

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
A.B.N. 27 006 774 796

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors dated 16 December 2016 the Directors of the Company have pleasure in reporting on the company for the financial year ended 30 September 2016 and the state of affairs as at 30 September 2016.

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

Richard Rees Delwyn Garland Rees

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES:

The principal activities of The Cylinder Company Pty Ltd during the year were to trade as a property maintenance company, as well as investigate new product, importation & research & development opportunities.

DIVIDENDS:

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

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS:

The Cylinder Company operated successfully during the year.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The directors refer readers to the financial statements including, statement of profit or loss and other 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 profit, after providing for an income tax expense of \$1,298 (2015 \$559), amounted to \$576 (2015 \$1,304).

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 2016.

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:

The Company is not subject to significant environmental regulation in respect of its activities.

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.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 September 2016 is included on page 6 of the Financial Report.

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INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

During the financial year, the holding company paid a premium of \$14,970 in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the company (as named below) 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.

OPTIONS

No options over shares or interest in the company 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 yearly 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 during the year to Directors and executives with a breakdown into salaries/ bonuses, superannuation and non-monetary benefits.

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

		Short Term Benefits				Post-Employment Benefits			
Name	Office	Salary/Bonus ¹		Non-Monetary Benefits		Superannuation		Total	
		2016 (\$)	2015 (\$)	2016 (\$)	2015 (\$)	2016 (\$)	2015 (\$)	2016 (\$)	2015 (\$)
D.G. Rees	Director	70,000	70,000	-	-	6,650	6,650	76,650	76,650
R. Rees	Director	269,000	268,500	40,000	40,000	17,575	54,425	326,575	362,925
Total		339,000	338,500	40,000	40,000	24,225	61,075	403,225	439,575

¹ R. Rees' salary for 2016 includes a bonus of \$84,000 (2015: \$83,500).

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
Moorabbin, 16 December 2016



DELWYN GARLAND REES

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD
ACN: 006 774 796

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of The Cylinder Company Pty Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2016, the statement of profit or loss and other 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*.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of The Cylinder Company 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 2016 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*.

A stylized, handwritten-style signature of the word "Nexia" in blue ink.

Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd
Melbourne

A stylized, handwritten-style signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Richard Cen".

Richard Cen
Director

Dated this 16th day of December 2016

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors declare that:

- a) The attached financial statements and notes (pages 7 to 23) thereto comply with Australian 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 and the economic entity;
- 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.

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,
16 December 2016

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD
ACN: 006 774 796

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 September 2016 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.



Nexia Melbourne Audit Pty Ltd
Melbourne

Dated this 16th day of December 2016



Richard Cen
Director

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
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**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016**

	NOTE	2016 \$	2015 \$
Revenues	2	85,089	145,769
Expenses	3	(83,215)	(143,906)
Finance costs		-	-
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		1,874	1,863
Income tax (expense)/revenue	4	(1,298)	(559)
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense		576	1,304

Notes to and forming part of the accounts are set out on pages 11 to 23.

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
A.B.N. 27 006 774 796

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	NOTE	2016 \$	2015 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash assets	21	48,462	94,310
Receivables	5	8,867	-
Inventories	6	-	-
Current tax receivables	10	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>57,329</u>	<u>94,310</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	7	11,277	23,479
Other financial assets	8	614	614
Deferred tax assets	9	3,893	2,867
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>15,784</u>	<u>26,960</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>73,113</u>	<u>121,270</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	11	77,991	124,159
Provisions	12	-	2,452
Current tax liabilities	13	2,324	2,437
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>80,315</u>	<u>129,048</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	14	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities		-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>80,315</u>	<u>129,048</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>(7,202)</u>	<u>(7,778)</u>
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	60	60
Retained profit/(loss)		(7,262)	(7,838)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>(7,202)</u>	<u>(7,778)</u>

Notes to and forming part of the accounts are set out on pages 11 to 23.

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Issued Capital	Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance September 30, 2014	<u>60</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,142)</u>	<u>(9,082)</u>
Net profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	1,304	1,304
Balance September 30, 2015	<u>60</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,838)</u>	<u>(7,778)</u>
Net profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	576	576
Balance September 30, 2016	<u>60</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,262)</u>	<u>(7,202)</u>

Notes to and forming part of the accounts are set out on pages 11 to 23.

