unlisted options over unissued capital and had incurred a net I	oss. Unlisted option	ns are not
$\bigcup (J/J)$	considered dilutive and have not been included in the calculations of diluted earnings per share.		

Note 9	Cash and Cash Equivalents			
		Note	Consolidate	d Group
			2012 \$	2011 \$
	ank and on hand		341,112	3,046
Short-term	bank deposits	23	341,112	3,046
		23	341,112	3,046

#### Note 10 Trade and Other Receivables

	Note	Consolidate	Consolidated Group	
		2012 \$	2011 \$	
CURRENT		•	·	
GST receivable		17,524	71,489	
Other receivables		13	5,898	
Total current trade and other receivables	23	17,537	77,387	

#### (a) Provision For Impairment of Receivables

Current trade and term receivables are non-interest bearing loans and generally on 30-day terms. Non-current trade and term receivables are assessed for recoverability based on the underlying terms of the contract. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that an individual trade or term receivable is impaired. No provision for impairment has been recognised for the year.

### Credit risk

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counter party or group of counter parties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 10. The class of assets described as Trade and Other Receivables is considered to be the main source of credit risk related to the Group.

On a geographic basis, the Group has credit risk exposures in both Australia and the United States of America given the substantial operations in those regions. The Group's exposure to credit risk for receivables at the end of the reporting period in those regions is as follows:

	2012	2011
AUD	\$	\$
Australia	17,524	71,489
United States of America	13	5,898
	17.537	77.387

**Consolidated Group** 

The following table details the Group's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled with the terms and conditions agreed between the Group and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Group.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

Consolidated Group		Past due and		Past due but (days o	not impaired verdue)		Within initial
75	Gross Amount	impaired	<30	31-60	61-90	>90	trade terms
2012	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and term receivables	17,524	-	-	-	-	-	17,524
Other receivables	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17,537	-	-	-	-	-	17,524

Consolidated Group		Past due and			not impaired verdue)		Within initial
	Gross Amount	impaired	<30	31-60	61-90	>90	trade terms
2011	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade and term receivables	71,489	-	-	-	-	-	71,489
Other receivables	5,898	-	-	-	-	5,898	_
Total	77,387	-	-	-	-	5,898	71,489

Neither the Group nor parent entity holds any financial assets with terms that have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

	Consolidate	a Group
	2012	2011
Note	\$	\$
	17,537	77,387
_	-	
23	17,537	77,387
		Note \$ 17,537

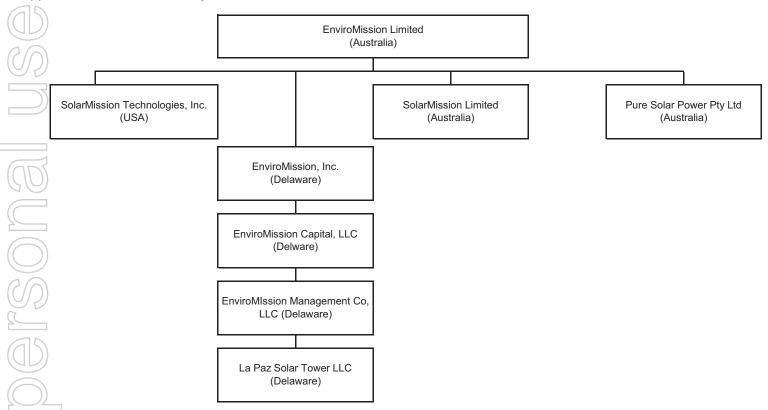
#### Note 11 Controlled Entities

During the financial year, the Company reorganised its group structure to enhance its strategy in the development of Solar Towers in the United State of America by acquiring three Delaware corporations, namely EnviroMlssion, Inc., EnviroMission Capital, LLC. and EnviroMission Management Co., LLC. On 22 November 2011, the Company contributed 100% of shares of its wholly-owned subsidiary EnviroMission (USA), Inc. to EnviroMission, Inc., a newly formed Delaware corporation ("EVM Inc."), in exchange for 100% of owenership interest in EVM Inc.. On the same date, EVM Inc. converted its wholly-owned subsidiary EnviroMission (USA), Inc. to a Delaware limited liability company named La Paz Solar Tower LLC ("LPST").

On 22 November 2011, EVM Inc. contributed 100% of shares of its wholly-owned subsidiary LPST to a newly formed Delaware limited liability company EnviroMission Management Co., LLC ("EVM Mgt"), in exchange for 100% of ownership interest in EVM Mgt.

