COOK'S BODY WORKS PTY LTD
A.B.N. 42 005 070 084

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors dated 15 December 2011 the Directors of the Company have pleasure in reporting on the company for the financial year ended 30 September 2011 and the state of affairs as at 30 September 2011.

The Directors of the company in office at the date of this report are:-

Richard Rees Delwyn Garland Rees

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES:
The principal activity of Cooks Body Works Pty Ltd during the year remained unchanged as the company continued trading as a commercial vehicle body builder.

DIVIDENDS:
No dividends were paid or recommended since the end of the previous financial year.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS:
Cooks Body Works has experienced volatility in revenues and profit margins as consumers especially for larger truck bodies have lost confidence in the economy and experienced varying demand for their products and services. The demand for small proprietary bodies has eased & margins have reduced, partly as a result of the ending of government subsidies. Skilled labour has been difficult to retain and or recruit.

Cook's management have been reviewed and new managers appointed where necessary to guide this subsidiary to improved profitability and expansion to a reasonable level of sales so critical size is achieved. The future demand for product and services of the business is dependent on customers regaining confidence and demand for their goods and services improving.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL POSITION
The directors refer readers to the financial statements including, statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows, in relation to the company's financial position and comparison.

OPERATING RESULTS:
The net loss, after crediting income tax of $363,487 (2010 crediting income tax $281,842) amounted to $542,121 (2010 net loss of $655,918).

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS:
There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE:
No other matters or circumstances, except as detailed above, have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operation of the company and the results of these operations or the state of affairs of the company in financial years subsequent to the financial year ended 30 September 2011.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS:
No information has been included on the likely developments of the Company as the directors are of the opinion that to include such comments would be unreasonably prejudicial to the interests of the Company.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:
There is no significant effect of current environmental legislation on the organisation.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of Court to begin 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

INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the company (as named above) and all executive officers of the company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent of the policy limits with a current $7,500,000 in aggregate for all claims per twelve months.
The company has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 September 2011 is included on page 7 of the Annual Report.

OPTIONS

No options over shares or interest in the group have been taken up during the period, or are outstanding at the end of the period.

REMUNERATION REPORT

The Board policy for determination of the nature and amount of remuneration for directors and senior executives is based on the Chairman and Managing Director's assessment of individual's performance and the general overall performance of the company.

It is the stated policy that depending on this assessment, the level of remuneration may be increased or decreased after a review from its previous level.

The criteria on which individual performance is assessed are:-

- technical knowledge and skills in light of current levels for the applicable occupation or profession
- application by the individual of their knowledge and skills to their tasks
- the ability and success in imparting their knowledge, skills and work ethic to personnel assigned to them
- the ability to complete assignments successfully and in the allocated time
- the ability to assist the company and or subsidiary achieve profitable short, medium and long term performance and growth by delivering customers with quality, competitively priced and innovative products and services.

The table below sets out the remuneration paid, by the company and any related company during the year, to Directors and executives with a breakdown into salaries, bonuses, superannuation and other benefits.

No equity component of remuneration is provided but board policy is to encourage directors and executives to purchase shares in the holding company on the stock exchange with the objective of long term investment.

NAME	**OFFICE**	**SALARY/BONUS $**		**SUPER $**		**BENEFITS $**		**TOTAL $**	
		2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
R. Rees	Director	260,012	250,012	50,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	350,012	340,012
D.G. Rees	Director	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-
C. Theodoropoulos(2)	Executive	170,000	39,046	15,300	3,514	-	-	185,300	42,560
G.J.Taylor(1)	Executive	-	181,018	-	14,705	-	-	-	195,723

(1)Mr G.E. Taylor ceased employment as at 31 August 2010. His termination pay is included in his Salary/Bonus.
(2)Mr C. Theodoropoulos commenced employment at Cooks Body Works on 9 July 2010 in the position of General Manager.

The above table represents the remuneration received from all companies in the group.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to S.298 (2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

RICHARD REES

DELWYN GARLAND REES

Moorabbin, 15 December 2011

Hayes Knight Audit
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Registered Audit Company 291969

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOK'S BODY WORKS PTY LTD

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Cook's Body Works Pty Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2011, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. 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 and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001* has been given to the directors of Cook's Body Works Pty Ltd.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COOK'S BODY WORKS PTY LTD (continued)

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of Cook's Body Works Pty Ltd is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 September 2011 and of its performance of the year ended on that date; and

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

Hayes Knight Audit Pty Ltd	**Geoff S. Parker**
Melbourne	Director

Dated this day of 2012

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors declare that:

a) The attached financial statements and notes (pages 8 to 25) thereto comply with accounting standards;

b) The attached financial statements and notes thereto give a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the company.

c) In the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

d) 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 as the parent company has agreed to repayment of loans as outlined in Note 1.

