

Annual report 2012



Breville
Thought for food.

Breville Group Limited

Annual report 2012

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Annual general meeting

Wednesday 14 November 2012 at 10am

Building 1, Port Air Industrial Estate,
1A Hale Street, Botany, New South Wales, 2019.

cover image:

the Kinetix® Control
With 7 task controls and timer

Chairman's review

“The Breville Group remains firmly focused on its strategy of delivering sustainable growth by leveraging its product innovation, brand management and distribution capabilities across an international platform”

During the 2012 financial year, the Breville Group again delivered a strong result driven by continued growth in the group's international business and an encouraging performance in Australia. Net profit after tax for the year ended 30 June 2012 increased by 44.9% to \$46.0m.

This growth in earnings and well managed working capital has further strengthened the group's balance sheet providing a solid foundation to drive future growth especially in international markets. At 30 June 2012 the group had a net cash position of \$47.0m compared to \$27.3m at the same time last year.

The group has delivered strong shareholder returns, with return on equity increasing to 25.9% in the 2012 financial year compared to 15.9% just 4 years ago. Since 2008, earnings per share have increased at a compound annual growth rate (“CAGR”) of 21.0%.

This financial performance, together with our strong cash position enabled the board to increase dividends for the year by 46.0% to 24.0 cents per share fully franked (2011: 16.50 cents per share, 11.0 cents franked). Since 2008, dividends per share have increased at a CAGR of 23.0%.

The group's diversity policy aims to ensure a corporate culture that supports workplace excellence. We value diversity and understand that it enables us to differentiate our offering and compete more effectively and efficiently.

Similarly, our management remuneration policies are aligned with further improving shareholder returns and the achievement of key strategic objectives.

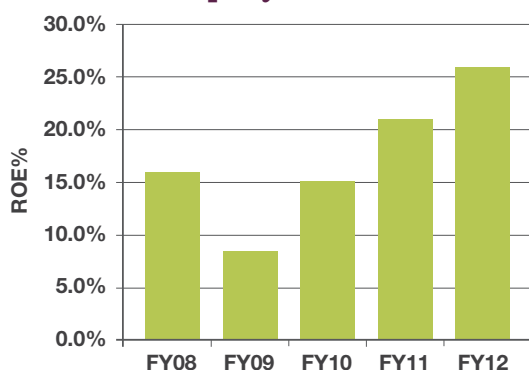
I would like to thank my board colleagues, our experienced and dedicated management and staff, suppliers, customers and shareholders for their continued support.

I trust that you will find this annual report informative and helpful. I, together with my board and management colleagues, look forward to meeting as many of you as possible at the AGM in November.



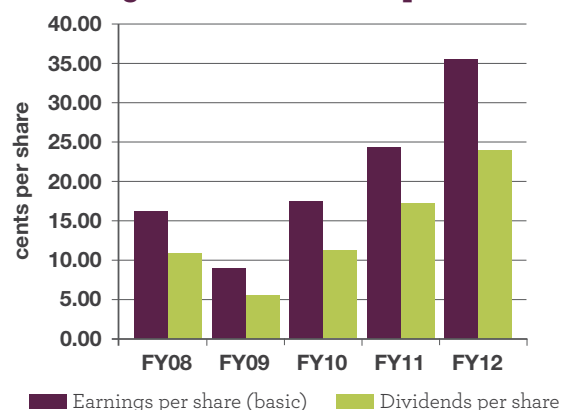
John Schmoll
Non-executive chairman

Return on equity[^]



[^] ROE is calculated based on NPAT for the 12 months ended 30 June each year divided by the shareholders' equity at balance sheet date.

Earnings and dividends per share



There's a fine
line between
frozen sweets
and frozen solid.



the Smart Scoop™
Ice cream maker with
automatic hardness settings



CEO's review

Financial summary

\$ Millions except where indicated	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
Revenue	427.9	393.6
EBITDA	72.5	52.0
Net profit after tax	46.0	31.7
Earnings per share (cents)	35.4	24.5
Return on equity (%)	25.9	20.7

The Breville Group made significant progress in delivering on its strategy, with strong profit growth in the 2012 financial year.

Group revenue increased by 8.7% to \$427.9m. Excluding the FY11 exit from the North American non-electrical homewares category, Group revenue increased by 13.3%.

Continued momentum and growth from the international operations saw international revenues increase 17.6% to \$226.2m.

Australian revenue finished slightly up on the prior year after showing good growth of 9.9% in the second half.

Importantly, EBITDA from international business units increased by 44.9% to \$52.0m, representing 71% of group EBITDA. Group EBITDA increased by 39.3% to \$72.5m.

Key highlights of the year included:

- A strong performance from the group's international operations particularly in North America;
- An encouraging performance in Australia despite difficult and competitive retail trading conditions;
- A positive response to new higher value Breville designed product launches in all markets;
- An expanded product range in North America within existing premium customers;
- Expansion of the Breville branded distribution business internationally;
- Continued focus on operational cost control and working capital management and a reinvestment in growth driving marketing activities;

- Strong shareholder returns with a higher return on equity and dividend growth; and
- A strong balance sheet with a higher net "in cash" position.

The strong international result was underpinned by successful new product launches, strong juicer sales and continued strong growth of the Keurig distribution business in Canada.

In Australia, the business was impacted in the first half by competitive changes in the retail landscape and an increasing house brand presence. The improved second half performance was as a result of further focus on the premium department store and specialist electrical channels and the launch of higher value Breville designed products.

Our ongoing investment in developing high quality innovative products and the extension of our geographic reach, positions the group well to compete effectively in a global marketplace.

As our products become more sophisticated, the importance of online consumer research, reviews and communication increases. Breville has embraced and continues to invest in both digital and traditional media and is actively supporting the growing online segment.

On a personal note, I would like to thank the board and the entire Breville Group team for their ongoing support and assistance.



Jonathan Lord
Chief executive officer



Comprehensive Colour
Premium Range

Markets and brands

Breville - Thought for food™

As the Breville brand prepares to celebrate its 80th birthday, it does so from a position of strength unrivalled in its history. In both of its more established markets of Australia and New Zealand, Breville reinforced its premium market position during the financial year. In international markets, Breville performed well, expanding its branded presence to more countries. In North America, the Breville brand achieved strong sales growth, cementing itself as a leader in the premium segment of the market.

Most significantly, in all of its key markets, the Breville brand continues to build a deeper relationship with its customers, centred around Food Thinking, and developing products that empower people to do things more impressively or easily than they thought possible in their own kitchens.

The main driver of the Breville brand's growing customer acceptance continues to be its investment in, and focus on, quality, design and innovation in its product development. Breville has continued to deepen its understanding of food, and how the consumer interacts with it, applying this to solving problems in ways that are both valuable to people, and differentiated from competitors. Breville is actively protecting this customer value through investment in product development and intellectual property protection, developing a portfolio of products for sustainable growth.

In 2012, we continued to build upon our range of flagship products. These products are core to Breville's growth, as well as its strategic market position as a differentiated, quality focused brand.

Some of the more notable launches during the year were:

The Kitchen Wizz Pro Food Processor

The big mouth food processor with finer more even slicing (2011 Australian Design Award winner, 2012 German Red Dot Design Award winner)

The YouBrew Drip Coffee Maker

The coffee maker with adjustable flavour and strength that brews directly into a cup, travel mug or carafe (2012 Australian International Design Award, 2012 German Red Dot Design Award winner)

The Dual Boiler Espresso Machine

For precision extraction and simultaneous steam (2012 Australian Good Design Award winner)

The Control Grip Hand Blender

The hand blender with ergonomic control, full power and reduced suction

The Kinetix Control Blender

Kinetix blender with a one piece, ultra light jug and seven task controls and timer

The Smart Scoop Ice Cream Maker

Ice cream maker with hardness control and 'keep cool' (2012 Australian Good Design Award winner)

The Thermal Pro Frypans

High quality electric frypans with thermally tested even heat distribution

Leveraging off its product development capabilities, Breville increased its marketing investment in key geographies with national television campaigns across the U.S., New Zealand, Canada and Australia. Running throughout the year, the campaigns focused on 'seeing is believing' and showcasing Breville's flagship innovations. Each campaign delivered strong results and further strengthened consumer perception of the brand.

Breville's strategy of Food Thinking and creativity continues to gain momentum. The strategy continues to centre around:

- Deeper consumer understanding;
- Protectable innovation;
- Superior quality and design; and
- Increased marketing communication.

With the Breville brand voted the most trusted kitchen appliance brand in Australia and New Zealand*, Breville's product range continues to build brand strength.

* Reader's Digest Most Trusted brand awards, 2012, Australia, New Zealand.

Markets and brands continued

Kambrook - The Smarter Choice™

Kambrook has become synonymous with quality, durable products at an affordable price. The ever-expanding product range encompasses appliances for the kitchen, living room, laundry and bedroom.

Kambrook highlights the durability of its appliances and the rigorous testing process that each new product undergoes. Each product is subjected to extensive laboratory and quality testing before receiving the Kambrook seal of approval.

Philips

The group is the exclusive distributor for Philips' personal care and garment care appliances in Australia and New Zealand. Our relationship with Philips is now in its 12th year and we continue to work collaboratively to grow sales and market share.