On 22 November 2011, EVM Inc. contributed 100% of shares of its wholly-owned subsidiary EVM Mgt to a newly formed Delaware limited liability company EnviroMission Capital, LLC ("EVM Capital"), in exchange for 100% of ownership interest in EVM Capital.

#### (a) The new structure of the Group is as follow:



### (b) Controlled Entities Consolidated

		Country of Incorporation	Percentage Ov	vned (%)*
			2012	2011
	Subsidiaries of EnviroMission Limited:			
)	SolarMission Limited	Australia	100%	100%
	Pure Solar Power (IP) Pty Ltd1	Australia	100%	100%
	SolarMission Technologies, Inc.	United States of America	58.92%	58.92%
	EnvioMission, Inc. <sup>1</sup>	United States of America	100%	-
	EnviroMission Capital, LLC.1	United States of America	100%	-
	EnviroMission Management Co., LLC. <sup>1</sup>	United States of America	100%	-
	La Paz Solar Tower, LLC. <sup>2</sup> (Formerly known as		4000/	4000/
	EnviroMission (USA), Inc.)	United States of America	100%	100%

<sup>\*</sup> Percentage of voting power is in proportion to ownership

<sup>1</sup> Subsidiaries were formed as Delaware limited liability companies and acquired by the Group on 22 November 2011.

<sup>2</sup> La Paz Solar Tower LLC. was formerly known as EnviroMission (USA), Inc.

**Consolidated Group** 

#### Note 12 Property, Plant and Equipment

		•
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment:		
At cost	163,752	163,752
Accumulated depreciation	(162,975)	(161,292)
Accumulated impairment losses		
Total plant and equipment	777	2,460
(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts		
Movements in carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end	of the current financial v	ear.
and single-sing and an easily my amounts for easily states of property, plant and equipment some single-sing and an easily	•	-
	Plant and	Total
	Equipment \$	\$
Consolidated Group:	Ψ	Ψ
Balance at 1 July 2010	7,495	7,495
Additions	1,200	1,200
Disposals	1,200	1,200
	(F. C12)	(F. C12)
Depreciation expense	(5,613)	(5,613)
Capitalised borrowing costs and depreciation	(622)	(622)
Balance at 30 June 2011	2,460	2,460
Balance as at 1 July 2011	2,460	2,460
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(1,720)	(1,720)
Foreign exchange gain due to translation of fixed asset of foreign subsidiary	37	37
Balance at 30 June 2012	777	777

