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23 August 2013

ASX Release

EOL Releases Appendix 4E - Preliminary Final Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

Appendix 4E (listing rule 4.3A) - Preliminary Final Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2013 should be read in conjunction with the 2013 Annual Report.

Energy One Limited

Rminhas

Reena Minhas

Company Secretary

APPENDIX 4E – PRELIMINARY FINAL REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

ABN 37 076 583 018
ASX CODE: EOL

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET

	June 2013 $	June 2012 $	Change $	Change %
Sales Revenue and other Income	2,444,761	2,936,652	(491,891)	Down 17%
Total comprehensive income / (loss) after tax attributed to owners of the parent entity	(210,739)	(930,231)	719,492	Up 77%
Net tangible assets per security	$0.16	$0.18	($0.02)	Down 11%

Dividends Paid or Recommended

There were no dividends paid or declared for payment during the year. No dividends have been declared or paid since year end.

Review of Operations and Financial position

Total revenue and other income for the year was $2,444,761. Of this revenue, $76,419 was interest earned from cash held at banks and on term deposits and $524,346 from Government Grants. All other income was from the software business.

After project related costs of $30,196, wages of $1,458,967, depreciation and amortisation of $436,683 and other expenses of $729,654 the company produced a net loss after tax of $210,739 (2012: $930,231 Net Loss After Tax).

Changes in the Ausindustry Research and Development Tax Incentive which occurred at the end of FY12 have necessitated the adoption of AASB120: *Accounting for Government Grants*. This has impacted both the current year accounting profit, and also required a re-statement of the FY12 accounting result. For the year ending 30 June 2013 there is a negative impact of $187,631, resulting in a Net Loss of $210,739 for the year.

Importantly, the Group’s cash flows and cash reserves were unaffected by this change in accounting policy.

Further details of this change are included in Note. 1(y) to the accounts.

As of 30 June 2013 the Group had $1,721,333 cash on hand and no significant long-term liabilities.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs for the company during the 2013 financial year, other than those that are described above

After Balance Date Events

There has been no other after balance date transactions that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the result of those operations or the state of affairs of the company subsequent to the year ended 30 June 2013.

Details of entities over which control has been granted or lost

On 12 June 2013 the Company deregistered Advanced Interval Metering Pty Ltd, a dormant entity. Refer to Note 28 to the consolidated financial report.

Compliance Statement

This report is based on the consolidated financial report which has been subject to audit.

ENERGY ONE LIMITED
ABN 37 076 583 018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

		Consolidated Group	
	Note	**2013**	**2012 Restated**
		$	**$**
Revenue from continuing operations	2	1,843,996	2,262,190
Other revenue	2	600,765	674,462
Direct project related costs	3	(30,196)	(207,752)
Employee benefits expense	3	(1,458,967)	(2,405,643)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(436,683)	(320,863)
Rental expenses	3	(152,727)	(159,863)
Consulting expenses		(256,759)	(230,127)
Legal fees		(12,536)	(58,707)
Insurance		(45,780)	(50,162)
Accounting fees		(51,872)	(40,507)
Other expenses		(209,980)	(384,619)
Impairment loss and write offs on intangible assets	3	-	(8,641)
Loss before income tax		**(210,739)**	**(930,231)**
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Loss after income tax from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent entity		**(210,739)**	**(930,231)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss		**(210,739)**	**(930,231)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to members of the parent entity		(210,739)	(930,231)
Overall Operations – continuing operations			
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	7	(1.18)	(5.23)
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	7	(1.18)	(5.23)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Please refer to Note 1 (y) for restatement of prior year comparative information.

ENERGY ONE LIMITED
ABN 37 076 583 018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	Consolidated Group 2013 $	2012 Restated $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,721,333	1,844,568
Trade and other receivables	9	835,139	959,792
Other current assets	10	28,588	25,122
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**2,585,060**	**2,829,482**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	11	146,960	217,621
Intangible assets - software	12	1,211,365	895,389
Intangible assets - other	12	617,107	617,107
Other assets	10	103,760	103,860
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**2,079,192**	**1,833,977**
TOTAL ASSETS		**4,664,252**	**4,663,459**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	128,648	172,933
Deferred revenue	15	663,055	565,553
Short–term provisions	14	115,165	99,912
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**906,868**	**838,398**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred revenue	15	289,978	162,824
Long-term provisions	14	33,631	17,740
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**323,609**	**180,564**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1,230,477**	**1,018,962**
NET ASSETS		**3,433,775**	**3,644,497**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	16	8,246,064	8,246,064
Reserves	17	77,578	77,561
Accumulated losses		(4,889,867)	(4,679,128)
TOTAL EQUITY		**3,433,775**	**3,644,497**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Please refer to Note 1 (y) for restatement of prior year comparative information.

ENERGY ONE LIMITED
ABN 37 076 583 018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Consolidated Group			
	Share Capital Ordinary	**Share Based Payments Reserve**	**Accumulated Losses**	**Total**
	$	$	$	**$**
Balance at 30 June 2011	8,246,064	81,283	(3,748,897)	**4,578,450**
Total comprehensive loss for the year (restated)	-	-	(930,231)	**(930,231)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Cancellation of employee share options	-	(3,765)	-	**(3,765)**
Employee share options – value of employee services	-	43	-	**43**
Balance at 30 June 2012 (restated)	8,246,064	77,561	(4,679,128)	**3,644,497**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(210,739)	**(210,739)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Employee share options – value of employee services	-	17	-	**17**
Balance at 30 June 2013	8,246,064	77,578	(4,889,867)	**3,433,775**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Please refer to Note 1 (y) for restatement of prior year comparative information.