Signed, in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors

Mr. R. Rees Director	Mr. D. G. Rees Director

Moorabbin,
15 December 2011

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Registered Audit Company 291969

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF COOK'S BODY WORKS PTY LTD

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2011 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

Hayes Knight Audit Pty Ltd	**Geoff S. Parker**
Melbourne	Director

Dated this day of 2012

COOK'S BODY WORKS PTY LTD
A.B.N. 42 005 070 084

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

	NOTE	2011 $	2010 $
Revenues	2	2,654,515	2,371,914
Expenses	3	3,461,373	3,159,674
Finance Costs	3	98,750	150,000
Profit(loss) before income tax expense		(905,608)	(937,760)
Income tax expense/(revenue)	4	(363,487)	(281,842)
Profit(loss) after income tax expense		(542,121)	(655,918)

Notes to and forming part of the accounts are set out on pages 12 to 25.

COOK'S BODY WORKS PTY LTD
A.B.N. 42 005 070 084

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

	NOTE	2011 $	2010 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash assets	19	(33,817)	16,430
Receivables	5	273,259	447,666
Inventories	6	523,836	535,862
Income tax receivable	5	294,870	271,194
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		1,058,148	1,271,152
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and equipment	7	72,036	69,163
Other financial assets	8	24,801	24,801
Deferred tax assets	9	57,283	28,894
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		154,120	122,858
TOTAL ASSETS		1,212,268	1,394,010
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	10	3,948,934	3,561,670
Provisions	11	168,871	195,756
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		4,117,805	3,757,426
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	12	400,000	400,000
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		400,000	400,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,517,805	4,157,426
NET LIABILITIES		(3,305,537)	(2,763,416)
EQUITY			
Issued Capital	13	290,000	290,000
Retained profit (loss)		(3,595,537)	(3,053,416)
TOTAL EQUITY		(3,305,537)	(2,763,416)

Notes to and forming part of the accounts are set out on pages 12 to 25.

COOK'S BODY WORKS PTY LTD
A.B.N. 42 005 070 084

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

	Note	Issued Capital	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance at October 1, 2009		290,000	-	(2,397,498)	(2,107,498)
Net profit (loss) for the period	19	-	-	(655,918)	(655,918)
Balance at September 30, 2010		290,000	-	(3,053,416)	(2,763,416)
Net profit (loss) for the period	19	-	-	(542,121)	(542,121)
Balance September 30, 2011		290,000	-	(3,595,537)	(3,305,537)

Notes to and forming part of the accounts are set out on pages 12 to 25.

COOK'S BODY WORKS PTY LTD
A.B.N. 42 005 070 084

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

	NOTE	2011 $	2010 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		3,091,612	2,516,527
Payment to suppliers and employees		(3,426,348)	(3,465,477)
Interest received		3,243	5,595
Interest paid		-	-
Dividend received		1,714	1,714
Net cash (used in) operating activities	19(ii)	(329,779)	(941,641)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		(40,898)	(2,401)
Cash paid for investments		-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(40,898)	(2,401)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from/(Repayment of) borrowings		320,430	413,810
Net cash provided by(used in) financing activities		320,430	413,810
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(50,247)	(530,232)
Cash as at 1 October 2010		16,430	546,662
Cash as at 30 September 2011	19(i)	(33,817)	16,430

Notes to and forming part of the accounts are set out on pages 12 to 25.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

Note 1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial report is a general purpose financial report prepared to satisfy the financial report preparation requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Cooks Body Works Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Basis of Preparation

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, including Australian accounting interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board & *The Corporations Act 2001.*

The financial report of Cooks Body Works Pty Ltd complies with Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these statements are stated below & were consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 15 December 2011 by the directors of the company.

Reporting Basis and Conventions

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(A) Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which helps ensure that the resultant financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby, ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions and other events is reported. The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs and does not take into account changing money values or, except where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

In addition to the accounting policies prescribed by applicable Accounting Standards, the following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report.