**Consolidated Group** 

2011

2012

707.017

400.000

#### Note 13 Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Impairment losses

Closing value at 30 June 2012

Cost		5,919,752	5,919,752
Accumulated impaired losses		(5,919,752)	(5,919,752)
Net carrying amount		-	_
Trademarks and licences			
Cost		10,552,284	10,552,284
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses		(10,152,284)	(10,152,284)
Net carrying amount	•	400,000	400,000
	•	,	,
Development costs			
Cost		707,017	595,622
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses		-	
Net carrying amount		707,017	595,622
$(\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{O})$			
Total intangibles	:	1,107,017	995,622
Movements in Carrying Amounts	Co	nsolidated Group	.,
inovenients in ourlying Amounts	00	nsondated Group	).
movements in ourlying Amounts	Development	Trademarks &	).
movements in ourlying Amounts		•	Total
and the state of t	Development	Trademarks &	
Year ended 30 June 2011	Development Costs	Trademarks & Licences	Total
	Development Costs	Trademarks & Licences	Total
Year ended 30 June 2011	Development Costs	Trademarks & Licences \$	Total \$
Year ended 30 June 2011 Balance at the beginning of year	Development Costs \$	Trademarks & Licences \$	Total \$ 400,000
Year ended 30 June 2011 Balance at the beginning of year Additions	Development Costs \$	Trademarks & Licences \$	Total \$ 400,000
Year ended 30 June 2011 Balance at the beginning of year Additions Disposals	Development Costs \$	Trademarks & Licences \$	Total \$ 400,000
Year ended 30 June 2011 Balance at the beginning of year Additions Disposals Amortisation charge	Development Costs \$	Trademarks & Licences \$	Total \$ 400,000
Year ended 30 June 2011 Balance at the beginning of year Additions Disposals Amortisation charge impairment losses	Development Costs \$ - 595,622	Trademarks & Licences \$ 400,000	Total \$ 400,000 595,622 - - -
Year ended 30 June 2011 Balance at the beginning of year Additions Disposals Amortisation charge impairment losses  Year ended 30 June 2012	Development Costs \$ - 595,622 - - - 595,622	Trademarks & Licences \$ 400,000 400,000	Total \$ 400,000 595,622 - - - - - 995,622
Year ended 30 June 2011 Balance at the beginning of year Additions Disposals Amortisation charge impairment losses  Year ended 30 June 2012 Balance at the beginning of year	Development Costs \$ - 595,622 - - - 595,622	Trademarks & Licences \$ 400,000	Total \$ 400,000 595,622 - - - - - 995,622
Year ended 30 June 2011 Balance at the beginning of year Additions Disposals Amortisation charge impairment losses  Year ended 30 June 2012 Balance at the beginning of year Additions	Development Costs \$ - 595,622 - - - 595,622 595,622 108,375	Trademarks & Licences \$ 400,000 400,000	Total \$ 400,000 595,622 - - - - 995,622 995,622 108,375
Year ended 30 June 2011 Balance at the beginning of year Additions Disposals Amortisation charge Impairment losses  Year ended 30 June 2012 Balance at the beginning of year Additions Foreign exchange gain due to translation of intangibles held by foreign subsidiary	Development Costs \$ - 595,622 - - - 595,622	Trademarks & Licences \$ 400,000 400,000	Total \$ 400,000 595,622 - - - - - 995,622
Year ended 30 June 2011 Balance at the beginning of year Additions Disposals Amortisation charge impairment losses  Year ended 30 June 2012 Balance at the beginning of year Additions	Development Costs \$ - 595,622 - - - 595,622 595,622 108,375	Trademarks & Licences \$ 400,000 400,000	Total \$ 400,000 595,622 - - - - 995,622 995,622 108,375

The Company has adopted a policy whereby it will capitalise all costs directly attributable to the Development of the La Paz Solar Tower technology in Arizona. The development phase of the La Paz Solar Power Tower was reached in conjunction with the agreement reached with the Southern California Public Power Authority therefore expenditure incurred after this date will be capitalised in line with the Company's policy. The Intangible Asset created will be subject to continual impairment testing in accordance with AASB 136.

During the previous financial year ended 30 June 2012 the Company has made significant advances in developing the Intellectual Property associated with the licence and rights held by the Company and its Subsidiaries. Further the directors sought and gained an independent valuation to value the intellectual property and licences as they are currently owned by and held by the Company and its Subsidiaries. The independent assessment placed a value of \$60,000,000 on the said Intellectual Property and development rights held through the global licence. The valuation was conducted using a relief from royalties approach that included a probability adjusted net present value of likely future cash flows, based on revenue projections supported by the Power Purchase Agreement with the Southern California Public Power Authority reached during the previous reporting period.

The value of the Intellectual Property and licences is dependent on the ability of the Company to generate income from the asset. No income has been earned from these assets to 30 June 2012 given that they are in the development stage however not withstanding it has an agreement to supply to the Southern California Public Power Authority and its members.

The Company is restricted from recording these assets at their re-valued amount by AASB 138. The standard restricts the Intellectual Property from being re-valued after its initial recognition in the absence of an active market.

## Note 14 Other Assets

		Consolidated	•
		2012	2011
CURRENT		\$	\$
Prepayments		4,807	20,000
Trepayments		4,807	20,000
		· ·	<u> </u>
NON-CURRENT			
Rental bond deposit		14,925	8,696
		14,925	8,696
Note 15 Trade and Other Payables			
		Consolidate	d C
		Consolidated	2011
		\$	\$
CURRENT		•	•
Unsecured liabilities			
Trade payables		858,926	659,471
Sundry payables and accrued expenses		27,548	-
Amounts payable to related parties			
<ul> <li>other related parties</li> </ul>		127,248	-
key management personnel		44,099	37,755
key management personnel entities		19,000	28,699
		1,076,821	725,925
Mail autoprium			
NON-CURRENT			
Unsecured liabilities			004.070
Trade payables Sundry payables and accrued expenses		- 1,347	224,673 1,387
Amounts payable to related parties		1,547	1,307
other related parties		_	10,729
key management personnel		421,878	441,358
key management personnel entities		725,907	940,978
		1,149,132	1,619,125
an			
		Consolidated	
(JD)		2012 \$	2011 \$
(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		Φ	Ψ
Trade and other payables			
— Total current		1,076,821	725,925
— Total non-current		1,149,132	1,619,125
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	23	2,225,953	2,345,050
Note 16 Borrowings			
	** 4		
	Note	Consolidated	d Group 2011
		\$	\$
		Ŧ	•
CURRENT			
Unsecured liabilities		477,959	
Total current borrowings	23	477,959	
NON CURRENT			
NON-CURRENT Unsecured liabilities		_	228,140
Total non-current borrowings	23		228,140
rotal non-ourtent borrowings	23		220,140