ENERGY ONE LIMITED
ABN 37 076 583 018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

		Consolidated Group	
	Note	**2013** **$**	**2012** **$**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		2,189,980	3,186,311
Receipts of government grants		714,877	824,177
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,433,750)	(3,908,338)
Interest received		87,657	105,835
Net cash provided by operating activities	21	558,764	207,985
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,098)	(200,966)
Purchase of intangible assets		(801)	(26,341)
Payments for acquisition of business	26	-	(200,309)
Payments for development costs	12(e)	(680,099)	(603,352)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			-
Net cash used in investing activities		(681,998)	(1,030,968)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash used in financing activities		-	-
Net decrease in cash held		(123,234)	(822,983)
Cash at beginning of financial year		1,948,326	2,771,309
Cash at end of financial year	8	**1,825,092**	**1,948,326**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the consolidated entity ("the Group') in the preparation of the financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

Energy One Limited is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

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

These financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation to fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed at note 1(r).

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Energy One Limited's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Energy One Limited (''company'' or ''parent entity'') as at 30 June 2013 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Energy One Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in this financial report as the group or the consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries are consistent with policies adopted by the Group.

(c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The group operates in a single aggregate business segment, being the supply of software and services to the electricity and gas sector. The company operates in a single geographic segment, being Australia.

There has been no impact on the measurement of the company's assets and liabilities.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of allowances, duties and taxes paid.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(d) Revenue recognition (cont.)

Software Licence Fee Revenue

Revenue from licence fees due to software sales is recognised on the transferring of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the licenced software under an agreement between the Company and the customer.

Project and Implementation Services Revenue for Licence

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

Unearned Support and Maintenance Services Revenue

Amounts received from customers in advance of provision of services are accounted for as unearned revenue.

Unbilled Revenue

Amounts recorded as unbilled revenue represents revenues recorded on projects not yet invoiced to customers. These amounts have met the revenue recognition criteria but have not reached the payment milestones contracted with customers.

Interest Income

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

(e) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the national income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantially enacted. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity are also recognised directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Investment allowances

Companies within the group may be entitled to claim special tax deductions for investments in qualifying assets (investment allowances). The group accounts for such allowances as tax credits, which means that the allowance reduces income tax payable and current tax expense. A deferred tax asset is recognised for unclaimed tax credits that are carried forward as deferred tax assets.

(f) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(h) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership, are transferred to the Group are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Leased assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the Company will obtain ownership of the asset, or over the term of the lease. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease incentives received under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the lease term.

(i) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

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

Depreciation of assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, at the following rates:

Plant and equipment	20%-40%

The cost of improvements to or on leasehold properties is amortised over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvement to the Group, whichever is shorter. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. Gains and losses are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(j) Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition of the net assets of an acquired company or business over the fair value of the Group's share of its net identifiable assets at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill has been tested and, as at 30 June 2013, there has been no impairment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(j) Intangible assets (cont.)

Software

Costs incurred in the development of software are capitalised only when technical feasibility studies identify that the project will deliver future economic benefits and these benefits can be reliably measured. Development costs have a finite estimated life of five years and are amortised on a systematic basis matched to the future economic benefits over the useful life of the project. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials and services, direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees time spent on the project. The amortisation period is 60 months.

Licences and Trademarks

Licences and trademarks represent the cost of registering trademarks and licence fees. The amortisation is reflected over the life of the asset.

(k) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which had not been settled at balance date. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition.

(l) Financial Instruments

Recognition and Initial Measurement

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either of fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted. The effective interest rate is the interest rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate a shorter period of the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

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.

Financial assets

The Group does not have financial assets categorised as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, held to maturity or available for sale.

De-recognition

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 expired. 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.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, comprising original debt less principal payments and amortisation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(l) Financial Instruments (cont.)

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value (mark to market) are taken to the income statement unless they are designated as cash flow hedges. There were none held in the 2013 financial year.

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

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. If there is evidence of impairment for any of the group's financial assets carried at amortised cost, the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred. The cash flows are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(m) Employee benefits

Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages, salaries and superannuation benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables and provision for employee benefits in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled, including appropriate on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than 12 months have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

Long service leave

A provision for long service leave is taken up for all employees. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data.

Equity-settled compensation

The Company operates a number of share-based compensation plans. These include a share option arrangement and an employee share scheme. The bonus element over the exercise price of the employee services rendered in exchange for the grant of shares and options is recognised as an expense in the income statement. Fair value of the options at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period.

Employee option plan

The establishment of the Energy One Employee Option Plan (EOP) was approved by shareholders at the extraordinary general meeting held on 2 April 2007. The EOP was designed to provide long term incentives for directors to deliver long term shareholder returns.

The Tax Paid Option Plan (TPOP) was established on 31st December 2009. The TPOP allows the Company to grant options or rights to acquire ordinary shares in Energy One to selected key employees and selected Directors, subject to satisfying performance and service conditions set down at the time of offer.

The fair value of options granted under both plans is recognised as an employee benefit expense with corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date. The fair value at grant date is measured using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into consideration the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, and the share price at grant date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(m) Employee benefits (cont.)

The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity (share-based payments reserve). The fair value is measured at grant date and recognised over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options.

Upon the exercise of options, the exercise proceeds received are allocated to share capital and the balance of the share-based payments reserve relating to those options is transferred to share capital.

(n) Issued capital

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

If the Company reacquires its own equity instruments, (e.g. as the result of a share buy-back), those instruments are deducted from equity and the associated shares are cancelled. No gain or loss is recognised in the profit or loss and the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is recognised directly in equity.

(o) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from or payable to the Australian Taxation Office, are classified as operating cash flows.

(p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing the operating profit/(loss) after income tax attributable to members of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share by taking into account any change in earnings per share that may arise from the conversion of options or convertible notes or other quasi equity instruments on issue at financial year end, into shares in the Company at a subsequent date.