*Why don't they
make 'em
LIKE THEY
USED TO?*



the Classic '74™
Durable stainless steel
jaffle maker

Key markets

Australia

Revenues of \$201.7m were marginally up on the prior year, with second half revenues growing 9.9% on the previous corresponding period. EBITDA for the year was also in line with the prior year.

The Australian business' multi-brand strategy contributed to its resilient FY12 performance.

Breville focused on strengthening its position at upper and premium price points in the kitchen appliance category. By upgrading its product range and focussing on premium department stores and specialist electrical channels it successfully increased its average sales price. The strong performance in the second half of the financial year was driven by the success of these new high value product launches and targeted product specific marketing activity. The Breville brand was voted Australia's most trusted kitchen appliance brand*, highlighting that the brand is as powerful and relevant in Australia today as ever.

* Reader's Digest Most Trusted brand awards, 2012, Australia, New Zealand.

Key markets *continued*

In a challenging retail environment, Kambrook performed well by expanding existing product ranges and entering new categories. The business continues to invest in brand marketing and each new product is supported by a public relations campaign.

Philips continued to set the benchmark for innovation and performance with its flagship shaver range and it also made strong inroads into the steam-generator iron market, with its first of a kind PerfectCare steam system.

North America

Total revenue increased by 22.4% to \$152.2m (2011: \$124.4m) in AUD. Excluding North American homewares (fully exited in FY11), total revenue increased by 40.2%.

The Breville brand's revenue grew by 34.5% driven by the release of new higher value flagship products in both new and existing categories, through the group's premium and specialist retail customers.

The Keurig "single serve" coffee distribution business in Canada also performed very well with commission income before operating costs growing from \$9.9m to \$19.5m.

North America delivered a significant increase in EBITDA of 76.1% to \$34.7m (2011: \$19.7m). This increase in profitability resulted from not only the revenue growth, but also from the FY11 exit of the lower margin, non-electrical homewares category and the full year benefit of the restructured lower operating cost base.



*How can you get a
HOT, BOLD, SINGLE CUP
from a drip coffee
machine?*

the YouBrew™
With built-in grinder &
adjustable flavour control



Markets and brands continued

Key markets continued

International Distributors

International Distributors reported revenue of \$47.3m (2011: \$44.2m) an increase of 7.0%, and an EBITDA of \$13.7m (2011: \$13.5m).

The group is focused on broadening its distributor network, especially across the important Asia-Pacific region and accelerating the launches of Breville designed products in these markets.

New Zealand

New Zealand again produced a very pleasing result with revenue increasing by 12.8% and EBITDA by 33.3% to \$3.6m. This growth was driven principally by the success of recently launched higher value Breville-designed products and the Philips distribution business.

The Breville brand was voted New Zealand's most trusted kitchen appliance brand*.

* Reader's Digest Most Trusted brand awards, 2012, Australia, New Zealand.

*How do you control the
BLEND, MASH, CHOP & SLICE
all in the one station?*

the All In One™

Blend, mash & processing station
with control grip.



People - creativity and food thinkers

We enjoy the benefits of a highly experienced and talented team across all departments and geographies. Integrated through our food thinking culture, the passion, creativity and insight of our team has helped us continue to deliver world class, innovative products to our customers. The team continues to be awarded both domestically and internationally with multiple design awards, and recognition through all media including print, broadcast and online.

Breville Group invests in the training and education of its team, building strong collaborative links with world experts in food thinking and technology.

We are strongly committed to our core values of creativity, simplicity, insight and excellence in all departments, and we recruit, train, assess and reward employees on this basis. With a team anchored around these common values, we are able to foster a workplace that stimulates idea generation, is passionate about learning, and continually searches for new and better solutions.

Breville is committed to ensuring a safe workplace. Our employees participate in regular Work Health and Safety audits and the organisation promotes and encourages a proactive safety culture.

Breville advocates diversity in our workforce. We value diversity and understand the insight and creativity that it brings to our business.



the Thermal Pro Grill™
with 2400W fast recovery element



Sustainability and social responsibility

The Breville Group is committed to ethical, responsible and sustainable conduct across the entire business. We remain determined to build a culture, through the commitment of our employees which reduces our impact on the environment and increases our contribution to society.

The Group selects its suppliers and partners with its social, ethical and sustainability commitments top of mind, and is developing a system of regular audits to ensure ongoing compliance. As a signatory to the Australian Packaging Covenant, an action plan was developed in 2012 with the key goal to reduce the amount of product packaging that ends up in landfill by designing better, longer lasting products, and by using packaging materials that can either be reused or recycled.



the Smart Toast™
4 slice motorised diecast long slot toaster



Breville Group Limited

Financial report 2012

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Directors' report

The board of directors of Breville Group Limited (company) has pleasure in submitting its report in respect of the year ended 30 June 2012.

Board of directors

The names and details of the company's directors in office during the year and until the date of this report are as below. Directors were in office for this entire period.

John Schmoll

Non-executive chairman

B.Com, FCA, FAICD

Mr Schmoll completed his executive career on his retirement in 2002 as Chief Financial Officer of Coles Myer Ltd. Prior to this he held senior corporate and professional roles in Australia and South Africa including Arthur Young and Edgars Stores Ltd (South Africa's largest apparel and homewares retailer). Since his retirement he has accepted various non-executive director positions and undertaken some executive coaching roles. Accordingly, he brings to Breville over 35 years of experience in finance, investor relations, information technology and corporate governance, primarily in the distribution and financial sectors.

During the last three years he has served as a director of the following other listed companies:

- OrotonGroup Ltd #
- Patties Foods Ltd #
- AWB Limited (March 2005 – December 2010)

denotes current directorship

Prior to this he was also a non-executive director of Australian Leisure and Hospitality Limited, Chandler Macleod Ltd and Golden Circle Ltd.

Steven Fisher

Non-executive director

B.ACC, CA(SA)

Mr Fisher has more than 25 years experience in general management positions in the wholesale consumer goods industry and is currently chief executive of the Voyager Group. Prior to entering into the consumer goods industry Mr Fisher was a practicing chartered accountant having qualified in South Africa with a Bachelor of Accounting degree. In addition, Mr Fisher serves on various private company boards.

During the last three years he has not served as a director of any other listed company.

Dean Howell

Non-executive director

FCA, FTIA

Mr Howell has had an extensive career in accounting, spanning some 40 years, and accordingly has a wealth of commercial and advisory experience. He was the former senior partner of a Melbourne firm of chartered accountants and also served on that firm's national and international boards. He is currently a consultant with Grant Thornton. He is also a director of Peter MacCallum Cancer Foundation Ltd. Mr Howell is chairman of the audit & risk committee.

During the last three years he has not served as a director of any other listed company.

Steven Klein

Non-executive director

LLB, B.Com

Mr Klein is a Principal of SBA Law. He has had over 20 years experience acting on behalf of both public and private companies in merger and acquisition transactions.

During the last three years he has not served as a director of any other listed company.

Samuel Weiss

Non-executive director

AB, Harvard University; MS, Columbia Business School; FAICD

Mr Weiss has had a long corporate career in the United States, Europe and Australia with leading consumer brand companies such as Nike, Gateway Computers and Sheridan. He devotes considerable time and energy to education, the arts and disadvantaged communities through his work as a past president of the Harvard Club of Australia, president of The Benevolent Society and as a director of The Sydney Festival. Mr Weiss is chairman of the people and performance committee.

During the last three years he has served as a director of the following other listed companies:

- Altium Limited #
- iProperty Group Ltd #
- OrotonGroup Ltd #
- GLG Corp Limited

denotes current directorship

Company secretaries

The names and details of the company's company secretaries in office during the year and until the date of this report are as below. The company secretaries were in office for this entire period as indicated below.

Michelle Waters – appointed 15 March 2012

B.Com, CA

Ms Waters is a chartered accountant and has over 7 years experience in senior finance roles in print media production and consumer products companies. Prior to the senior finance roles, Ms Waters was a practicing chartered accountant.

Shiraz Khan – resigned 15 March 2012

B.Bus, CPA

Mr Khan is a certified practicing accountant and has over 20 years experience in senior finance roles in a number of manufacturing and consumer products companies in Australia and New Zealand.

Reporting currency and rounding

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) unless otherwise stated under the option available to the company under ASIC class order 98/100. The company is an entity to which the class order applies.

Principal activities

During the year, the principal activities of the consolidated entity were the innovation, development, marketing and distribution of small electrical appliances in the consumer products industry. The consolidated entity operated in the principal markets of Australia, North America, New Zealand and Hong Kong.

Company overview

The underlying strategic intent of the company is a stated commitment to innovative product development, to drive growth in sales and profits in the principal markets in which it operates. In line with this intent, the company has:

- built and staffed a world class product development centre in Sydney;
- maintained an efficient procurement and quality assurance centre in Hong Kong;
- employed experienced marketing and sales executives in its key markets around the world; and
- maintained effective administration processes to support growth initiatives on an international platform.

Performance indicators

Management and the board monitor the financial performance of the company by measuring actual results against expectations as developed through an annual business planning and budgeting process.

Appropriate key performance indicators (KPI's) are used to monitor operating performance and management effectiveness.

Review of results and operations

Revenue of the consolidated entity for the year to 30 June 2012 was \$427,940,000 which was 9% higher than the consolidated revenue for the previous corresponding year of \$393,589,000.