# Note 17 Issued Capital

_		Consolidat 2012	2011
400	200 040 (0044 040 444 700) (	\$	\$
402,	832,946 (2011: 348,444,792) fully paid ordinary shares.	33,035,811 33.035.811	31,220,811 31,220,811
		33,035,611	31,220,611
The	company has authorised share capital amounting to 402,832,946 ordinary shares.		
		Consolidat	ed Group
(a)	Ordinary Shares	2012	2011
$((\ \ ))$		No.	No.
	At the beginning of the reporting period	348,444,792	324,928,382
	Shares issued during the year	54,388,154	23,516,410
(15)	At the end of the reporting period	402,832,946	348,444,792
	Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the parent entity in proportion to the nurshareholders meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder		
(p)	Options		
	66,944,077 options were issued during the reporting period. Refer to the Directors Report for details on issue, price	and expiry.	
(c)	Capital Management  Management control the capital of the group in order to maintain a good debt to equity ratio, provide the shareholde that the group can fund its operations and continue as a going concern. As noted in the Directors' report the Compa entities to raise substantial capital for the Group. The successful completion of these future capital raisings will rest Company.	any is in negotiations wi	th various
	The Group's debt and capital includes ordinary share capital, redeemable preference shares, convertible preference supported by financial assets.	e shares and financial li	abilities,
	There are no externally imposed capital requirements.		
	Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Group's financial risks and adjusting its cap these risks and in the market. These responses include the management of debt levels, distributions to shareholder	•	e to changes in
20	There have been no changes in the strategy adopted by management to control the capital of the Group since the	orior year.	
(U/J)		Consolidat	ed Group
		2012	2011
	Note	·	\$
(1)	Total borrowings 15, 16		2,573,190
((  ))	Less cash and cash equivalents 9	(341,112)	(3,046)
	Net debt	2,362,800	2,570,144
	Total equity	1,217,737	1,465,979
	Total capital	3,580,537	4,036,123
7	Gearing ratio	66%	64%

### Note 18 Operating Segments

#### **General Information**

### Identification of reportable segments

The Group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the board of directors (chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

Geographical Segments	Segment Revenues from C External Customers		Carrying Amount of Segment Assets		Acquisitions of Non-current Segment Assets	
	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$
Geographical location:		•	•	Ψ	Ψ	
Australia	42,407	(183,530)	1,043,641	503,838	9,551	9,773
United States of America	(30,084)	99,344	442,534	78,123	-	1,384
(UD)	12.323	(84.186)	1.486.175	581.961	9.551	11.157

The consolidated group has one business segment being the development of solar towers as a source of renewable energy. It operates in two geographical segments, Australia and the United States of America. The consolidated group also holds exclusive licences to development solar towers worldwide.

### Note 19 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

No contingent liabilities or contingent assets existed at the reporting date.

Note 20 Cash Flow Information		
	Consolidate	ed Group
	2012 \$	2011 \$
(a) Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations		
with Profit after Income Tax		
Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(1,599,560)	(1,168,726)
Non-cash flows in operating result:		
Depreciation	1,720	5,613
Equity issues for services provided	707,000	605,028
Net (gain)/loss on revaluation of investment in associate	-	3,069
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	(54,883)	156,927
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	53,621	(38,141)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	15,193	-
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables and accruals	(119,097)	525,112
Cash flow from operations	(996,006)	88,882

#### Note 21 Events After the Reporting Period

The directors are not aware of any other significant events that have occured after balance date.

### Note 22 Related Party Transactions

(a) The Group's main related parties are as follows:

#### **Key Management Personnel:**

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity are considered key management personnel.

For details of disclosures relating to key management personnel, refer to Note 6: Key Management Personnel Compensation.