(q) Comparative figures

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

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(r) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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 Group.

Key Estimates — Impairment

The Group assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the Group 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. Any impairment is advised in Note 12.

Key Estimates — Research & Development Tax Incentive

The Group recognises R&D Tax Incentive based on guidelines from the ATO and AusIndustry. Eligible overheads are apportioned to Research and Development based on R&D hours as a percentage of total hours.

Key Judgments — Provision for impairment of receivables

The directors have not made a provision for impairment of receivables as at 30 June 2013. Refer to note (t) and Note 9.

(s) Going concern

The Group has $1,721,333 cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2013 and no significant liabilities. The sales pipeline for the 2013 financial year is promising. The Directors believe the cash reserve is sufficient to finance the operating costs and software development costs.

As a result of these activities and the available cash reserves, the Directors believe the Group to be a going concern.

(t) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 90 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in the income statement within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

(u) Government Grants

The Group, through the continued development of its Software has invested funds in research and development. Under the Research & Development Tax Incentive scheme jointly administered by AusIndustry and the ATO, the Australian Government offers rebates for funds invested in research and development. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the profit and loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(u) Government Grants & Rebates (cont.)

The Group, has also invested funds in export activities. Under the Export Market Development Grant scheme administered by Austrade, the Australian Government offers grants for funds invested in export activities. Grants from the scheme are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that a payment will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. Any additional amount above the initial payment will be recorded when the money is received.

(v) Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where control over another business is obtained and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities. All business combinations, including those involving entities under common control, are accounted for by applying the purchase method.

The purchase method requires an acquirer of the business to be identified and for the cost of the acquisition and fair values of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities to be determined as at acquisition date, being the date that control is obtained. Cost is determined as the aggregate of fair values of assets given, equity issued and liabilities assumed in exchange for control together with costs directly attributable to the business combination. Any deferred consideration payable is discounted to present value using the entity's incremental borrowing rate.

Goodwill is recognised initially at the excess of cost over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised. If the fair value of the acquirer's interest is greater than cost, the surplus is immediately recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

(w) Parent entity financial information

The financial information for the parent entity, Energy One Limited, disclosed in Note 29 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements.

(x) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

None of the new standards and amendments to standards that are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2013 affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

The Company has not elected to apply any pronouncements before their operative date in the annual reporting beginning 1 July 2013.

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

(y) Restatement of prior year comparative information

In 2012, the Company recognised the full amount of the R&D tax incentive as other income when there was reasonable assurance that the money would be received (*AASB 112: Income Taxes*).

Changes in the AusIndustry R&D Tax Incentive during FY12 have led the accounting industry to re-assess the way that these incentives should be recognised in the financial statements. Guidance has been issued advising that the new R&D Tax Incentive should be recognised under *AASB 120: Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*.

Hence in the current year, the R&D Tax Incentive is recognised as other income only when the relevant costs that the grant is intended to compensate are expensed to the profit and loss (*AASB 120: Government Grants*).

As a consequence of the application of this policy, a portion of the government grant relating to capitalsied development costs is recognised in the profit and loss on a systematic basis to match with the corresponding amortisation expense of the development cost (5 years). The remaining portion is carried on the Balance Sheet as either current or non-current deferred revenue and recognised in the Profit & Loss account over 5 years.

Importantly, the Group’s cash flows and cash reserves were unaffected by thus change in accounting policy.

Several financial statement line items for the prior period have been restated as follows:

Income Statement (extract)	**30 June 2012**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**	**30 June 2012 (Restated)**
Other income	891,561	(217,099)	674,462
Loss before income tax	**(713,132)**	**(217,099)**	**(930,231)**
Loss after income tax from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent entity	(713,132)	(217,099)	(930,231)
Total comprehensive loss	**(713,132)**	**(217,099)**	**(930,231)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to members of the parent entity	(713,132)	(217,099)	(930,231)
Basic Earnings per share (cents per share)	(4.01)		(5.23)
Diluted Earnings per share (cents per share)	(4.01)		(5.23)

Balance Sheet (extract)	**30 June 2012**	**Increase/ (Decrease)**	**30 June 2012 (Restated)**
Deferred income - current	511,278	54,275	565,553
Total Current Liabilities	784,123	54,275	**838,398**
Deferred income - non current	-	162,824	162,824
Total Non-Current Liabilities	17,740	162,824	**180,564**
Total Liabilities	801,863	217,099	**1,018,962**
Net Assets	3,861,596	(217,099)	**3,644,497**
Accumulated losses	(4,462,029)	(217,099)	(4,679,128)
Total Equity	3,861,596	(217,099)	**3,644,497**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	Note	2013 $	2012 Restated $
Sales Revenue			
Sale of licence & related services		1,843,996	2,262,190
Other Revenue			
Interest received from other persons		76,419	118,020
R&D Tax Incentive	(a)	525,118	478,524
Export Market Development Grant	(b)	(772)	77,918
Total Other Income		600,765	674,462
Total Revenue		2,444,761	2,936,652

(a) The Company is expecting a research and development tax incentive of $720,247 from the Australian Tax Office (2012: $695,623). A refund of $688,124 was received on 3 December 2012 for the 2012 claim. Refer to Note 1 (y) for accounting treatment of research and development tax incentive.

(b) The Company received an Export Development Market Grant of $26,753 on 11 September 2012 for the 2012 year and $50,393 was received for the 2011 year. No Export Grants were receivable for 2013.

There are no unfulfilled conditions or other contingencies attaching to the grants. The Company did not benefit directly from any other forms of government assistance.