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	NOTE	2016 \$	2015 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		76,222	157,527
Payment to suppliers and employees		(72,070)	(103,729)
Interest received		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	21(ii)	4,152	53,798
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for property, plant and equipment		-	-
Dividend received		-	-
Cash paid for investments		-	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from/(Repayment of) borrowings		(50,000)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(50,000)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash flows		(45,848)	53,798
Cash at beginning of financial year		94,310	40,512
Cash at end of financial year	21(i)	48,462	94,310

Notes to and forming part of the accounts are set out on pages 11 to 23.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

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*.

The Cylinder Company Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial report has been prepared for a for-profit entity, with the Australian Dollar as presentation currency and amounts rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

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 interpretation, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board & *The Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial report of The Cylinder Company 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 16 December 2016 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.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

(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 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 annual leave and long service leave, expected to be settled within 12 months and after 12 months are measured at their nominal values plus related on costs.

(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 provision of repairs and maintenance services is recognised upon the delivery and invoicing of the service to customers. Interest revenue is recognised when accrued.

(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.

The Cylinder Company Pty Ltd, which is a wholly-owned Australian subsidiary company, is a member of an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. The Cylinder Company 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 statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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A.B.N. 27 006 774 796

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Note 2. Revenue		
Operating:		
Sales Revenue	85,089	145,769
Dividends		
-Other Corporations	-	-
Interest Received	-	-
Other revenue	-	-
Total revenue	<u>85,089</u>	<u>145,769</u>

Note 3. Expenses

(a) Operating profit before income tax has been determined after:

Cost of sales	60,698	110,169
Overheads	22,271	32,584
Administration expenses	246	1,153
Selling expenses	-	-
Finance expenses	-	-
Total expense	<u>83,215</u>	<u>143,906</u>

Depreciation of:

- Plant and equipment	12,202	12,202
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(b) Net transfers to (from) provisions for:

- Employee entitlements	(2,452)	2,310
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(c) Significant revenues and expenses

- Research and Development costs	-	-
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THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	2016 \$	2015 \$
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	1,874	1,863
Prima facie income tax expense applicable to operating profit at 30% (2015 30%)	562	559
Add/Deduct tax effect of:		
Permanent differences		
Research and Development Expenditure	-	-
Other allowable items	-	-
Reclassification of brought forward timing differences and overprovision for tax	736	-
Income Tax Expense per Accounts	<u>1,298</u>	<u>559</u>
The applicable weighted avg effective tax rates	<u>69%</u>	<u>30%</u>
Note 5. Current Receivables		
Trade receivables	-	-
Other receivables	8,867	-
	<u>8,867</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 6. Inventories		
Raw Material	-	-
Work in progress	-	-
Finished goods	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 7. Plant and Equipment		
Plant and machinery at cost	60,413	60,413
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(49,136)</u>	<u>(36,934)</u>
	11,277	23,479
Furniture and fittings	-	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	-	-
Office machines and equipment	-	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	-	-
Motor Vehicles	-	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	-	-
TOTAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	<u>11,277</u>	<u>23,479</u>

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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

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 1 October 2015	23,479
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Depreciation expense	(12,202)
Balance at 30 September 2016	<u>11,277</u>

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 1 October 2014	35,681
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Depreciation expense	(12,202)
Balance at 30 September 2015	<u>23,479</u>

2016

\$

2015

\$

Note 8. Non-Current Other Financial Assets

Shares at cost:

In related companies

-

-

In other listed companies

-

-

Loans at cost:

In related companies

614

614

614

614

NOTE 9. Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred Tax Assets

3,893

2,867

3,893

2,867

Note 10. Current Tax Receivables

Income Tax Receivables

-

-

-

-

Note 11. Current Payables

Unsecured

Trade creditors

-

-

Sundry creditors

-

-

Amounts payable to Chief Entity (i)

75,861

114,982

Group Tax (PAYG)

2,130

7,511

GST

-

1,666

77,991

124,159

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

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
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NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Note 12. Current Provisions

	Annual Leave	Long Service Leave	Directors' Fees	Provision for Warranty	Total
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Opening Balance at 1 Oct 2015	2,452	-	-	-	2,452
Additional provisions	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts used	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts paid out on resignation	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts transferred out	(2,452)	-	-	-	(2,452)
Balance at 30 September 2016	-	-	-	-	-

2016 **2015**
\$ **\$**

Note 13. Current Tax Liabilities

Income tax payable	2,324	2,437
	<u>2,324</u>	<u>2,437</u>

Note 14. Non-Current Payables

Amount payable to Chief Entity (i)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

Note 15. Issued Capital

Issued capital 60 (2015 – 60) ordinary shares fully paid	60	60
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Ordinary Shareholders are entitled to one vote per share.

Note 16. Remuneration of Key Management Personnel

Income received or due and receivable by all directors of the company from the company and any related bodies corporate \$403,225 (2015 \$439,575).