The group's profit after income tax attributable to shareholders for the year to 30 June 2012 was \$45,982,000. This was a 45% increase on the previous corresponding year result of \$31,735,000.

The basic earnings per share for the consolidated entity was 35.35 cents per share (2011: 24.47 cents per share).

Financial position

Operating cash flow for the year was \$51,111,000 (2011: \$46,997,000) and proceeds were used to pay dividends. Net cash at year end was \$47,019,000 (2011: \$27,332,000).

Risk management

The company's risk management is discussed in the corporate governance statement on page 24.

Dividends

The following dividends have been paid, declared or recommended since the end of the preceding year.

	Cents per ordinary share	\$'000
Final dividends recommended:	11.5	14,961
Dividends paid in the year:		
Interim FY12 dividend paid	12.5	16,262
Final FY11 dividend paid	7.0	9,107

Directors' report continued

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity that occurred during the year that have not otherwise been disclosed in this report or the consolidated financial statements.

Directors' interests

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares or other instruments of Breville Group Limited were:

	Ordinary shares
J. Schmoll	100,000
S. Fisher	50,288
D. Howell	100,000
S. Klein	117,189
S. Weiss	121,775

Remuneration report (audited)

This remuneration report outlines the compensation arrangements in place for directors and executives (collectively "key management personnel") of Breville Group Limited. For the purposes of this report, key management personnel (KMP) of the group are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the group, directly or indirectly.

Details of key management personnel

(i) Directors:

J. Schmoll	Non-executive chairman
S. Fisher	Non-executive director
D. Howell	Non-executive director and chairman of audit and risk committee
S. Klein	Non-executive director
S. Weiss	Non-executive director and chairman of people and performance committee

(ii) Executives:

S. Audsley	Group chief executive officer (KMP to 9 November 2011)
S. Brady	General manager global marketing
M. Cohen	Group chief financial officer
C. Dais	Group general manager - business development and operations (KMP from 28 November 2011)
J. Lord	Acting group chief executive officer (Group general manager marketing and product development to 9 November 2011)

Other than the appointment of J. Lord to the position of group chief executive officer on 23 August 2012, there were no other changes of key management personnel after reporting date.

Compensation philosophy

The performance of the company depends, in part, upon the quality of its directors and executives. The company must attract, retain, motivate and develop highly skilled directors and executives in order to secure the short and long term success of the business so to enhance shareholder value.

Based on this philosophy, the company's compensation strategy and framework embodies two interrelated outcomes: improved business results and building a culture of high performance.

The following principles define the compensation framework:

- Provide competitive rewards (for fixed and variable compensation) to attract high calibre employees;
- Link reward to sustained growth in shareholder value from dividends and growth in share price and the delivery of a consistent return on assets;
- Link rewards with the strategic goals and performance of the company; and
- Reinforce a competitive business strategy to deliver organisational success and enhanced shareholder value.

People and performance committee

The people and performance committee of the board of directors of the company is responsible for reviewing and recommending to the board executive and employee remuneration arrangements and executive succession as set out in the people and performance committee charter.

The people and performance committee assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of compensation of executives and employees on an annual basis by reference to relevant individual and company performance and market conditions.

The people and performance committee is responsible for the engagement of any external compensation consultants for work on executive remuneration.

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Compensation structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive compensation is separate and distinct.

Non-executive director compensation

Objective

The board seeks to set compensation at a level which provides the company with the ability to attract and retain directors of high calibre whilst maintaining a level commensurate with companies of a similar size and type.

Structure

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate compensation of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by general meeting. The aggregate compensation of \$950,000 per year was approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting held in November 2010.

The compensation of non-executive directors is reviewed annually. Each director receives a fee for being a director of the company. An additional fee is also paid to each director who also acts as chairman of a board committee. The payment of additional fees for acting as chairman of a committee recognises the additional time commitment required by the director to facilitate the running of the committee.

The compensation of non-executive directors for the year ended 30 June 2012 is detailed in Table 1 on page 19 of this report.

Executive compensation

Objective

The company aims to remunerate and reward executives with a level and mix of compensation commensurate with their positions and responsibilities within the company and to:

- Reward executives for company and individual performance against specific targets set with reference to business objectives and results;
- Align the interest, focus and performance of the executives with those of the shareholders;
- Attract, retain and motivate high performing executives; and
- Ensure total compensation is competitive by market standards.

Structure

In determining the level and make-up of executive compensation, the people and performance committee may engage an external consultant as appropriate, to provide independent advice detailing market related levels of compensation. No such external consultants were engaged for the year ended 30 June 2012. The group chief executive officer makes recommendations to the people and performance committee for consideration.

Employment contracts are entered into with executives. Details of the contracts are provided on page 21.

Compensation consists of the following key elements:

- Fixed compensation
- Variable compensation
 - Short term incentive (STI); and
 - Long term incentive (LTI).

The proportion of the fixed compensation and variable compensation (potential short term and long term incentives) is established for each executive by the people and performance committee and approved by the board.

Table 3 on page 21 of this report details the components (%) of the compensation of key management personnel of the group.

Fixed compensation

Objective

The level of fixed compensation is set so as to provide a base level of compensation which is appropriate to the position and responsibility and is competitive in the market.

Fixed compensation is reviewed annually by the people and performance committee. The process consists of reviewing company and individual performance, relevant comparative market compensation, internal relativities and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices.

Structure

Executives are given the opportunity to receive their fixed compensation in a variety of forms including cash and other non-cash benefits.

Directors' report continued

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Variable compensation – short term incentive (STI)

Objective

The objective of the STI plan is to reward executives and other employees on the achievement of company and individual value adding performance objectives established annually, providing them with the opportunity to earn over and above their fixed compensation should the agreed objectives be achieved. Depending upon their position and seniority in the organisation, executives and other employees are eligible for a STI award of between 20-40% of their fixed or base annual remuneration. The incentive payment is based on the achievement of financial and non financial objectives, with the former dependant upon a multiplier in accordance with a sliding scale. Objectives for each participant are determined on an individual basis aligned to enhance shareholder value.

The principle objectives of the plan are:

- To ensure that the company delivers its primary financial results and achieves its targets every year to deliver sustainable performance and continued organisational growth;
- To achieve business goals through rewarding value adding individual performance;
- To contribute to the development of a performance culture across the company; and
- To promote and facilitate the concept of shared ownership whereby executives and employees who contribute to the success of the company will also share in that success.

The total potential STI available is set at a level to provide an incentive to the executives and employees to achieve and exceed personal, financial and operational targets.

Structure

Actual STI payments are determined on the basis of the achievement of specific targets and objectives set at the commencement of the year. Financial performance targets include net profit before tax. Individual objectives are aligned to the non financial components of the group strategy. The company has predetermined financial performance benchmarks which must be met in order to trigger payments under the STI plan and these are varied on a yearly basis in line with the annual budgeting process.

On an annual basis, after consideration of performance against the established targets/objectives, incorporating both company financial targets and individual objectives, the group chief executive officer recommends to the people and performance committee an amount, if any, of the STI payment each executive (excluding the group chief executive officer) is eligible to receive. This recommendation, together with a recommendation by the people and performance committee of an amount if any, of the STI payment the group chief executive officer is eligible to receive, is then put to the board for approval. The group chief executive officer may also award discretionary bonuses to recognise and reward key contributions from high performing employees. All discretionary bonuses are presented as recommendations to the people and performance committee for approval.

The aggregate of the annual STI payments available for executives across the company are subject to the approval of the people and performance committee and the board and payments are typically paid as a cash bonus. The minimum amount of the STI payments assuming that no executives meet their respective targets/objectives (including company financial targets and individual objectives) for the 2012 financial year is nil (2011: nil).

Variable compensation – long term incentive (LTI)

Objective

The objective of the LTI plan is to reward executives and other employees in a manner that aligns this element of compensation with the creation of shareholder value.

The LTI plan is only made available to executives and other employees who are able to influence the generation of shareholder value and have a direct impact on the company's performance against relevant long term performance hurdles. Depending upon their position and seniority in the organisation, executives and other employees are eligible for a LTI award of between 20-40% of their fixed annual compensation.

Structure – performance rights plan

From April 2009, LTI grants to executives and other employees (collectively "participants") were provided in the form of performance rights awards issued in accordance with the Breville Group Limited Performance Rights Plan (PRP). LTI grants to participants (excluding the group chief executive officer) are recommended by the group chief executive officer to the people and performance committee. This recommendation, together with a recommendation by the people and performance committee of a LTI grant to the group chief executive officer, is then put to the board for approval.

An offer under the PRP grants a participant the right to a certain number of fully paid ordinary shares in the company. Upon satisfaction of the performance hurdles, the right will vest and be convertible into shares.

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Variable compensation – long term incentive (LTI) continued

The company uses time-based and financial-based hurdles. Earnings per share (EPS) is the financial-based performance hurdle for the LTI plan. EPS represents the earnings per share from operations adjusted for non-trading items. The use of EPS ensures an alignment between shareholder return and reward for participants.

In addition to the grant of performance rights awards which are subject to an EPS performance hurdle, performance rights awards also may be granted in accordance with the PRP as a retention award where the performance condition is continued employment with the company to vesting date.