NOTE 3: PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
EXPENSES			
Direct project related costs (excl. wages)		30,196	207,752
Depreciation and amortisation			
Plant & equipment	11	71,759	67,211
Software development costs	12	364,924	253,652
Total		436,683	320,863
Impairment loss and write offs			
Goodwill and Contracts	12	-	8,641
Rental expense on operating leases			
Minimum lease payments		152,727	159,863
Employee benefit expenses			
Defined contribution superannuation expense		104,053	158,712
Other employee benefits	(a)	1,354,914	2,246,931
Total		1,458,967	2,405,643

(a) From the total employee benefit expense, $524,197 represent expenditures related to research and development activities (2012: $457,109)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 4: INCOME TAX EXPENSE

		2013 $	2012 Retstated $
(a)	The components of tax expense comprise:		
	Current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax	-	-
		-	-
(b)	The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
	Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 30% (2012: 30%)	(63,222)	(279,069)
	Add:		
	Tax effect of:		
	Non-deductible expenses	(169,297)	(82,755)
	Less:		
	Tax effect of:		
	Recoupment of prior year tax losses not previously brought to account	(189,639)	(43,875)
	Benefit of temporary differences not brought to account	83,563	240,189
	Income tax attributable to entity	-	-
	The applicable weighted average effective tax rates are as follows:	-%	-%

		Opening Balance	Charge to Income	Closing Balance
(c)	Non- Current			
	Deferred tax asset			
	- Tax losses and others	61,012	(79,263)	(18,251)
	Deferred tax liability			
	- Unearned income	(61,012)	79,263	18,251
	Net	-	-	-

(d) Tax

The company has unrecognised accrued tax losses of $2,343,710 to 30 June 2013 (2012: $2,975,840). If those tax losses could be offset against taxable income they could be valued at $703,113 (2012: $892,752). These accumulated tax losses have not been brought to account as the probability of their utilisation has not been substantiated. In addition, to obtain the benefit of the losses the continuity of ownership or same business test needs to be satisfied. The Group is currently confirming whether these tests have been passed.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 5: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The names and positions held by key management personnel in office at any time during the financial year are:

(a) Key Management Person	Position
Shaun Ankers	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Andrew Bonwick	Director – Non-Executive
Vaughan Busby	Director – Non-Executive
Ian Douglas Ferrier	Director – Non-Executive
Ottmar Weiss	Director and Chairman – Non-Executive
Reena Minhas	Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary
Vincent Ten Krooden	Operations Manager

Total key management personnel compensation of $598,664 (2012: $841,422) consists of short-term benefits of $551,004 (2012: $783,204), post-employment benefits of $42,432 (2012: $55,282), long-term benefits of $5,211 (2012: $2,893) and a share based payment of $17 (2012: $43).

Key management personnel remuneration has been included in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors Report.

(b) Options and Rights Holdings

The number of options over ordinary shares in the company held during the financial year by each director and other key management personnel of the company, including their personally related parties, are set out below

Number of Options Held by Key Management Personnel (2013)

	Balance 1.7.2012	Granted as Compensation	Options Lapsed	Balance 30.6.2013	Total Vested & Exercisable 30.6.2013	Total Unexer-cisable 30.6.2013
Shaun Ankers	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	500,000

Number of Options Held by Key Management Personnel (2012)

	Balance 1.7.2011	Granted as Compensation	Options Lapsed	Balance 30.6.2012	Total Vested & Exercisable 30.6.2012	Total Unexer-cisable 30.6.2012
Richard Brys	500,000	-	(500,000)	-	-	-
Shaun Ankers	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
Total	1,000,000	-	(500,000)	500,000	-	500,000

Richard Brys left the company in July 2012 which resulted in the cancellation of 500,000 options on issued to him since 28 January 2010.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 5: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION (cont.)

(c) Interest in Shareholdings

The number of shares in the company held during the financial year by each Director and other key management personnel of the company, including their personally related parties, are set out below. There were no shares granted during the period as compensation.

Number of Shares Held by Key Management Personnel (2013)

	Balance 1.7.2012	Options Exercised	Net Change Other*	Shares held on appointment/ (cessation)	Balance 30.6.2013
Mr Shaun Ankers	87,000	-	-	-	87,000
Mr Andrew Bonwick	359,500	-	-	-	359,500
Mr Vaughan Busby	3,613,536	-	10,000	-	3,623,536
Mr Ian Ferrier	6,492,162	-	-	-	6,492,162
Mr Ottmar Weiss	873,377	-	-	-	873,377
Ms Reena Minhas	44,667	-	-	-	44,667
Vincent Ten Krooden	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Total	11,475,242	-	10,000	-	11,485,242

* Net Change Other refers to shares purchased or sold during the financial year.

Number of Shares Held by Key Management Personnel (2012)

	Balance 1.7.2010	Options Exercised	Net Change Other*	Shares held on appointment/ (cessation)	Balance 30.6.2012
Mr Shaun Ankers	87,000	-	-	-	87,000
Mr Andrew Bonwick	59,500	-	300,000	-	359,500
Mr Vaughan Busby	3,079,739	-	533,797	-	3,613,536
Mr Ian Ferrier	5,958,365	-	533,797	-	6,492,162
Mr Ottmar Weiss	211,443	-	661,934	-	873,377
Ms Reena Minhas	3,000	-	41,667	-	44,667
Vincent Ten Krooden	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Total	9,404,047	-	2,071,195	-	11,475,242

* Net Change Other refers to shares purchased or sold during the financial year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 5: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION (cont.)

(d) Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to directors of the Company or to key management personnel, including their personally related parties.

NOTE 6: AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2013 $	2012 $
Remuneration of the auditor of the Company for:		
Auditing and reviewing the financial reports	37,250	38,576
Taxation Services	7,800	8,200
Total	45,050	46,776

It is the Group's policy to engage Crowe Horwath Sydney to conduct assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where appropriate. This primarily includes the review of the income tax return.