(B) Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation has been charged in the accounts using either the straight line or reducing balance method on all classes of depreciable assets so as to write off their book value over the estimated useful life of the asset. The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation. Plant and equipment 4 – 8 years.

(C) Inventories

The Company has:

(i) Valued stocks at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(ii) Calculated costs by including all variable manufacturing cost, and an appropriate portion of fixed manufacturing cost, but excluding selling, distribution and administration expenses, and

(iii) Assigned cost to inventory quantities on hand at balance date on a first in first out basis.

(D) Research and Development Expenditure

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 will deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be measured reliably.

Development costs have a finite life and are amortised on a systematic basis matched to the future economic benefits over the useful life of the project.

(E) Employee Entitlements

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries and annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and are capable of being measured reliably. Provisions made in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values.

Provisions made in respect of other employee entitlements (annual leave, long service leave) which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the economic entity in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date if considered to be material.

(F) Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(G) Receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables are recorded at amounts due less any provision for doubtful debts.

(H) Recoverable Amount of Non-Current Assets

Non-current assets are written down to recoverable amount where the carrying value of any non-current assets exceed recoverable amount. In determining the recoverable amount of non-current assets, the expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present value.

(I) Accounts Payable

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the company becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

(J) Provision for Warranties

Provision is made in respect of the company's estimated liability on products under warranty at balance date.

(K) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised upon delivery and invoicing of goods to customers. Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

(L) Income Tax

The company adopts the liability method of tax-effect accounting whereby the income tax expense is based on the profit from ordinary activities adjusted for any non-assessable or disallowed items. It is calculated using the tax rates that have been enacted or are substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or liability is settled. Deferred tax is credited in the income statement except where it relates to items that may be credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is adjusted directly against equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future tax profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The amount of benefits brought to account or which may be realised in the future is based on the assumption that no adverse change will occur in income taxation legislation and the anticipation that the company will derive sufficient future assessable income to enable the benefit to be realised and comply with the conditions of deductibility imposed by the law.

Cooks Body Works Pty Ltd, which is a wholly-owned Australian subsidiary company, is a member of an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. Cooks Body Works Pty Ltd recognises its own current and deferred tax liabilities, except for any deferred tax liabilities resulting from unused tax losses and tax credits, which are immediately assumed by the parent entity. The current tax liability of the entity is then subsequently assumed by the parent entity. The group notified the Australian Tax Office that it had formed an income tax consolidated group to apply from October 1, 2003. The tax consolidated group has entered a tax sharing agreement whereby each company in the group contributes to the income tax payable in proportion to their contribution to the net profit before tax of the tax consolidated group.

(M) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report 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 company.

Key estimates - Impairment

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

(N) Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

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

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Derecognition

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

(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, where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from change in fair value are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(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 using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such or that are not classified in any of the other categories. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

(v) Financial Liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value

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

Impairment

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

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

	2011 $	2010 $
Note 2. Revenue		
Operating:		
Sales Revenue	2,636,866	2,364,483
Dividends		
-Other Corporations	1,714	1,714
Interest Received	3,243	5,595
Other revenue	12,692	122
Total revenue	2,654,515	2,371,914

	2011 $	2010 $
Note 3. Expenses		
(a) Operating profit before income tax has been determined after:		
Cost of goods sold	1,750,458	1,534,589
Overheads	1,312,876	1,320,376
Administration expenses	234,766	193,635
Selling expenses	163,273	111,074
Finance expenses	98,750	150,000
Total expense	3,560,123	3,309,674
Depreciation of:		
- Plant and equipment	38,024	59,401
(b) Net transfers to (from) provisions for:		
- Employee entitlements	(26,885)	42,070
(c) Significant revenues and expenses		
- Research and Development costs	195,591	217,142