If the performance hurdle is not met or if the participant ceases to be employed by the company, any unvested performance rights will lapse unless otherwise determined by the board. There are no cash alternatives. The performance rights cannot be transferred and are not quoted on the ASX. Holders of performance rights are not entitled to notice of, or attend, a meeting of shareholders of the company, or receive any dividends declared by the company, until the rights have vested and then converted into shares.

Once allocated, disposal of shares is subject to restrictions whereby board approval is required to sell the shares granted within three years of the shares being allocated to the participant or; if the participant ceases to be employed by the company, within twelve months of the date employment ceases; or such other date as the board determines.

In the event of a takeover bid where the bidder and its associates become entitled to at least 50% of the voting shares of the company, any performance rights granted will vest where the board, in its absolute discretion, is satisfied that pro rata performance is in line with any performance condition applicable to those performance rights. Any performance rights which do not vest will immediately lapse, unless otherwise determined by the board.

Structure – second senior executive option plan

Prior to April 2009, LTI grants to participants were provided in the form of options issued in accordance with the second senior executive option plan. No further options are intended to be granted under the second senior executive option plan.

Options, whether vested or unvested will be forfeited if the participant ceases to be employed by the company on or before the date of exercise, unless otherwise determined by the board.

The options vest if and when the group's underlying EPS increases by at least 10% per annum compounded annually over the term. If the EPS growth condition is not achieved in any financial year, the EPS growth for that financial year will be carried forward and recalculated at the end of each following financial year until the end of the term of the options. As a result, options may still vest and become exercisable where the vesting conditions are satisfied in a subsequent financial year. If this increase is not met within three years from the date of grant, the options are forfeited. EPS represents the earnings per share from operations adjusted for non-trading items. The use of EPS ensures an alignment between shareholder return and reward for participants.

There are no cash alternatives. The options cannot be transferred and are not quoted on the ASX.

Other

The number of ordinary shares in the company which could be acquired by executives and other employees holding performance rights and options if all outstanding performance rights and options were vested shall not exceed 5% of the total number of issued shares of the company.

Directors' report continued

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Variable compensation – long term incentive (LTI) continued

Relationship of rewards to performance

The table below shows the details of LTI plans for which compensation has been included in the remuneration tables on pages 19 to 21 of this report.

LTI Plan (for the year ended)	Performance hurdles/conditions	Number outstanding 30 June 2012 (Executive only)	Number outstanding 30 June 2011 (Executive only)
Options June 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued for nil consideration. - Exercise price - \$1.12 - based on volume weighted average price of all the company's shares traded on ASX on the five trading days up to/including the issue date plus a premium of 11%. - Term of four years and are exercisable in equal tranches on the first three anniversaries of the date of issue as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/3 of options, any time during the one year period commencing one year after the issue; • 1/3 of options, any time during the one year period commencing two years after the issue; • 1/3 of options, any time during the one year period commencing three years after the issue. - To vest, the group's underlying EPS must increase by at least 10% per annum compounded annually over the four year term off the base year underlying EPS of 16.58 cents per share. - 100% of issued options vested and exercised at 30 June 2012. 	-	100,000
Performance rights June 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued for nil consideration. - Exercise price is \$0. - To vest, the group's underlying EPS for the year ended 30 June 2011 must be at least 21.00 cents per share. - 100% vested at 30 June 2012. 	-	870,000
Performance rights June 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued for nil consideration. - Exercise price is \$0. - Term of three years and there are 2 performance hurdles each representing 50% of the total number of performance rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Base EPS hurdle – to vest, group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2012 must be at least 26.50 cents per share. (b) Stretch EPS hurdle – to vest, the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2012 must be at least 29.00 cents per share. - 0% vested at 30 June 2012. 	151,000	294,000
Performance rights June 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued for nil consideration. - Exercise price is \$0. - Term of three years and there are 2 performance hurdles each representing 50% of the total number of performance rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Base EPS hurdle – to vest, group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 must be at least 30.00 cents per share. (b) Stretch EPS hurdle – to vest, the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 must be at least 33.00 cents per share. - 0% vested at 30 June 2012. 	135,000	261,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued for nil consideration. - Exercise price is \$0. - Term of three years and to vest, the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 must be at least 37.00 cents per share. - 0% vested at 30 June 2012. 	47,000	91,000
Performance rights June 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued for nil consideration. - Exercise price is \$0. - Term of three years and there are 2 performance hurdles each representing 50% of the total number of performance rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Base EPS hurdle – to vest, group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2014 must be at least 33.50 cents per share. (b) Stretch EPS hurdle – to vest, the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2014 must be at least 36.50 cents per share. - 0% vested at 30 June 2012. 	152,000	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued for nil consideration. - Exercise price is \$0. - Term of up to twenty four months: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 50% of the performance rights to vest, participants must be employed by the company on 3 December 2012. (b) 50% of the performance rights to vest, participants must be employed by the company on 2 December 2013. - 0% vested at 30 June 2012. 	69,000	-

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Group performance

The table below shows the performance of the group over the past five years.

Year ended	30 June 2008	30 June 2009	30 June 2010	30 June 2011	30 June 2012
Underlying basic earnings per share (cents)	15.37	13.32	21.98	27.61	35.35
Basic earnings per share (cents)	16.50	9.08	17.44	24.47	35.35
Total dividends (cents)	10.50	5.50	11.00	16.50	24.00
Share price at 30 June (\$)	1.05	0.92	2.14	3.30	4.38

Remuneration of key management personnel

Table 1: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Short-term employee benefits			Post-em- ployment benefits	Long- term employee benefits	Share- based payment	Total
	Salary & fees	Cash bonuses	Other	Super- annuation	Long service leave	Per- formance rights / options	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Non-executive directors							
J. Schmoll – chairman	175,776	-	-	15,820	-	-	191,596
S. Fisher	107,489	-	-	2,012	-	-	109,501
D. Howell	112,790	-	-	10,151	-	-	122,941
S. Klein (a)	105,795	-	-	-	-	-	105,795
S. Weiss	112,790	-	-	10,151	-	-	122,941
Sub-total non-executive directors	614,640	-	-	38,134	-	-	652,774
Other key management personnel							
S. Audsley (b)	212,243	-	-	18,519	2,670	(139,369)	94,063
S. Brady	296,105	107,065	31,154	28,799	8,250	129,217	600,590
M. Cohen	341,057	139,894	31,154	25,000	10,381	190,458	737,944
C.Dais (c)	228,823	61,005	-	-	-	14,942	304,770
J. Lord	466,002	209,730	-	41,940	8,748	263,270	989,690
Sub-total executive KMP	1,544,230	517,694	62,308	114,258	30,049	458,518	2,727,057
Totals	2,158,870	517,694	62,308	152,392	30,049	458,518	3,379,831

Notes

- (a) S. Klein was a principal of the legal firm SBA Law from 1 August 2011. Up until 30 June 2011, S. Klein was partner of a legal firm Arnold Bloch Leibler. His director's fees from 1 August 2011 were paid to SBA Law and prior to that, to Arnold Bloch Leibler. These fees are subject to GST. The amounts shown above are net of GST.
- (b) S. Audsley did not meet the definition of key management personnel after 9 November 2011. Total remuneration reflected is to 9 November 2011. Share-based payment represents reversal of related non-cash expenditure following cessation of employment and the forfeiture and lapse of unvested performance rights.
- (c) C.Dais did not meet the definition of key management personnel for the 2011 financial year but became key management personnel on 28 November 2011. Total remuneration is reflected from 28 November 2011.

Directors' report continued

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Remuneration of key management personnel continued

Table 2: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Short-term employee benefits			Post-em- ployment benefits	Long- term employee benefits	Share- based payment	Total
	Salary & fees	Cash bonuses	Other	Super- annuation	Long service leave	Per- formance rights / options	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-executive directors							
J. Schmoll – chairman	167,660	-	-	15,089	-	-	182,749
S. Fisher	95,585	-	-	8,603	-	-	104,188
D. Howell	107,186	-	-	9,647	-	-	116,833
S. Klein (a)	104,188	-	-	-	-	-	104,188
S. Weiss	107,186	-	-	9,647	-	-	116,833
Sub-total non-executive directors	581,805	-	-	42,986	-	-	624,791
Other key management personnel							
S. Audsley	533,828	244,400	-	47,051	9,983	224,558	1,059,820
S. Brady	280,945	103,813	29,999	27,355	5,888	102,894	550,894
M. Cohen	322,725	123,513	30,000	25,000	5,613	130,738	637,589
J. Lord	426,892	148,096	-	38,420	7,602	115,684	736,694
M. Melis	269,788	93,747	28,499	27,324	5,643	101,545	526,546
H. Silver (b)	197,023	73,632	23,250	15,836	3,027	57,823	370,591
Sub-total executive KMP	2,031,201	787,201	111,748	180,986	37,756	733,242	3,882,134
Totals	2,613,006	787,201	111,748	223,972	37,756	733,242	4,506,925

Notes

(a) S. Klein's fees were paid to Arnold Bloch Leibler, a firm of which he was a partner of until 30 June 2011. These fees are subject to GST. The amounts shown above are net of GST.