NOTE 7: EARNINGS PER SHARE

		2013 $	2012 $
Basic EPS		(0.0118)	(0.0523)
Diluted EPS		(0.0118)	(0.0523)
(a)	Earnings used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	(210,739)	(930,231)
(b)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	17,793,229	17,793,229
(c)	Weighted average number of options outstanding (note a)	-	-
(d)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share:	17,793,229	17,793,229
(e)	Information concerning the classification of securities		

(a) Options

The options outstanding at 30 June 2013 are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they are anti-dilutive for the year end 30 June 2013. These options could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future. The options have not been included in the determination of basic earnings per share. Details relating to the options are set out in Note 25.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 8: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2013 $	2012 $
Cash at bank and in hand	300,728	307,526
Short-term bank deposits	1,420,605	1,537,042
	1,721,333	1,844,568

At the reporting date, the consolidated Group has deposits with banks that are used for bank guarantees of $103,758. The balance is included as other non-current assets.

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits for the year was 4.46% (2012: 5.90%); these deposits have an average maturity of 71 days.

Reconciliation of Cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flow reconciled to items in the balance sheet as follows:

	2013 $	2012 $
Cash and cash equivalents	1,721,333	1,844,568
Deposit with bank for bank guarantees:		
Other non-current assets	103,758	103,758
Balance per statement of cash flows	1,825,092	1,948,326

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in Note 24.

NOTE 9: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2013 $	2012 $
Current			
Trade receivables		52,691	56,912
Accrued income	(a)	53,710	157,483
R&D Tax Incentive	(b)	720,247	695,623
Other receivables	(c)	8,491	49,774
		835,139	959,792

(a) Accrued Income

As at 30 June 2013 the Group accrued income based on work completed and not yet invoiced.

(b) R&D Tax Incentive

As at 30 June 2013 the Group expects an R&D Tax incentive claim from the Australian Tax Office for Research and Development relating to software research and development in the year ended 30 June 2013.

(c) Other receivables

As at 30 June 2013, Other receivables was mainly represented by accrued interest income. As at 30 June 2012 Other receivables included the accrued Export Development Market Grant of $27,525 (2013: $nil)

NOTE 9: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (cont.)

(d) Fair Value, Credit and Interest Rate Risk

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above. Refer to Note 24 for more information on the risk management policy of the Group and the credit quality of the entity's trade receivables, along with interest risk.

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

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

	Gross Amount $000	Past due and impaired $000	Past due but not impaired				Within initial trade terms $000
			<30 $000	31-60 $000	61-90 $000	>90 $000	
2013							
Trade receivables and accrued income	106,401	-	-	-	-	-	106,401
Other receivables	728,738	-	-	-	-	-	728,738
Total	835,139	-	-	-	-	-	835,139
2012							
Trade receivables and accrued income	214,395	-	-	2,242	-	-	212,153
Other receivables	745,397	-	-	-	-	-	745,397
Total	959,792	-	-	2,242	-	-	957,550

NOTE 10: OTHER ASSETS

	2013 $	2012 $
Current		
Prepayments	28,588	25,122
	28,588	25,122
Non-Current		
Deposit with bank for rental bond	103,758	103,758
Other	2	102
	103,760	103,860

NOTE 11: PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2013 $	2012 $
At cost	344,760	343,662
Accumulated depreciation	(197,800)	(126,041)
	146,960	217,621

(a) Movements in Carrying Amounts

Movements in the carrying amounts for each class of plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year are reconciled as follows:

	Total Plant and Equipment $
Balance as at 30 June 2011	**98,910**
Additions	205,958
Disposals / transfers	(20,036)
Depreciation expense	(67,211)
Balance as at 30 June 2012	**217,621**
Additions	1,098
Depreciation expense	(71,759)
Balance as at 30 June 2013	**146,960**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 12: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Notes	2013 $	2012 $
Software costs	12(a)	3,877,745	3,184,559
Software accumulated amortisation	12(b)	(2,666,380)	(2,294,719)
Impairment loss and write offs	12(d)	-	-
Reclassification		-	5,549
Total software development costs		1,211,365	895,389
Goodwill at cost	12(c)	617,107	625,748
Impairment loss and write offs	12(d)	-	(8,641)
Total other intangible assets		617,107	617,107
Total Intangible Assets		1,828,472	1,512,496

(a) Software Development Costs

Software development costs are a combination of acquired software and internally generated intangible assets. From total additions (internally developed) of $680,099, $56,155 represents capitalised superannuation benefits and $623,944 represents other employee benefits.

(b) Accumulated Amortisation

Amortisation of $364,924 (2012: $253,652) is included in depreciation and amortisation expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

(c) Goodwill and Contracts

Goodwill relates to the purchase of software businesses in 2008 and 2012.

Intangible assets, other than goodwill, have finite useful lives. The current amortisation charges for intangible assets are included under depreciation and amortisation expense per the statement of comprehensive income. Goodwill has an infinite life, subject to impairment testing. Goodwill is monitored by management at the cash generating unit (CGU) level. Management identified four CGU's in the current financial year. Goodwill amounting to $447,107 is allocated to the ETRM CGU, whilst $170,000 is allocated to the Physical Energy Bidding CGU.

Goodwill and software are allocated to the cash generating unit based on the acquired businesses. The recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit above is determined based on value-in-use calculations. Value-in-use is calculated based on the present value of cash flow. The cash flows are prepared applying a discount rate of 18.69% (2012: 21.75%) over a 5 year period.

Management has based the value-in-use calculations on budgets. These budgets use estimated and actual sales to project revenue. Costs are calculated taking into account historical gross margins. Discount rates are pre-tax.

Management have performed an impairment test of the goodwill at the balance sheet date and have concluded that no impairment write-down is required.

(d) Impairment loss and write offs

Management have performed an impairment test of software, contracts and goodwill at the balance sheet date and have concluded that there are no impairment or write offs. (2012: Trade contracts with a value of $8,641 were considered impaired and written off).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 12: INTANGIBLE ASSETS (cont.)