	2011 $	2010 $
Note 4. Income Tax Expense		
(a) The prima facie tax on operating profit is reconciled to the income tax expense (benefit) in the accounts as follows.		
Operating profit (loss) before income tax	(905,608)	(937,761)
Prima Facie income tax expense applicable to operating profit at 30% (2010 30%)	(271,682)	(281,328)
Add/Deduct tax effect of:		
Permanent differences		
Research and Development Expenditure	(14,669)	-
Tax offsets/rebates	220	(514)
Reclassification of brought forward timing differences and overprovision for tax	(77,356)	-
Income Tax Expense per Accounts	(363,487)	(281,842)
The applicable weighted avg effective tax rates	40%	30%
Note 5. Current Receivables		
Trade receivables	270,393	447,666
Other receivables	2,866	-
	273,259	447,666
Current income tax receivable	294,870	271,194
	294,870	271,194
Note 6. Inventories		
Raw Material	34,792	93,438
Work in progress	406,105	400,434
Finished goods	82,939	41,990
	523,836	535,862
Note 7. Plant and Equipment		
Plant and machinery at cost	491,207	482,831
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(470,069)	(457,429)
	21,138	25,402
Furniture and fittings	36,084	14,124
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(16,577)	(12,164)
	19,507	1,960
Office machines and equipment	87,948	77,387
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(62,792)	(50,940)
	25,156	26,447
Motor Vehicles	85,384	85,384
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(79,149)	(70,030)
	6,235	15,354
TOTAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	72,036	69,163

Note 7. Plant and Equipment (cont.)

Movements in the carrying amounts for plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Plant and Equipment
Balance at 1October 2010	69,163
Additions	40,897
Disposals	
Depreciation expense	(38,024)
Balance at 30 September 2011	72,036

Movements in the carrying amounts for plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the previous financial year.

	Plant and Equipment
Balance at 1October 2009	126,163
Additions	2,401
Disposals	
Depreciation expense	(59,401)
Balance at 30 September 2010	69,163

	2011 $	2010 $
Note 8. Non-Current Other Financial Assets		
Shares at cost:		
In company under common control	1	1
In other listed companies	24,800	24,800
	24,801	24,801
Note 9. Non-Current Deferred Tax Assets		
Deferred Tax Assets	57,283	28,894
	57,283	28,894
Note 10. Current Payables		
Unsecured		
Trade creditors	304,266	249,740
Sundry creditors	47,341	35,033
Amounts payable to Chief Entity	3,597,327	3,276,897
	3,948,934	3,561,670

Note 11. Current Provisions

	Annual Leave	Long Service Leave	Provision for Warranty	Total
Opening Balance at 1October 2010	96,943	58,813	40,000	195,756
Additional provisions	96,427	53,063	0	149,490
Amounts used	(105,948)	(70,427)	0	(176,375)
Balance at 30 September 2011	87,422	41,449	40,000	168,871

	2011 $	2010 $
Note 12. Non-Current Payables		
Amount payable to Chief Entity (i)	400,000	400,000

(i) The loan from Sietel Ltd is secured by a registered debenture over all the assets and undertakings of the company

Note 13. Issued Capital

	2011 $	2010 $
Issued capital 150,000 (2010 – 150,000) ordinary shares fully paid	290,000	290,000

Note 14. Remuneration of Directors

Income received or due and receivable by all directors of the company from the company and any related bodies corporate $410,012 (2010 $535,735).

The number of Directors whose income from the company and related bodies corporate was within the following bands.

	2011	2010
$ 0 - $ 269,999	1	2
$ 270,000 - $ 449,999	1	1
$ 450,000 - $ 499,999		
$1,600,000 - $ 1,699,999		

Retirement and Superannuation payments paid on retirement from office or to prescribed superannuation funds for provision of retirement benefits of Directors of the Company : $ 50,000 (2010 $64,705).

The names of the Directors who held office during the financial year:

Richard Rees

Delwyn Garland Rees

	2011 $	2010 $
Note 15. Auditors Remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the company's auditors for:		
- Auditing the company accounts	13,200	14,500

Note 16. Related Party Transactions

(a) Mr R. Rees and Mr D.G. Rees are directors of the company. Both are also a director of the chief entity, Sietel Limited.

(b) The following are the directors who held office during the year.
Richard Rees Delwyn Garland Rees

(c) The ultimate chief entity is Sietel Limited which owns 100% of Cooks Body Works Pty Ltd. Sietel Limited, has made a secured loan of $3,997,327 (2010 - $3,676,897) to the company in lieu of a bank bill facility with no set period of repayment, subject to no default.

(d) Chief Entity transactions:
- Personnel charges paid to Chief Entity $70,000 (2010 - $429,198).
- Interest paid to Chief Entity $98,750 (2010 - $150,000)
- Rent for premises paid to Chief Entity $261,000 (2010 - $150,000)
- Lease rentals for plant paid to Chief Entity $36,000 (2010 - $30,000)

(e) Sietel Ltd has provided the same undertakings in relation to the Company's $50,000 overdraft facility.