(b) H. Silver ceased to meet the definition of key management personnel on 31 March 2011. Total remuneration reflected is to 31 March 2011.

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Table 3: Key management personnel compensation mix

Name	Fixed compensation		Short term incentive		Long term incentive (a)	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Non-executive directors						
J. Schmoll	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
S. Fisher	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
D. Howell	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
S. Klein	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
S. Weiss	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Other key management personnel						
S. Audsley (b)	100.00%	55.75%	-	23.06%	-	21.19%
S. Brady	60.65%	62.48%	17.83%	18.84%	21.52%	18.68%
M. Cohen	55.23%	60.12%	18.96%	19.37%	25.81%	20.51%
C.Dais (c)	75.08%	-	20.02%	-	4.90%	-
J. Lord	52.21%	64.20%	21.19%	20.10%	26.60%	15.70%

(a) LTI values are based on the accounting value of performance rights in 2012 and performance rights and options in 2011 based on 100% proportion of performance rights and options.

(b) S. Audsley did not meet the definition of key management personnel after 9 November 2011. Total remuneration reflected is to 9 November 2011.

(c) C.Dais did not meet the definition of key management personnel for the 2011 financial year but became key management personnel on 28 November 2011. Total remuneration is reflected from 28 November 2011.

Employment contracts

None of the key management personnel have fixed term employment contracts. Amounts payable on termination vary from a minimum statutory entitlement to a maximum of 12 months based on a calculation of total fixed remuneration (which includes base salary, superannuation and allowances (if applicable)). In accordance with the terms of the performance rights plan and the second senior executive option plan, any performance rights or options not vested at the date of termination will be forfeited and shall lapse, unless otherwise determined by the board.

Prohibition on hedging by key management personnel

The group has adopted a policy which prohibits key management personnel and their closely related parties from entering into an arrangement that has the effect of limiting the exposure of a member of the key management personnel to risk relating to an element of that member's compensation. The policy complies with the requirements of section 206J of the Corporations Act 2001.

Directors' report

continued

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Performance rights and compensation options

Table 4: Performance rights granted

The terms and conditions of each grant of performance rights affecting remuneration of key management personnel in this financial year or future reporting years are as follows:

Grant Date *	First exercise date	Last exercise date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Fair value per performance right at grant date (\$) (Note 27)	Vested and exercised 30 June 2012	Vested and exercised 30 June 2011
20 Apr 09 (a)	1 Sept 11	3 Oct 11	3 Oct 11	0.00	0.57	100%	-
22 Dec 10 (b)	3 Sept 12	5 Oct 12	5 Oct 12	0.00	2.64	-	-
22 Dec 10 (c)	2 Sept 13	4 Oct 13	4 Oct 13	0.00	2.54	-	-
20 Apr 11 (d)	2 Sept 13	4 Oct 13	4 Oct 13	0.00	3.32	-	-
12 Oct 11 (e)	1 Sept 14	3 Oct 14	3 Oct 14	0.00	2.41	-	-
23 Dec 11 (f)	3 Dec 12	4 Jan 13	4 Jan 13	0.00	2.47	-	-
23 Dec 11 (g)	2 Dec 13	3 Jan 14	3 Jan 14	0.00	2.33	-	-

Performance rights relating to two financial years were granted in the financial year ended 30 June 2011. For details of performance rights grants to key management personnel, refer to note 29.

- (a) There is one performance hurdle representing 100% of the total number of performance rights granted - group underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2011 is at least 21.00 cents per share.
- (b) There are two performance hurdles each representing 50% of the total number of performance rights granted - Base EPS (group underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2012 is at least 26.50 cents per share) and Stretch EPS (group underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2012 is at least 29.00 cents per share).
- (c) There are two performance hurdles each representing 50% of the total number of performance rights granted - Base EPS (group underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 is at least 30.00 cents per share) and Stretch EPS (group underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 is at least 33.00 cents per share).
- (d) Group underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 is at least 37.00 cents per share.
- (e) There are two performance hurdles each representing 50% of the total number of performance rights granted - Base EPS (group underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2014 is at least 33.50 cents per share) and Stretch EPS (group underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2014 is at least 36.50 cents per share).
- (f) Performance condition being that participants must be employed by the company on 3 December 2012.
- (g) Performance condition being that participants must be employed by the company on 2 December 2013.

* In addition to the EPS performance hurdle, the participant must be employed by the company on the vesting date.

Table 5: Shares issued on exercise of compensation options during the year ended 30 June 2012

30 June 2012	Options exercised/shares issued	Price paid per share
	Number	\$
M. Cohen	100,000	1.12
	100,000	

Table 6: Shares issued on exercise of compensation options during the year ended 30 June 2011

30 June 2011	Options exercised/shares issued	Price paid per share
	Number	\$
M. Cohen	100,000	2.36
M. Cohen	200,000	1.12
	300,000	

Directors' meetings

The number of meetings of directors (including meetings of committees of directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each director was as follows:

	Full board	Audit & risk (A&RC)	People and performance
Number of meetings	13	4	4
J. Schmoll	13(c)	4	4
S. Fisher	13	3	3
D. Howell	13	4(c)	4
S. Klein	13	4	4
S. Weiss	13	4	4(c)

(c) Designates the current chairman of the board or committee.

Committee membership

As at the date of this report, the company had an audit & risk committee and a people and performance committee of the board of directors. The details of the functions and memberships of the committees of the board are presented in the corporate governance statement.

Indemnification of directors and officers

The directors and officers of the company are indemnified by the company against losses or liabilities which they may sustain or incur as an officer of the company in the proper performance of their duties. During the financial year, the company paid premiums in respect of contracts to insure the directors of the company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of liability and the amount of the premiums.

Likely developments and expected results

Disclosure of information as to likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity and expected results of those operations would be prejudicial to the interests of the consolidated entity. Accordingly, such information has not been included in this report.

Environmental regulations and performance

The consolidated entity is not involved in any activities that have a marked influence on the environment within its area of operation.

Corporate governance

In recognising the need for the highest standards of corporate behaviour and accountability, the directors of Breville Group Limited support the principles of good corporate governance. The company's corporate governance statement is on page 24.

Share options and performance rights

Unissued shares

As at the date of this report and the reporting date, there were nil unissued ordinary shares under options (2011: 100,000) and 727,000 potential unissued shares under performance rights (2011: 1,039,000). Refer to note 27 of the financial report for further details of the options and performance rights outstanding. Option and performance right holders do not have any right, by virtue of the option or performance right, to participate in any share issue of the company.

Shares issued as a result of the exercise of options

During the year, 100,000 options were exercised to acquire fully paid ordinary shares in Breville Group Limited (2011: 480,000).

Lapse of unvested performance rights

During the year, 598,000 unvested performance rights lapsed following the cessation of employment of employees or executives (2011: nil).

Auditor's declaration of independence

Attached is a copy of the auditor's declaration provided under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit for the year ended 30 June 2012. This auditor's declaration forms part of this directors' report.

Non-audit services

During the financial year ended 30 June 2012 the company's primary auditor, Ernst & Young Australia did not provide any non-audit services.

Significant events after year end

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the year which significantly affected or may affect the operations of the consolidated entity.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors.



John Schmoll
Non-executive chairman

Sydney
23 August 2012

Corporate governance statement

The board of directors is responsible for the corporate governance practices of the company and is committed to adhering to the Australian Stock Exchange ('ASX') Corporate Governance Council ('council') 'Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations'.

The ASX principles that have been adopted are outlined below.

The company's corporate governance practices throughout the year ended 30 June 2012 were compliant with the council's principles and recommendations, except for those differences disclosed and explained in this statement.

The following documents are available on the investor relations, corporate governance section of the company's website brevillegroup.com

- selection and appointment of directors
- criteria for assessing independence
- code of conduct
- continuous disclosure policy
- share trading policy
- shareholder communications policy
- board charter
- audit and risk committee charter
- people and performance committee charter
- diversity policy

The term of the current directors as at the date of this annual report are as follows:

Director	Appointed	Term in office	Non-executive	Independent	Last elected
John Schmoll (chairman)	2004	8 years	Yes	Yes	2009
Steven Fisher	2004	8 years	Yes	No	2010
Dean Howell	2008	4 years	Yes	Yes	2011
Steven Klein	2003	9 years	Yes	No	2011
Samuel Weiss	2008	4 years	Yes	Yes	2011

In accordance with the requirements of the company's constitution, Mr Schmoll will seek re-election at the company's AGM later this year.

Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

Role of the board and management

The board guides and monitors the business and affairs of the company on behalf of the shareholders, by whom it is elected and to whom it is accountable. The board has adopted formal guidelines for board operation and membership. These guidelines outline the roles and responsibilities of the board and its members and establish the relationship between the board and management.

The board is responsible for approving the strategic direction of the company, establishing goals for management, monitoring the achievement of those goals and establishing a sound system of risk oversight and management. The board will regularly review its performance and the performance of its committees.

Evaluating the performance of key executives

The performance of key executives is reviewed against specific and measurable qualitative and quantitative performance criteria and includes:

- financial measures of the company's performance;
- development and achievement of strategic objectives;
- development of management and staff;
- compliance with legislative and company policy requirements; and
- achievement of key performance indicators.

Performance evaluation

All key executives were subject to a performance review as described above during the reporting period.