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

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
\$ 0 - \$ 269,999	1	1
\$ 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: \$24,225 (2015 \$61,075).

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

Richard Rees Delwyn Garland Rees

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
A.B.N. 27 006 774 796

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Note 17. Auditors Remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the company's auditors for:		
- Audit and review	1,593	1,529
- Other Services	-	-

Note 18. 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 The Cylinder Company Pty Ltd. Sietel Limited, has made a secured loan of \$75,861 (2015 - \$114,982) to the company in lieu of a bank bill facility with no set period of repayment, subject to no default.
- (d) Chief Entity transactions:
- Maintenance fees charged to Chief Entity \$83,883 (2015 - \$92,139)
 - Fees charged to other Group Entities \$0 (2015 - \$53,305).

Note 19. Ultimate Chief Entity

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

Note 20. Segment Reporting

The company operated predominantly in Australia in the property maintenance industry.

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
A.B.N. 27 006 774 796

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Note 21. Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

(f) 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.

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash at the end of year is shown in the balance sheet as:		
Cash at Bank	48,462	94,310
	<u>48,462</u>	<u>94,310</u>

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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Operating profit (loss) after income tax	576	1,304
Non-cash flows in operating profit		
- Depreciation	12,202	12,202
- (Profit)/Loss on sale of Plant and Equipment	-	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase)/Decrease in trade debtors and other assets	(8,867)	11,758
- (Increase)/Decrease in inventories	-	-
- (Increase)/Decrease in provision for warranties	-	-
- Increase/(Decrease) in trade creditors and other financial liabilities	3,832	27,447
- Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	(2,452)	2,310
- Movements in taxation balances	(1,139)	(1,223)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>4,152</u>	<u>53,798</u>

Note 22. Superannuation Commitments

The Cylinder Company 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.

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
A.B.N. 27 006 774 796

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Note 23 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.

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, and accounts receivable and payable.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

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

	2016 Average Interest Rate %	2016 Total \$	2015 Average Interest Rate %	2015 Total \$
Financial Assets				
Cash	0.0	48,462	0.0	94,310

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 2016, 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.

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Change in profit		
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	826	648
- Decrease in interest rate by 1%	0	0
Change in equity		
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	826	648
- 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.

THE CYLINDER COMPANY PTY LTD (TRADING AS CLIVERON SERVICES)
A.B.N. 27 006 774 796

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Note 24 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

C/- Cook's Body Works Pty Ltd 140-144 Cochranes Road, Moorabbin VIC 3189

The principal place of business is:

As above

NOTE 25. 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 Company. The Company has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The Company's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the Company but applicable in future reporting periods is set out below:

AASB 9: Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018).

AASB 9 includes requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and incorporates amendments to the accounting for financial liabilities and hedge accounting rules to remove the quantitative hedge effectiveness tests and have been replaced with a business model test.

AASB 9 improves and simplifies the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139 as follows:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on (1) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; (2) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.
- b) Allows 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
- c) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases
- d) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows:
 - i) The change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in other comprehensive income (OCI)
 - ii) The remaining change is presented in profit or loss.

AASB 2012-6 also modifies the relief from restating prior periods by amending AASB 7 to require additional disclosures on transition to AASB 9 in some circumstances. Consequential amendments were made to other standards as a result of AASB 9 by AASB 2014-7 and AASB 2014-8. The mandatory application date of AASB 9 has been deferred to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 by AASB 2014-1.

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the Company's financial instruments, including hedging activity, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

NOTE 25. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS (CONTINUED)

AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018).

AASB 15 replaces AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and four Interpretations issued by the AASB and amends the principles for recognising revenue from contracts with customers. It applies to all contracts with customers except leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts.

The Standard requires an entity to recognise revenue on a basis that depicts the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that principle, an entity shall apply all of the following steps:

- a) identify the contract with a customer;
- b) identify the separate performance obligations in the contract;
- c) determine the transaction price;
- d) allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations in the contract; and
- e) recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Consequential amendments to other Standards are made by AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15. The mandatory application date of AASB 15 has been deferred to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 by AASB 2015-8

Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 may have an impact on the Company's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses [AASB 112] (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2017).

This Standard amends AASB 112 Income Taxes to clarify the circumstances in which the recognition of deferred tax assets may arise in respect of unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value.

AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards –Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107 (applicable to annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2017).

This Standard amends AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows to include additional disclosures and reconciliation relating to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

The Directors do not anticipate the adoption of AASB 2016-1 and AASB 2016-2 will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.