(e) Movements in intangible assets during the year

	Goodwill & Contracts	Software	Trade Marks & Licences	Total
	$	$	$	$
Net carrying value at 30 June 2011	**455,748**	**463,659**	**-**	**919,407**
Additions - internally developed	-	603,352	-	603,352
Additions - purchased	170,000	76,481	-	246,481
Reclassification	-	5,549	-	5,549
Amortisation expense	-	(253,652)	-	(253,652)
Impairment losses and write-offs	(8,641)	-	-	(8,641)
Net carrying value at 30 June 2012	**617,107**	**895,389**	**-**	**1,512,496**
Additions - internally developed	-	680,099	-	680,099
Additions - purchased	-	801	-	801
Amortisation expense	-	(364,924)	-	(364,924)
Net carrying value at 30 June 2013	**617,107**	**1,211,365**	**-**	**1,828,472**

NOTE 13: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2013	2012
	$	$
Unsecured liabilities		
Trade payables	29,391	31,747
Sundry payables and accrued expenses	99,257	141,186
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	128,648	172,933

Trade and other creditors are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 60 day terms.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 14: PROVISIONS

	Notes	2013 $	2012 $
Current			
Employee benefits (Annual leave provisions)	14(a)	115,165	99,912
Non-Current			
Employee benefits (Long service leave provisions)	14(b)	33,631	17,740

(a) The entire obligation is presented as current since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement.

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

NOTE 15: DEFERRED REVENUE

	2013 $	2012 Restated $
Current		
Support & maintenance fee received in advance	548,304	511,278
Unearned R&D Tax Incentive	114,751	54,275
	663,055	565,553
Non-Current		
Unearned R&D Tax Incentive	289,978	162,824
	953,033	728,377

NOTE 16: ISSUED CAPITAL

	2013 $	2012 $
17,793,229 fully paid ordinary shares (2012: 17,793,229 fully paid ordinary shares)	8,246,064	8,246,064

Ordinary Shares	**No of shares**	**No of shares**
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	17,793,229	17,793,229
Shares movements in the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	17,793,229	17,793,229

Movements on ordinary share capital

Date	Details	$	No of shares
1 July 2012	Opening Balance	8,246,064	17,793,229
30 June 2013	Closing Balance	8,246,064	17,793,229

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 16: ISSUED CAPITAL (cont.)

(a) Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

There is no current on-market buy-back.

(b) Capital Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. Management effectively manages the Group's capital by assessing the Company's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market. The Group has an externally imposed capital requirement to maintain $50,000 surplus cash, a requirement of holding an Australian Financial Services Licence. There have been no breaches during the year.

NOTE 17: RESERVES

Share based payment reserve

The share based payment reserve is used to recognise the fair value of options issued to employees and directors and the fair value of shares issued to employees.

Expenses arising from share based payment transactions

Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the period as part of employee benefit expense were as follows:

	2013 $	2012 $
Options issued to directors in prior years	17	43
Options cancelled during the year	-	(3,765)
	17	(3,722)

The movements in reserves comprises:

	2013 $	2012 $
Opening Balance	77,561	81,283
Options cancelled during the year	-	(3,765)
Unexercised Options – value of employee service	17	43
	77,578	77,561

NOTE 18: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

(a) Operating Lease Commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases (including tenancy leases) contracted for at the reporting date but not capitalised in the financial statements:

	2013 $	2012 $
- Not later than 12 months	192,920	184,612
- Between 12 months and 5 years	259,571	452,191
	452,191	636,803

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 18: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS (cont.)

At the reporting date the Group leases one office, which is under a non-cancellable operating lease which expires in October 2015.

(b) Capital Expenditure Commitments

There are no capital expenditure commitments contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities payable

NOTE 19: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

The Group had no contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2013.

NOTE 20: SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group is managed primarily on the basis of product and service offerings and operates in one segment, being the Energy software industry, and in one geographical segment, being Australia.

During the year ended 30 June 2013 the Group derived 77% of revenue from three major customers to which it provided both licences and services. The Company's most significant external customer accounts for 46% of external revenue with the next largest customer contributing 17%. Management assess the performance of the operating segment based on the accounting profit and loss.

NOTE 21: CASHFLOW INFORMATION

(a)	Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax	2013 $	2012 Restated $
	Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(210,739)	(930,231)
	Non-cash flows in profit from ordinary activities		
	Depreciation and amortisation	436,683	320,863
	Impairment losses and write-offs	100	8,641
	Employee option expense	17	(3,722)
	Loss from disposal of asset	-	10,238
	Acquired deferred revenue	-	(19,691)
	Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	124,653	647,557
	(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(3,466)	2,724
	(Decrease) in trade and other payables	(44,285)	(99,457)
	Increase/(decrease) in provisions	31,144	15,477
	Increase in deferred income	224,656	255,586
	Net cash provided by operating activities	558,764	207,985

NOTE 22: EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There have been no after balance date transactions that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the result of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group's subsequent to the year ended 30 June 2013.

This financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 23 August 2013. The Company has the power to amend and reissue this report.

NOTE 23: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Parent entity

The parent entity within the group is Energy One Limited.

(b) Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in Note 28.

(c) Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 5.

(d) Transactions with related parties

Revenue for software and hardware components provided to a company in which one of the directors has an ownership interest amounted to $4,113.

NOTE 24: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate and other price risks and aging analysis for credit risk.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Chief Financial Officer under policies approved by the Board of Directors and the Risk Committee. The CFO identifies, evaluates the financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's management and board.