Principle 2: Structure the board to add value

Board composition

The company's constitution states that there must be a minimum of three directors and contains detailed provisions concerning the tenure of directors. The board currently comprises five non-executive directors. The directors' report, on page 12, outlines the relevant skills, experience and expertise held by each director in office at the date of this report.

Director independence

In considering whether a director is independent, the board refers to the company's "Criteria for assessing independence of directors" which is consistent with the council's recommendations. Independent directors of the company are those that are not involved in the day-to-day management of the company and are free from any real or reasonably perceived business or other relationship that could materially interfere with the exercise of their unfettered and independent judgement.

In accordance with the definition of independence above, and the materiality thresholds outlined in the company's policy 'Criteria for assessing independence of directors', it is the board's view that Mr Dean Howell, Mr John Schmoll and Mr Samuel Weiss are independent directors. The following directors are not independent directors:

- Mr Steven Fisher (non-executive director) is employed by an entity associated with a substantial shareholder of the company; and
- Mr Steven Klein (non-executive director) is a principal of SBA Law which is a professional adviser to the company.

Regardless of whether directors are defined as independent, all directors are expected to bring independent views and judgement to board deliberations.

Majority independence

Of the five directors, two are considered not to be independent for the reasons noted above.

The majority of the board is considered to be independent.

Independent chairman

Mr John Schmoll was non-executive chairman throughout the year. Mr Schmoll is considered to be an independent chairman.

Material personal interest requirement

The Corporations Act provides that unless agreed by the board, where any director has a material personal interest in a matter, the director will not be permitted to be present during discussions, or to vote on the matter.

Access to independent advice

There are procedures in place to enable directors, in connection with their duties and responsibilities as

directors, to seek independent professional advice at the expense of the company. Prior written approval of the chairman is required, which will not be unreasonably withheld.

Board committees

The board has established the audit and risk committee and people and performance committee to assist in the execution of its duties and to allow detailed consideration of complex issues. Each of these committees is comprised of all the directors.

Nomination committee

During the year ended 30 June 2012, the company did not have a separately established nomination committee. All duties and responsibilities typically delegated to such a committee are the responsibility of the full board. Although the council's recommendation 2.4 recommends that a nomination committee can be a more efficient mechanism for the detailed examination of selection and appointment practices, particularly in larger companies, the board does not believe at this time that any marked efficiencies or enhancements would be achieved by the creation of a separate nomination committee.

Evaluating the performance of the board

There is no formal review process of the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors. Currently, the chairman informally assesses the performance of committees and individual directors and their contribution to board affairs.

Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making

Code of conduct

The board has formally adopted a code of conduct ("code") for all employees (including directors). The code aims at maintaining the highest ethical standards, corporate behaviour and accountability across the group. These obligations are also consistent with the duties imposed on directors by the Corporations Act. In addition, directors are obliged to be independent in judgement and to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to be satisfied as to the soundness of board decisions.

Diversity policy

The company is an equal opportunity employer and values differences such as gender, age, culture, disability, ethnicity and lifestyle choices. The company's diversity policy aims to ensure a corporate culture that supports workplace diversity whilst providing access to equal opportunities at work based on merit. This policy is available on the company's website at the investor relations, corporate governance section and is subject to periodic review by, and may be changed by resolution of the Board. The policy has no contractual effect.

Corporate governance statement continued

Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making continued

Diversity policy objectives

The objectives set by the board in accordance with the diversity policy and progress towards achieving them are:

- Representation of women trained in recruitment and selection panels: Further progress was made in Australia during the year and the program was expanded to other regions;
- Issuing the company equal opportunity statement to recruiting agencies: This was achieved in Australia during the year and the program was expanded across other regions;
- Explicit requirement of recruiting agencies to provide a gender balance of suitable, qualified, shortlisted candidates for interview: This initiative achieved further progress during the year as the program was expanded across other regions;
- Promoting a safe workplace free from harassment or discrimination of any kind: Training and education programs which included topics on harassment, bullying, victimisation and discrimination were conducted in Australia and North America during the year;
- Enhancing the gender balance of women in succession plans in senior and managerial roles through a mentoring program; and
- Continue flexible working arrangements where operationally appropriate.

The proportion of women employees in the company and the current targets are as follows:

	30 June 2011	30 June 2012	Target by June 2015
Women on the board	0%	0%	15%
Women in senior roles	18%	18%	20%
Women in company	50%	53%	50%

To assist the board in fulfilling its responsibilities in relation to diversity, the implementation of these objectives is overseen by the people and performance committee.

The people and performance committee shall:

- report to the board at least annually, on the company's progress in achieving the objectives set for achieving gender diversity;
- regularly oversee a review of the relative proportion of women across the company and their relative positions; and
- consider other initiatives to promote diversity in the workplace.

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting

Audit and risk committee

The board has an audit and risk committee (A&RC), which operates under a charter approved by the board. It is the board's responsibility to ensure that an effective internal control framework exists within the consolidated entity. This includes internal controls to deal with both the effectiveness and efficiency of significant business processes, the safeguarding of assets, the maintenance of proper accounting records and the reliability of financial information. The board has delegated the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of a framework of internal control and ethical standards of the company to the A&RC.

Among its responsibilities, the A&RC:

- ensures that company accounting policies and practices are in accordance with current and emerging accounting standards;
- reviews all accounts of the group to be publicly released;
- recommends to the board the appointment and remuneration of the external auditors;
- reviews the scope of external audits;
- assesses the performance and independence of the external auditors, including procedures governing partner rotation;
- reviews corporate governance practices; and
- monitors and assesses the systems for internal compliance and control, legal compliance and risk management.

Composition of committee

The current members of the A&RC are:

- Mr Dean Howell (chairman)
- Mr Steven Fisher
- Mr Steven Klein
- Mr John Schmoll
- Mr Samuel Weiss

The directors' report, on page 23, outlines the number of A&RC meetings held during the year and the names of the attendees at those meetings. It also outlines the qualifications of A&RC members on page 12.

The group chief executive officer; company secretary; group chief financial officer; the external auditors and any other persons considered appropriate may attend meetings of the A&RC by invitation. The committee also meets from time to time with the external auditors independent of management.

In accordance with the council's recommendation 4.2, the A&RC is structured so that it:

- comprises only non-executive directors;
- comprises a majority of independent directors;

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting *continued*

- is chaired by an independent chair, who is not chair of the board; and
- has at least three members.

The majority of the A&RC is considered to be independent as at the date of this report, although of the five committee members, Mr Steven Fisher and Mr Steven Klein are considered not to be independent for the reasons noted above.

Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure

The company's continuous disclosure policy complies with the council's recommendation 5.1. This policy is available on the company's website at the investor relations, corporate governance section.

Principle 6: Respect the rights of shareholders

Communication policy

The company is committed to providing all shareholders with comprehensive, timely and equal access to information about its activities to enable them to make informed investment decisions. The company's shareholder communication policy is available on the company's website at the investor relations, corporate governance section.

Electronic communication

The company's website displays recent ASX announcements and contains information about the company.

Briefings

The company keeps a record for internal use of one to one briefings held with investors and analysts, including a record of those present and the time and place of the meeting.

Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk

The company is committed to the identification, monitoring and management of risks associated with its business activities including financial, operational, compliance, ethical conduct, brand and product quality risks. The company has embedded in its management and reporting systems a number of risk management controls. These include:

- guidelines and limits for approval of capital expenditure;
- policies and procedures for the management of financial risk and treasury operations including exposures to foreign currencies and movements in interest rates;

- annual budgeting and monthly reporting systems for all businesses which enable the monitoring of progress against performance targets and the evaluation of trends;
- policies and procedures which enable management of the company's material business risks;
- formal strategic planning sessions; and
- presentation of periodic reports to the board and the A&RC identifying items that represent a potential risk and the manner in which these are being managed and responded to.

Management is ultimately responsible to the board for the system of internal control and risk management and has reported to the board as to the effectiveness of the company's management of its material business risks. The A&RC assists the board in monitoring this function.

In accordance with the council's recommendation 7.3 the group chief executive officer and group chief financial officer provided the board with a written declaration confirming that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system operated effectively in all material respects.

Principle 8: Remunerate fairly and responsibly

People and performance committee

The board has a people and performance committee, comprising the following directors:

- Mr Samuel Weiss (chairman)
- Mr Steven Fisher
- Mr Dean Howell
- Mr Steven Klein
- Mr John Schmoll

In accordance with the council's recommendation 8.1, the people and performance committee comprises:

- an independent chairman; and
- at least three members.

The majority of the people and performance committee is considered to be independent as at the date of this report, although of the five committee members, Mr Steven Fisher and Mr Steven Klein are considered not to be independent for the reasons noted above.

For details on the number of meetings of the people and performance committee held during the year and the attendees at those meetings, refer to the directors' report on page 23.

Remuneration disclosure

For details of the company's remuneration philosophy and framework, and the remuneration received by directors and executives in the current period, please refer to the remuneration report contained in the directors' report on pages 14 to 22.