#### **Other Related Parties**

Other related parties include entities controlled by the ultimate parent entity and entities over which key management personnel have joint control.

#### (b) Transactions with related parties:

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

**Consolidated Group** 

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

		2012 \$	2011 \$
i.))	Director related Company	·	·
	Consultancy fees paid to Mr Roger Davey is paid to Canterbury Mint Pty Ltd, a Company of which Mr Davey is a director and shareholder.		
	T ty Ltd, a Company of which will bavey is a director and shareholder.	325,000	335,602
	Professional fees paid to Mr Andrew Draffin is paid to Draffin Walker & Co., a Company of which Mr Draffin is a director and shareholder.	60,350	47,000
	Directors fees paid to Mr Andrew Draffin is paid to Draffin Walker & Co., a Company of which Mr Draffin is a director and shareholder.	60,000	-
(ii)	Key Management Personnel		
	Consultancy fees paid to Ms Kim Forte is paid to Kim Forte Consulting, a business of which Ms Forte is a director and shareholder.		
(2)	Shareholder.	210,000	204,603
	Consultancy fees paid to Mr Douglas Fant is paid to Law Offices of Douglas V. Fant, a Company of which Mr Fant is a director and shareholder.	13,943	14,400
	Legal fees paid to Mr David Rodli is paid to David Rodli Law Office, a Company of which Mr Rodli is a director and shareholder.	23,226	25,826
(c)	Amount due to related parties as at 30 June 2012		
	Canterbury Mint Pty Ltd.	646,626	657,358
$\mathcal{T}$	Draffin Walker & Co.	79,000	-
	Kim Forte Consulting	19,153	279,373
	Douglas V. Fant	44,099	28,368
	David Rodli Law Office	56,723	29,662

#### Note 23 Financial Risk Management

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

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

		Consolidated Group		
	Note	2012	2011	
Financial Assets	Note	Þ	\$	
Cash and cash equivalents	9	341,112	3,046	
Loans and receivables	10b	17,537	77,387	
Total Financial Assets		358,649	80,433	
Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade and other payables	15a	2,225,953	2,345,050	
Borrowings	16	477,959	228,140	
Total Financial Liabilities		2,703,912	2,573,190	

#### Financial Risk Management Policies

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the consolidated group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to the limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the consolidated groups activities. The consolidated group through their training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

#### Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

The main risks the Group is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

#### Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Group.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that customers and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and includes the utilisation of systems for the approval, granting and renewal of credit limits, the regular monitoring of exposures against such limits and the monitoring of the financial stability of significant customers and counterparties. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment.

Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating.

#### Credit Risk Exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at balance date, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position. Credit risk also arises through the provision of financial guarantees, as approved at Board level, given to parties securing the liabilities of certain subsidiaries.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. However, on a geographic basis, the Group has significant credit risk exposures to Australia and the United States of America given the substantial operations in those regions. Details with respect to credit risk of Trade and Other Receivables is provided in Note 10.

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 10.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Group manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financing activities
- · obtaining funding from a variety of sources
- · maintaining a reputable credit profile
- · managing credit risk related to financial assets
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions

The tables below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflect the earliest contractual settlement dates and do not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

Financial liability and fin	nancial asset ma	turity analysis							
	Within 1	Year	1 to 5 ye	ears	Over 5	years		Tota	I
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011		2012	2011
Consolidated Group	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Financial liabilities due	for payment								
Borrowings	477,959	-	-	228,140	-		-	477,959	228,140
Trade and other									
payables	886,474	659,471	1,347	226,060	-		-	887,821	885,531
Amounts payable to									
related parties	190,347	66,454	1,147,785	1,393,065	-		-	1,338,132	1,459,519
Total contractual									
outflows	1,554,780	725,925	1,149,132	1,847,265	-		-	2,703,912	2,573,190
	Within 1	Year	1 to 5 ye	ears	Over 5	years		Tota	I
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011		2012	2011
Consolidated Group	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Financial Assets - cash	flows realisable								
Cash and cash									
equivalents	341,112	3,046	-	-	-		-	341,112	3,046
Trade, term and loans									
receivables	17,537	77,387	-	-	-		-	17,537	77,387
Total anticipated									
inflows	358,649	80,433	-	-	-		-	358,649	80,433
Net (outflow) / inflow on		·	·	·					
financial instruments	(1,196,131)	(645,492)	(1,149,132)	(1,847,265)	-		-	(2,345,263)	(2,492,757)

#### Market Risk Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed using fixed rate debt where practical. At 30 June 2012 approximately 12% of group debt is fixed at 8%pa and 59% of the group debt is fixed at 12%pa. The remaining debt is interest free.