(f) Audit fees for this year were paid by the Chief Entity.

Note 17. Ultimate Chief Entity

The company is ultimately controlled by Sietel Limited which is incorporated in Australia.

Note 18. Segment Reporting

The company operated predominantly in Australia in the Manufacturing industry.

Note 19. Notes To The Statement of Cash Flows

(i) Reconciliation of cash
for the purpose of the statement of cash flows cash includes:
1. Cash on hand and in at call deposits with banks or financial institutions.
2. Investments in money market instruments with less than 14 days to maturity.

	2011 $	2010 $
Cash at the end of year is shown in the balance sheet as:		
Cash on hand	1,610	16,430
Bank overdrafts	(35,427)	
	(33,817)	16,430

(ii) Reconciliation of cash flows from operations with operating profit after income tax.

	2011 $	2010 $
Operating profit (loss) after income tax.	(542,121)	(655,918)
Cash flows in Operating Profit attributable to Non-Operating activities		
- Depreciation	38,024	59,401
- Income Tax	(52,064)	(281,842)
- Changes to provisions	(26,885)	42,069
- (Profit)/Loss on sale of Plant and Equipment	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase)/Decrease in trade debtors	174,410	(84,537)
- (Increase)/Decrease in inventories	12,023	(72,802)
- (Increase)/Decrease in provision for warranties	-	-
- Increase/(Decrease) in trade creditors	66,834	51,988
	(329,779)	(941,641)

Note 20. Superannuation Commitments

Cook's Body Works Pty Ltd pays the employer's contribution required by the Superannuation Guarantee Charge Act and any further salary sacrifice amounts or employee contributions, if instructed, to complying superannuation funds as selected by their employees.

The amount and time of payment of benefits by these various superannuation funds will be in accordance with the terms and conditions negotiated by each individual employee and are not guaranteed in any way by the company.

The company has a legal obligation to contribute to these superannuation funds in accordance with relevant requirements of the Superannuation Guarantee legislation.

	2011 $	2010 $
Note 21. Capital and leasing commitments		
Lease commitment to chief entity		
- Due within one year	-	-
- Due within one year but not later than five years	-	-
- Due after five years	-	-
Total	-	-
Capital expenditure commitment	Nil	Nil

Note 22. Financial Instruments

(a) Significant Accounting Policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which revenues and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 1 to the accounts.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

The following details the company's exposure to interest rate risk as at the reporting date.

	2011 Average Interest Rate %	2011 Total $	2010 Average Interest Rate %	2010 Total $
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables (net)	-	273,258	-	447,666
Cash	0.0	(33,817)	0.0	51,989
		239,441		499,655
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	304,266	-	249,740
Related Party Loans	-	3,997,327	-	3,676,897
Other liabilities	-	47,341	-	75,033
Employee entitlements	-	168,871	-	155,756
		4,517,805		4,157,426

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

At 30 September 2011, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows for interest revenue.

	2011 $	**2010** $
Change in profit		
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	1,043	3,729
- Decrease in interest rate by 1%	0	0
Change in equity		
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	1,043	3,729
- Decrease in interest rate by 1%	0	0

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company measures credit risk on a fair value basis.

(d) Net Fair Value

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents their respective net fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in note 1 to the accounts.

Note 23 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:
144 Cochranes Road, Moorabbin VIC 3189

The principal place of business is :
144 Cochranes Road, Moorabbin VIC 3189

Note 24 New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the Group has decided not to early adopt. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the Group is as follows:

– AASB 9: Financial Instruments (December 2010) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

This Standard is applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, as well as recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments. The Group has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements.

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.

– AASB 124: Related Party Disclosures (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard removes the requirement for government-related entities to disclose details of all transactions with the government and other government-related entities and clarifies the definition of a "related party" to remove inconsistencies and simplify the structure of the Standard. No changes are expected to materially affect the Group.

– AASB 1053: Application of Tiers of Australian Accounting Standards and AASB 2010–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 101, 102, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 1050 & 1052 and Interpretations 2, 4, 5, 15, 17, 127, 129 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 July 2013).

AASB 1053 establishes a revised differential financial reporting framework consisting of two tiers of financial reporting requirements for those entities preparing general purpose financial statements:

- Tier 1: Australian Accounting Standards; and
- Tier 2: Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements.

Tier 2 of the framework comprises the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of Tier 1, but contains significantly fewer disclosure requirements.