The Group holds the following financial instruments measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements:

		Consolidated Group	
	Note	**2013**	**2012**
Financial assets		**$**	**$**
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,721,333	1,844,568
Trade and other receivables	9	835,139	959,792
Due within 12 months		2,556,472	2,804,360
Deposit with bank for bank guarantee – due after 12 months	8	103,758	103,758
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables - due within 12 months	13	(128,648)	(172,933)
Net inflows		2,531,582	2,735,185

NOTE 24: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont.)

(a) Market Risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group does not have any significant exposure to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and liabilities recognised at reporting date whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows. The Group's main interest rate risk at year end arises from short-term deposits. The Group is exposed to earnings volatility on floating rate instruments.

The interest rate risk is managed using a mix of fixed and floating short-term deposits. At 30 June 2013 approximately 83% of short term deposits were fixed. Short-term deposits are used to ensure that the best interest rate is received. Interest rates are reviewed prior to deposits maturing and re-invested at the best rate, which is why the Group uses a number of banking institutions.

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (cont.)

The interest rate risk is detailed in the below table.

	Weighted Average Effective Interest rate		Fixed Interest Rate		Floating Interest Rate		Non-Interest Bearing		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	%	%	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Financial Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	3.96	4.76	1,420,604	1,537,042	300,729	307,526	-	-	1,721,333	1,844,568
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	835,139	959,792	835,139	959,792
Deposit for bank guarantee	4.00	5.45	103,758	103,758	-	-	-	-	103,758	103,758
Total Financial Assets			1,524,362	1,640,800	300,729	307,526	835,139	959,792	2,660,230	2,908,118
Financial Liabilities										
Payables			-	-	-	-	128,648	172,933	128,648	172,933
Total Financial Liabilities			-	-	-	-	128,648	172,933	128,648	172,933

(iii) Sensitivity Analysis

Interest Rate Risk

The Group has performed sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at reporting date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in this risk.

NOTE 24: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont.)

At 30 June 2013, 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:

	2013 $	2012 $
Change in profit		
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	2,474	3,055
- Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(2,474)	(3,055)
Change in equity		
- Increase in interest rate by 1%	2,474	3,055
- Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(2,474)	(3,055)

The above interest rate risk sensitivity analysis has been performed on the assumption that all other variables remain unchanged.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to trading customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. Banks without a rating of 'A', but included in the government guarantee will be considered with a maximum $1M deposit. If there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal and external ratings in accordance with limits set by the CFO. The compliance with credit limits is monitored by the CFO.

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at reporting date is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets as presented in the balance sheet. Details with respect to credit risk of trade and other receivables are provided in Note 9. No one deposit was larger than $1,000,000. The Group does not hold any security or guarantees for the financial assets.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the Group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through adequate amounts of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Surplus funds are generally only invested in instruments that are tradable in highly liquid markets, for instance cash.

The Group at 30 June 2013 had deposits which mature within two months and cash at bank. Due to the cash available to the Group there is no use of any credit facilities at reporting date.

All financial assets and liabilities are due within 12 months.

(d) Fair Value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition and measurement or for disclosure purposes. At reporting date, the Group's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 25: SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The following share-based payment arrangements existed at 30 June 2013:

The Tax Paid Option Plan (TPOP) was established on 31st December 2009. The TPOP allows the Company to grant options or rights to acquire ordinary Shares in Energy One to selected key employees and selected Directors, subject to satisfying performance and service conditions set down at the time of offer.

On 31 July 2011, 500,000 options that were issued in 2010, lapsed and were cancelled. 500,000 options are currently held in the plan.

	2013		2012	
	Number Of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at the start of the year	500,000	$0.37	1,000,000	$0.37
Granted during the year	-		-	
Lapsed during the year	-		(500,000)	$0.37
Balance at end of the year	500,000	$0.37	500,000	$0.37
Exercisable at year-end	-		-	
Outstanding at year-end	500,000		500,000	

The average remaining contractual life of the 500,000 options outstanding was 2.39 years. The exercise price of these outstanding options was $0.37.

Fair Value of Options granted during the year

The fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended 30 June 2013 was $0.000210 cents per option. The fair value of options at grant date is independently determined using a Black - Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price of $0.37, 5 year term of the option, the impact of the dilution, the share price at grant date of $0.13 and expected price volatility of the underlying share of 15%, the expected dividend yield of nil and the risk free interest rate of 5.35% for the term of the option.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 26: BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

On 1 May 2012 the Company acquired a Software business for a cash consideration of $200,309. The acquisition is a part of Energy One's strategy of growth through targeted acquisition.

The assets and liabilities recognised as a result of the acquisition are as follows:

	Fair Value $
Intangible assets: Software	50,000
Acquired deferred revenue	(19,691)
Net identifiable assets acquired	30,309
Add: goodwill	170,000
Net assets acquired	200,309

Based on the agreement, the cash consideration consisted of a lump sum payment that was payable in full on the completion date of 25 May 2012.

The goodwill is attributable to the profitability of the acquired business. It will not be deductible for tax purposes.

On 26 November 2010, the Company acquired Energy One Option Plan Managers Pty Limited. The Company has a sole purpose of obtaining Tax Paid Options and Shares acquired on exercise of Tax Paid Options in the Company for the benefit of participants. The two ordinary class shares were acquired at nil consideration.

NOTE 27: NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES 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) and AASB 2010–7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 9 (December 2010).

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

The key changes made to accounting requirements include:

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

These Standards were mandatorily applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013. However, AASB 2012–6: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Mandatory Effective Date of AASB 9 and Transition Disclosures (issued September 2012) defers the mandatory application date of AASB 9 from 1 January 2013 to 1 January 2015. In light of this change to the mandatory effective date, the Group is expected to adopt AASB 9 and AASB 2010–7 for the annual reporting period ending 31 December 2015.

AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements, AASB 11: Joint Arrangements, AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, AASB 127: Separate Financial Statements (August 2011) and AASB 128: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (August 2011) (as amended by AASB 2012–10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Transition Guidance and Other Amendments), and AASB 2011–7: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

AASB 10 replaces parts of AASB 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (March 2008, as amended) and Interpretation 112: Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. AASB 10 provides a revised definition of "control" and additional application guidance so that a single control model will apply to all investees. This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.

AASB 11 replaces AASB 131: Interests in Joint Ventures (July 2004, as amended). AASB 11 requires joint arrangements to be classified as either "joint operations" (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities) or "joint ventures" (where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 27: NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS (cont.)

Joint ventures are required to be accounted for using the equity method of accounting under AASB 11. The proportionate consolidation method is no longer permitted. However, this will not have any impact on the Group's financial statements as the Group does not currently hold any interests in joint arrangements.

AASB 12 contains the disclosure requirements applicable to entities that hold an interest in a subsidiary, joint venture, joint operation or associate. AASB 12 also introduces the concept of a "structured entity", replacing the "special purpose entity" concept currently used in Interpretation 112, and requires specific disclosures in respect of any investments in unconsolidated structured entities. This Standard will affect disclosures only and is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.

To facilitate the application of AASBs 10, 11 and 12, revised versions of AASB 127 and AASB 128 have also been issued. The revisions made to AASB 127 and AASB 128 are not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.

AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement and AASB 2011–8: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

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

AASB 13 requires:

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

These Standards are expected to result in more detailed fair value disclosures, but are not expected to significantly impact the amounts recognised in the Group's financial statements.

AASB 2011–4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2013).

This Standard makes amendments to AASB 124: Related Party Disclosures to remove the individual key management personnel disclosure requirements (including paras Aus29.1 to Aus29.9.3). These amendments serve a number of purposes, including furthering trans-Tasman convergence, removing differences from IFRSs, and avoiding any potential confusion with the equivalent Corporations Act 2001 disclosure requirements.

This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial report as a whole because:

- some of the disclosures removed from AASB 124 will continue to be required under s 300A of the Corporations Act, which is applicable to the Group; and
- AASB 2011–4 does not affect the related party disclosure requirements in AASB 124 applicable to all reporting entities, and some of these requirements require similar disclosures to those removed by AASB 2011–4

AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) and AASB 2011–10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

These Standards introduce a number of changes to the presentation and disclosure of defined benefit plans, including:

- removal of the "corridor" approach from AASB 119, thereby requiring entities to recognise all changes in a net defined benefit liability/(asset) when they occur; and
- disaggregation of changes in a net defined benefit liability/(asset) into service cost, net interest expense and remeasurements and recognition of:
  - (i) service cost and net interest expense in profit or loss; and
  - (ii) remeasurements in other comprehensive income

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 27: NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS (cont.)

The revised Standard also changes the definition of short-term employee benefits. The distinction between short-term and other long-term employee benefits is now based on whether the benefits are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the reporting date and can result in changes to the measurement of some employee benefits. The directors have assessed that the application of the amendments to AASB 119 will have an insignificant impact on the amounts reported in respect of the Group's provision for annual leave. For instance, if the Group had adopted the new requirements in respect of the short term employee benefits in the current reporting period, profit or loss would have been approximately $2,200 lower.

AASB 2012–2: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

AASB 2012–2 principally amends AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures to require entities to include information that will enable users of their financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with the entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position.

This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.

AASB 2012–3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

This Standard adds application guidance to AASB 132: Financial Instruments: Presentation to address potential inconsistencies identified in applying some of the offsetting criteria of AASB 132, including clarifying the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.

AASB 2012–5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from Annual Improvements 2009–2011 Cycle (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

This Standard amends a number of Australian Accounting Standards as a consequence of the issuance of Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009–2011 Cycle by the International Accounting Standards Board, including:

- AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards to clarify the requirements in respect of the application of AASB 1 when an entity discontinues and then resumes applying Australian Accounting Standards;
- AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements and AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting to clarify the requirements for presenting comparative information;
- AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment to clarify the accounting treatment of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment;
- AASB 132 and Interpretation 2: Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments to clarify the accounting treatment of any tax effect of a distribution to holders of equity instruments; and
- AASB 134 to facilitate consistency between the measures of total assets and liabilities an entity reports for its segments in its interim and annual financial statements.

This Standard is not expected to significantly impact the Group's financial statements.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that are expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 28: SUBSIDIARY

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 1(b)

			Equity Holding	
Name of entity	**Country of incorporation**		**2013 %**	**2012 %**
Advanced Interval Metering Pty Ltd	Australia	(a)	-	100
Energy One Limited Employee Option Plan Managers Pty Ltd	Australia		100	100

(a) Advanced Interval Metering Pty Ltd was deregistered on 12 June 2013.

NOTE 29: PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amount amounts:

	2013	2012 Restated
Balance Sheet		
Current assets	2,585,060	2,829,482
Total assets	4,664,252	4,663,459
Current liabilities	906,868	838,398
Total liabilities	1,230,477	1,018,962
Shareholder equity		
Issued capital	8,246,064	8,246,064
Reserves	77,578	77,561
Accumulated losses	(4,889,867)	(4,679,128)
Total Equity	3,433,775	3,644,497
Profit and loss for the year	(210,739)	(930,231)
Total comprehensive income	(210,739)	(930,231)

Please refer to Note 1 (y) for restatement of prior year comparative information.

(b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

Nil

(c) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

Nil

(d) Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment

Nil

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NOTE 30: COMPANY DETAILS

Energy One Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The registered office of the Company is:

Level 14, 71 Macquarie St

Sydney NSW 2000

The principal place of business is:

Level 14, 71 Macquarie St

Sydney NSW 2000

The principal activity of the Company is the supply and development of software and services to energy companies and utilities.