#### Foreign exchange risk

Exposure to foreign exchange risk may result in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument fluctuating due to movement in foreign exchange rates of currencies in which the Group holds financial instruments which are other than the AUD functional currency of the Group.

Due to instruments held by overseas operations, fluctuation in US Dollars may impact on the Group's financial results unless those exposures are appropriately hedged.

Consolidated Group

The Australian dollar equivalent of foreign currency balances included in the accounts which are not effectively hedged are as follows:

	2012	0044
	2012	2011
		\$
	254,604	470
	6,164	5,898
	-	-
	(369,543)	(42,281)
	(506,332)	(870,670)
_	(615,107)	(906,583)
Average rate	Spot ra	ite
	Average rate	254,604 6,164 - (369,543) (506,332) (615,107) Average rate Spot ra

he following significant exchange rates were applied during the year:	Average rat	Spot rate		
	2012	2011	2012	2011
\$1AUD				
— United States	1.033	0.990	1.016	1.060

#### iii. Price risk

Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices largely due to demand and supply factors for commodities.

#### Sensitivity Analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Group's exposures to changes in interest rates, exchange rates and commodity and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

		Consolidate	a Group
_		Profit	Equity
	Year ended 30 June 2012	\$	\$
	+/- 100 basis points in interest rates	(565)	-
	_ +/- 10% in \$A/\$US	4,252	46,049

))	Consolidate	ed Group
	Profit	Equity
Year ended 30 June 2011	\$	\$
+/- 100 basis points in interest rates	(24)	-
+/- 10% in \$A/\$US	(18,362)	42,769

There have been no changes in any of the methods or assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

#### Fair Values

#### Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgement, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgement and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded.

Differences between fair values and carrying values of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied by the market since their initial recognition by the Group. Most of these instruments which are carried at amortised cost (i.e. term receivables, held-to-maturity assets, loan liabilities) are to be held until maturity and therefore the net fair value figures calculated bear little relevance to the Group.

	Note	Note 2012		2011	
		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Consolidated Group		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	(i)	341,112	341,112	3,046	3,046
Trade and other receivables	(i)	17,537	17,537	77,387	77,387
Total financial assets		358,649	358,649	80,433	80,433
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(i)	2,225,953	2,225,953	2,345,050	2,345,050
Borrowings	(i)	477,959	477,959	228,140	228,140
Total financial liabilities		2,703,912	2,703,912	2,573,190	2,573,190

The fair values disclosed in the above table have been determined based on the following methodologies:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and borrowings are short term instruments in nature whose carrying value is equivalent to fair value. Trade and other payables excludes amounts provided for annual leave, which is outside the scope of AASB 139

#### Note 24 Reserves

#### **Foreign Currency Translation Reserve**

The foreign currency translation reserve records exchange differences arising on translation of a foreign controlled subsidiary. Refer to the Changes in Equity section on page 20 for further details of movement for the reporting period.

# Note 25 Economic Dependency

All subsidiaries and controlled entities are dependent on the Parent Company, EnviroMission Limited.

#### Note 26 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

EnviroMission Limited

**Ground Floor** 

3 Raglan Street

South Melbourne VIC 3205

The principal places of business are:

EnviroMission Limited

Ground Floor

3 Raglan Street

South Melbourne VIC 3205

## ENVIROMISSION LIMITED ABN: 52 094 963 238 AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of EnviroMission Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

- the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 18 to 48 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
  - (a) comply with Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the consolidated group;
- 2. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- the directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

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

Roger C Davey

Director

-Of personal use only

Melbourne, 28th September 2012



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Postal Address: PO Box 325 Hawthorn Victoria 3122

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ENVIROMISSION LIMITED

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

#### Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

#### Auditor's responsibility

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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. Those 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 judgment, 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 of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

#### Independence

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





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Postal Address: PO Box 325 Hawthorn Victoria 3122

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ENVIROMISSION LIMITED

### **Auditor's opinion**

In our opinion:

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

### **Emphasis of Matter**

Without qualification, we draw attention to Note 1(q) to the financial statements that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The ability of the company and its controlled entities to continue as a going concern is dependent upon it continuing to secure sufficient funding from capital raisings by placement and new share issues for it to fund its ongoing activities. If the above capital raisings are not sufficient and the company and its controlled entities are unable to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the normal course of business and at amounts that may be different to those stated in the financial statements.