The following entities are required to apply Tier 1 reporting requirements (ie full IFRS):

- for-profit private sector entities that have public accountability; and
- the Australian Government and state, territory and local governments.

Since the Group is a for-profit private sector entity that has public accountability, it does not qualify for the reduced disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities.

AASB 2010–2 makes amendments to Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations to give effect to the reduced disclosure requirements for Tier 2 entities. It achieves this by specifying the disclosure paragraphs that a Tier 2 entity need not comply with as well as adding specific "RDR" disclosures.

– AASB 2009–12: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASBs 5, 8, 108, 110, 112, 119, 133, 137, 139, 1023 & 1031 and Interpretations 2, 4, 16, 1039 & 1052] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard makes a number of editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. The Standard also amends AASB 8 to require entities to exercise judgment in assessing whether a government and entities known to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer for the purposes of certain operating segment disclosures. The amendments are not expected to impact the Group.

– AASB 2009–14: Amendments to Australian Interpretation – Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement [AASB Interpretation 14] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard amends Interpretation 14 to address unintended consequences that can arise from the previous accounting requirements when an entity prepays future contributions into a defined benefit pension plan.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Group.

– AASB 2010–4: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Annual Improvements Project [AASB 1, AASB 7, AASB 101 & AASB 134 and Interpretation 13] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard details numerous non-urgent but necessary changes to Accounting Standards arising from the IASB's annual improvements project. Key changes include:

- clarifying the application of AASB 108 prior to an entity's first Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements;
- adding an explicit statement to AASB 7 that qualitative disclosures should be made in the context of the quantitative disclosures to better enable users to evaluate an entity's exposure to risks arising from financial instruments;
- amending AASB 101 to the effect that disaggregation of changes in each component of equity arising from transactions recognised in other comprehensive income is required to be presented, but is permitted to be presented in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes;
- adding a number of examples to the list of events or transactions that require disclosure under AASB 134; and
- making sundry editorial amendments to various Standards and Interpretations.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Group.

– AASB 2010–5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, 3, 4, 5, 101, 107, 112, 118, 119, 121, 132, 133, 134, 137, 139, 140, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 112, 115, 127, 132 & 1042] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011).

This Standard makes numerous editorial amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, including amendments to reflect changes made to the text of IFRSs by the IASB. However, these editorial amendments have no major impact on the requirements of the respective amended pronouncements.

– AASB 2010–6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures on Transfers of Financial Assets [AASB 1 & AASB 7] (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).

This Standard adds and amends disclosure requirements about transfers of financial assets, especially those in respect of the nature of the financial assets involved and the risks associated with them. Accordingly, this Standard makes amendments to AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards, and AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures, establishing additional disclosure requirements in relation to transfers of financial assets.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Group.

– 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] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

This Standard makes amendments to a range of Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations as a consequence of the issuance of AASB 9: Financial Instruments in December 2010. Accordingly, these amendments will only apply when the entity adopts AASB 9.

As noted above, the Group has not yet determined any potential impact on the financial statements from adopting AASB 9.

– 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.

The amendments brought in by this Standard introduce a more practical approach for measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets when investment property is measured using the fair value model under AASB 140: Investment Property.

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 brought in by this Standard also incorporate Interpretation 121 into AASB 112.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

The amendments are not expected to impact the Group.

– AASB 2010–9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 1] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).

This Standard makes amendments to AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards.

The amendments brought in by this Standard provide relief for first-time adopters of Australian Accounting Standards from having to reconstruct transactions that occurred before their date of transition to Australian Accounting Standards.

Furthermore, the amendments brought in by this Standard also provide guidance for entities emerging from severe hyperinflation either to resume presenting Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements or to present Australian-Accounting-Standards financial statements for the first time.

This Standard is not expected to impact the Group.

– AASB 2010–10: Further Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters [AASB 2009–11 & AASB 2010–7] (applies to periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

This Standard makes amendments to AASB 2009–11: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9, and AASB 2010–7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010).

The amendments brought in by this Standard ultimately affect AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards and provide relief for first-time adopters from having to reconstruct transactions that occurred before their transition date.

[The amendments to AASB 2009–11 will only affect early adopters of AASB 2009–11 (and AASB 9: Financial Instruments that was issued in December 2009) as it has been superseded by AASB 2010–7.]

This Standard is not expected to impact the Group.