### Report to the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included on pages 6 to 10 of the director's report for the year ended 30 June 2012. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

### **Auditor's Opinion**

In our opinion the remuneration report of Environission Limited and controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2012 complies with s 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

MSI RAGG WEN

Chartered Accountants

I.L. JENKINS Partner

Meibourne: 4

: LO Justenley 201



# ENVIROMISSION LIMITED ABN: 52 094 963 238 AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LISTED PUBLIC COMPANIES

The following information is current as at 27 September 2012:

#### 1. Shareholding

a. Distribution of Shareholders	No. of holders	No. of ordinary shares
Category (size of holding)		
1 – 1,000	27	11,096
1,001 – 5,000	349	1,192,570
5,001 - 10,000	303	2,629,253
10,001 - 100,000	680	24,477,207
100,001 - and over	264	381,456,152
	1,623	409,766,278

- b. The minimum marketable parcel size is 17,242 shares and he number of shareholdings held in less than marketa parcels is 834 (2011: 852).
- c. The names of the substantial shareholders listed in the holding company's register are:

	Number of Ordinary	% Held
	Fully Paid Shares	of Issued
Shareholder	Held	<b>Ordinary Capital</b>
National Nominees Limited	47,131,936	11.50%
Mr Charles Wells	43,395,850	10.59%
Canterbury Mint Pty Ltd	28,000,000	6.83%

### d. Voting Rights

All shares carry one vote per share without restriction

#### e. 20 Largest Shareholders — Ordinary Shares

). <u> </u>	argest chareflolders — Grainary Chares	Number of Ordinary Fully Paid Shares	% Held of Issued
Nam	ne e	Held	Ordinary Capital
1.	Mr Charles Wells	47,131,936	11.50%
2.	National Nominees Limited	43,395,850	10.59%
3.	Canterbury Mint Pty Ltd	28,000,000	6.83%
4.	Ms Kim Elizabeth Forte	18,118,486	4.42%
5.	ORCA Strategies Pty Ltd	17,675,071	4.31%
6.	Canterbury Mint Pty Ltd < Canterbury Mint S/Fund A/C>	15,273,406	3.73%
7.	Sunshine Energy (AUST) Pty Ltd	14,663,276	3.58%
8.	Andelou Pty Ltd	9,802,941	2.39%
9.	Merrill Lynch (Australia) Nominees Pty Ltd	7,829,564	1.91%
10.	Mr William Carlin	7,311,797	1.78%
11.	Mr Roger Davey	7,280,017	1.78%
12.	Rustic Court Pty Ltd <fletcher a="" c="" f="" family="" s=""></fletcher>	7,083,334	1.73%
13.	R M Fletcher Investments Pty Ltd <r a="" c="" f="" fletcher="" m="" s=""></r>	6,902,777	1.68%
14.	Draffin Walker Pty Ltd	5,287,428	1.29%
15.	Mr David Paul Rodli	5,160,280	1.26%
16.	Mr Christopher James Davey	5,042,857	1.23%
17.	Renewable Age Pty Ltd	5,000,000	1.22%
18.	Mrs Kathleen Anne Marie Graves	4,857,516	1.19%
19.	Mr Peter Schoner +Mrs Karen Schoner <p&k schoner<="" td=""><td>4,300,000</td><td></td></p&k>	4,300,000	
	S/Fund A/C>		1.05%
20.	Mr George Horwath	2,899,200	0.71%
_0.	000.90 1.0.114.1.	263,015,736	64.19%

# ENVIROMISSION LIMITED ABN: 52 094 963 238 AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LISTED PUBLIC COMPANIES

#### 2. Registers of securitires are held at the following address

Computershare Investors Services Pty Limited Yarra Falls 452 Johnson Street Abbotsford Victoria 3067

#### 3. Stock Exchange Listing

AJUO BSN | MUSE OUI

Quotation has been granted for all the ordinary shares of the Company on all Member Exchanges of the Australian Securities Exchange Limited

#### 4. Options over Unissued Shares

A total of 121,628,723 options are on issue at the date of this report. The options are not listed for quotation.