Income statement

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Revenue	2(a)	427,940	393,589
Cost of sales	2(b)	(267,304)	(255,000)
Gross profit		160,636	138,589
Other income	2(c)	449	376
Employee benefits expenses	2(f)	(46,966)	(45,711)
Onerous lease expense		-	(5,366)
Premises, lease & utilities expenses		(11,836)	(10,321)
Advertising expenses		(16,817)	(12,771)
Other expenses		(12,999)	(12,788)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation & amortisation (EBITDA)		72,467	52,008
Depreciation & amortisation expense	2(d)	(6,887)	(6,705)
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)		65,580	45,303
Finance costs	2(g)	(913)	(1,694)
Profit before income tax		64,667	43,609
Income tax expense	3	(18,685)	(11,874)
Net profit after income tax for the year attributable to members of Breville Group Limited		45,982	31,735
		Cents	Cents
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Breville Group Limited:			
- basic earnings per share	4	35.35	24.47
- diluted earnings per share	4	35.35	24.44

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this income statement.

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Net profit after income tax for the year		45,982	31,735
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Foreign currency translation differences	20(a)	956	(5,122)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges	20(c)	3,236	(5,345)
Income tax on other comprehensive income/(loss) and other items taken directly to equity	3	(616)	1,819
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of income tax		3,576	(8,648)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of Breville Group Limited		49,558	23,087

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this income statement.

Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	53,095	27,768
Trade and other receivables	7	73,579	67,272
Inventories	8	61,596	57,870
Other financial assets	9	479	21
Current tax assets	3	476	1,678
Other assets	10	3,298	1,504
Total current assets		192,523	156,113
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	11	3,875	5,096
Deferred tax assets	3	12,462	11,966
Intangible assets – other	12	45,298	45,417
Intangible assets – goodwill	13	24,558	24,558
Total non-current assets		86,193	87,037
Total assets		278,716	243,150
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	63,679	59,084
Borrowings	16	57	242
Current tax liabilities	3	9,580	6,735
Provisions	17	7,120	5,921
Other financial liabilities	18	17	2,896
Total current liabilities		80,453	74,878
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	16	6,019	194
Deferred tax liabilities	3	6,251	6,372
Provisions	17	8,581	8,128
Total non-current liabilities		20,851	14,694
Total liabilities		101,304	89,572
Net assets		177,412	153,578
Equity			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Issued capital	19	138,760	135,642
Reserves	20	(14,783)	(14,886)
Retained earnings	21	53,435	32,822
Total equity		177,412	153,578

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this income statement.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	Issued capital \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
At 1 July 2010		137,653	(7,306)	19,876	150,223
Foreign currency translation reserve	20(a)	-	(5,122)	-	(5,122)
Cash flow hedges	20(c)	-	(5,345)	-	(5,345)
Income tax on items taken directly to equity	3	-	1,819	-	1,819
Net income recognised directly in equity		-	(8,648)	-	(8,648)
Profit for the year		-	-	31,735	31,735
Total recognised (loss)/income for the year		-	(8,648)	31,735	23,087
Dividends paid	5(a)	-	-	(18,789)	(18,789)
Issue of ordinary shares – exercise of options	19(a)	842	-	-	842
Ordinary shares acquired by the Trustee of the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust	19(b)	(4,296)	-	-	(4,296)
Repayment of non-recourse senior executive option plan loans	19(c)	1,443	-	-	1,443
Share-based payments	20(b)	-	1,068	-	1,068
At 30 June 2011		135,642	(14,886)	32,822	153,578
Foreign currency translation reserve	20(a)	-	956	-	956
Cash flow hedges	20(c)	-	3,236	-	3,236
Income tax on items taken directly to equity	3	-	(616)	-	(616)
Net income recognised directly in equity		-	3,576	-	3,576
Profit for the year		-	-	45,982	45,982
Total recognised income for the year		-	3,576	45,982	49,558
Dividends paid	5(a)	-	-	(25,369)	(25,369)
Issue of ordinary shares – exercise of options	19(a)	112	-	-	112
Ordinary shares acquired by the Trustee of the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust	19(b)	(1,290)	-	-	(1,290)
Transferred to participants of the performance rights plan	19(b)	4,296	(4,296)	-	-
Share-based payments	20(b)	-	823	-	823
At 30 June 2012		138,760	(14,783)	53,435	177,412

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this income statement.

Cash flow statement

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		576,021	420,541
Payments to suppliers and employees		(510,309)	(366,891)
Finance costs paid		(1,998)	(2,533)
Income tax paid		(13,587)	(4,622)
Finance income received		984	502
Net cash flows from operating activities	6(b)	51,111	46,997
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(745)	(461)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		23	89
Purchase of intangible assets		(4,297)	(5,936)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(5,019)	(6,308)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Net proceeds/(repayment) of borrowings		5,839	(4,035)
Proceeds from issue of shares	19(a)	112	842
Irrecoverable cash contributions paid to the Trustee of the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust to acquire ordinary shares	19(b)	(1,290)	(4,296)
Proceeds from repayment of senior executive option plan loans	19(c)	-	1,443
Equity dividends paid	5(a)	(25,369)	(18,709)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(20,708)	(24,755)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
		25,384	15,934
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		27,564	13,509
Net foreign exchange difference		134	(1,879)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6(a)	53,082	27,564

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this income statement.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

Breville Group Limited is a for profit company limited by shares incorporated in Australia. Breville Group Limited shares are quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange.

This financial report covers the consolidated entity comprising Breville Group Limited and its subsidiaries (company or group).

A description of the group's operations and of its principal activities is included in the review of results and operations and principal activities in the directors' report on page 13. The directors' report is unaudited (except for the remuneration report) and does not form part of the financial report.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) unless otherwise stated under the option available to the company under ASIC class order 98/100. The company is an entity to which the class order applies.

(b) Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2012.

The amendments to standards and interpretations not yet adopted are not expected to have a material impact on the group in the period of initial application.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Breville Group Limited and its subsidiaries as at 30 June each year.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period, using consistent accounting policies.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-group balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and loss resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full.

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

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The purchase method of accounting involves allocating the cost of the business combination to the fair value of assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

(d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period are:

Impairment of goodwill & intangibles with indefinite useful lives

The group determines whether goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash generating units to which the goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are allocated. The assumptions used in this estimation of recoverable amount and the carrying amount of goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are discussed in note 14.

Share-based payment transactions

The group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using either the Black-Scholes or binomial option pricing model, using the assumptions detailed in note 27.

Onerous lease provision

The onerous lease provision represents the present value of the future lease payments that the consolidated entity is presently obligated to make in respect of onerous lease contracts under non-cancellable operating lease agreements, less revenue expected to be earned on the lease including estimated future sub-lease revenue, where applicable. The calculation of this provision requires various assumptions associated with the sub-letting of the premises. The related carrying amounts are disclosed in note 17.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions continued

Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective group company's domicile. As the group assesses the probability for litigation and subsequent cash outflow with respect to taxes as remote, no contingent liability has been recognised. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Warranty and faulty goods

Provision for warranty and faulty goods is recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the group's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the group's liability. Factors that could impact the estimated claim information include the success of the group's productivity and quality initiatives, as well as parts and labour costs. The related carrying amounts are disclosed in note 17.

Provision for make-good

The provision for make-good represents the value of expected future payments to be made in respect of restoration of leased premises under contracts that have clauses potentially requiring these premises to be restored to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. The estimate may vary as a result of negotiations between the parties at the end of the lease term. The related carrying amounts are disclosed in note 17.

(e) Business combinations

All identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of the business combination over the net fair value of the group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. Any transaction costs incurred in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

(f) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including certain inter-group revenues and expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Operating segments have been identified based on the information provided to the chief operating decision makers being the group chief executive officer and board of directors.

Operating segments that meet the quantitative criteria as prescribed by AASB 8 Operating Segments are reported separately. However, an operating segment that does not meet the quantitative criteria is still reported separately where information about the segment would be useful to the users of the financial report.

(g) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Both the functional and presentation currency of Breville Group Limited and its Australian subsidiaries are Australian dollars (AUD or A\$). Each entity in the group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(g) Foreign currency translation continued

(ii) Transactions and balances continued

The functional currency of the foreign subsidiaries is either:

- USD - United States dollars (Breville Holdings USA, Inc. and Breville USA, Inc.);
- HKD - Hong Kong dollars (HWI International Limited, Gannet Holdings Limited and Breville Export Limited);
- CAD - Canadian dollars (HWI Canada, Inc., Holdings HWI Canada, Inc. and Anglo-Canadian Housewares, L.P.); and
- NZD - New Zealand dollars (Breville New Zealand Limited).

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

The exchange differences arising on the retranslation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are taken directly to a separate component of equity. On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the income statement.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-60 day terms, are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Bad debts are written off when incurred. An allowance for uncollectible receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of the allowance is recognised in the income statement.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. This includes the transfer from equity of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of purchases of finished goods.

Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on a weighted average cost basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(k) Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts, foreign exchange option contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives, except for those that qualify for hedge accounting, are taken directly to the income statement for the year.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts and foreign exchange option contracts are calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles and where applicable exercise prices. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by reference to market values for similar instruments.

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as cash flow hedges when they hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable either to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or to a forecast transaction.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(k) Derivative financial instruments and hedging continued

When accounting for foreign exchange option contracts, the intrinsic value of the option is the only component subject to the hedging relationship. The time value of money is excluded from the hedge relationship.

Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are hedges of the group's exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction and that could affect profit or loss. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in equity, while the ineffective portion is recognised in income statement.

Amounts taken to equity are transferred to the income statement when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when hedged income or expenses are recognised or when a forecast purchase occurs. When the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or liability, the amounts taken to equity are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, amounts previously recognised in equity remain in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. If the related transaction is not expected to occur, the amount is taken to the income statement.

A hedge of the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment is accounted for as a cash flow hedge.

(l) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of between 2 and 10 years.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each year end.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset at the time of derecognition) is included in the income statement in the year in which they arise.

(m) Intangible assets - goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination shall, from the acquisition date, be allocated to each of the group's cash generating units, or groups of cash generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the group are assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. When goodwill forms part of a cash generating unit and an operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this manner is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash generating unit retained.

Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not subsequently reversed.

(n) Intangible assets - other

Intangible assets acquired separately or in a business combination are initially measured at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(n) Intangible assets – other continued

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed each reporting period to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate and is thus accounted for on a prospective basis.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An intangible asset arising from development expenditure on an internal project is recognised only when the group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the development and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Any expenditure so capitalised is amortised over the period of expected benefits from the related project.

The carrying value of an intangible asset arising from development expenditure is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting period.

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

Brand names

Internally generated or Acquired	Acquired
Useful lives	Indefinite
Amortisation method used	No amortisation
Impairment test	Annually and more frequently when an indication of impairment exists.

Computer software

Internally generated or Acquired	Acquired
Useful lives	Finite
Amortisation method used	Amortised over the useful life, not exceeding 3 years, on a straight line basis.
Impairment test	When an indication of impairment exists. The amortisation method is reviewed at each year end.

Development costs

Internally generated or Acquired	Internally generated
Useful lives	Finite
Amortisation method used	Amortised over the period of expected future sales, not exceeding 3 years, from the related project on a straight line basis.
Impairment test	Annually and more frequently when an indication of impairment exists. The amortisation method is reviewed at each year end.

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(o) Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment; or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested 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. 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 inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

(p) Investments and other financial assets

Financial assets in the scope of AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through the income statement, directly attributable transactions costs. The group determines the classification of its financial assets after initial recognition and, when allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each year end.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the group commits to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets under contracts that require delivery of the assets within the period established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through the income statement

Financial assets classified as held for trading are included in the category 'financial assets at fair value through the income statement'. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the income statement.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Investments intended to be held for an undefined period are not included in this classification. Investments that are intended to be held-to-maturity, such as bonds, are subsequently measured at amortised cost. This cost is computed as the amount initially recognised minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initially recognised amount and the maturity amount. This calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts. For investments carried at amortised cost, gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the investments are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(iii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

(iv) Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as any of the three preceding categories. After initial recognition available-for-sale investments are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is recognised in the income statement.

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. For investments with no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(q) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of the year that are unpaid and arise when the group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in trade and other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

Contributions to the defined contribution fund are recognised as an expense as they become payable.

(r) Share-based payment transactions

Equity settled transactions

The group provides benefits to employees (including key management personnel) in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions). Refer to note 27 for details.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value has been determined by an external valuer using a Black Scholes or binomial model, further details of which are given in note 27.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any performance conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Breville Group Limited (market conditions), if applicable.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period), ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting date).

At each subsequent reporting date until vesting, the cumulative charge to the income statement is the product of (i) the grant date fair value of the award; (ii) the current best estimate of the number of awards that will vest, taking into account such factors as the likelihood of employee turnover during the vesting period and the likelihood of non-market performance conditions being met; and (iii) the expired portion of the vesting period.

The charge to the income statement for the period is the cumulative amount as calculated above less the amounts already charged in previous periods. There is a corresponding entry to equity.

Until an award has vested, any amounts recorded are contingent and will be adjusted if more or fewer awards vest than were originally anticipated to do so. Any award subject to a market condition is considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition is fulfilled, provided that all other conditions are satisfied.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share (see note 4).

(s) Provisions

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

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

Provisions are measured as the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(s) Provisions continued

Onerous contracts

An onerous contract is considered to exist when the group has a contract under which the unavoidable cost of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits estimated to be received. Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised as a provision to the extent that the present obligation exceeds the economic benefit estimated to be received.

Warranties and faulty goods

Provision for warranty and faulty goods are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the group's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the group's liability.

Employee leave benefits - long service leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised as a provision and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to the expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using appropriate market yields at the reporting date to estimate the future cash outflows.

Provision for make-good

The provision for make-good represents the value of expected future payments to be made in respect of restoration of leased premises under contracts that have clauses potentially requiring these premises to be restored to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. The estimate may vary as a result of negotiations between the parties at the end of the lease term.

(t) Borrowings

All borrowings, including cash advance facilities, are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, borrowings, including cash advance facilities, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

(u) Contributed equity

(i) Ordinary shares

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.

(ii) Ordinary shares held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust

Ordinary shares held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust in order to fulfil its obligations under the Breville Group Limited Performance Rights Plan are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the income statement on the purchase of the group's equity instruments by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust.

(v) Revenue recognition

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

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer and can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards are considered passed to the buyer at the earlier of delivery of the goods or the transfer of legal title to the buyer. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

(ii) Commission income

Where an agency relationship exists, the amount included in revenue represents the commission received or receivable.

(iii) Finance revenue

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

(iv) Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the group's right to receive the payment is established.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(w) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

(x) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

(i) Group as a lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term. Any lease incentives are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease expense.

(ii) Group as a lessor

In some instances the group sub leases surplus operating lease space. Rentals received under sub leases are recognised as a reduction in operating lease expense. Future rentals to be received under non-cancellable sub leases are disclosed in note 24.

(y) Income tax and other taxes

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

(ii) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(y) Income tax and other taxes continued

(iii) Tax consolidation legislation

Breville Group Limited and its wholly-owned Australian resident controlled entities (excluding the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust) have implemented the tax consolidated legislation as of 1 July 2003.

The head entity, Breville Group Limited and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand alone tax payer in its own right.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, Breville Group Limited also recognises:

- (a) the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group; and
- (b) assets or liabilities arising for Breville Group Limited under the tax funding agreement as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the group.

(iv) Other taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) or value added tax (VAT) except:

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

The net amount of GST/VAT recoverable/payable is included in receivables/payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis and the GST/VAT component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities are classified as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of recoverable/payable GST/VAT.

(z) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends), divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit or loss attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- cost of servicing equity (other than dividends);
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

(aa) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparatives have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year disclosures.

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 2. Revenue and expenses			
(a) Revenue			
Sale of goods		408,476	383,665
Commission income		19,464	9,924
Total revenue		427,940	393,589
(b) Cost of sales			
Costs of inventories recognised as an expense [includes write-down of inventory to net realisable value (note 8)]		237,016	227,841
Costs of delivering goods to customers		17,234	16,466
Warranty provision		13,054	10,693
Total cost of sales		267,304	255,000
(c) Other income			
Other income		449	376
Total other income		449	376
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation – plant and equipment	11	2,170	2,373
Amortisation – computer software	12(b)	241	251
Amortisation – development costs	2(h)	4,476	4,081
Total depreciation and amortisation expense		6,887	6,705
(e) Lease payments and other expenses included in income statement			
Included in premises, lease & utilities expenses:			
• Minimum lease payments – operating lease (excludes onerous leases)		8,983	7,937
Included in other expenses:			
• Net loss/(profit) on disposal of plant and equipment		494	(66)
• Impairment of plant and equipment		-	494
• Doubtful debts		(157)	291
• Bad debts written off		402	-
• Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(182)	866
• Other product related costs		1,727	1,470
(f) Employee benefits expenses			
Wages & salaries, leave and other employee related benefits		44,097	42,621
Defined contribution plan expense		2,046	2,022
Share-based payments expense		823	1,068
Total employee benefits expenses		46,966	45,711

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 2. Revenue and expenses continued			
(g) Finance costs			
Finance costs paid or payable on borrowings and bank overdrafts:			
- interest		412	573
- other borrowing costs		1,586	2,132
Finance revenue		(984)	(582)
Interest rate swap gain		(101)	(429)
Total finance costs		913	1,694
(h) Research and development costs			
Amortisation of previously capitalised development costs included in amortisation expense	2(d)	4,476	4,081
Research and development costs charged directly to the income statement		6,613	5,065
Total research and development costs		11,089	9,146
Note 3. Income tax			
The major components of income tax expense are:			
Income statement			
Current income tax			
Current income tax charge		20,075	10,872
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years		(156)	(827)
Deferred income tax			
Relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences		(1,234)	1,829
Total income tax expense reported in the income statement		18,685	11,874
Statement of changes in equity			
Deferred income tax related to items charged or credited directly to equity			
Foreign currency translation differences		(197)	516
Employee equity benefits reserve		(276)	(828)
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of cash flow hedges		1,089	(1,507)
Income tax expense/(benefit) reported in equity		616	(1,819)
A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit before income tax multiplied by the parent entity's applicable income tax rate is as follows:			
Profit before income tax		64,667	43,609
At the parent entity's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2011: 30%)		19,400	13,083
• adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years		(156)	(827)
• effect of different rates of tax on overseas income		(719)	(601)
• expenditure not allowable for income tax purposes		203	360
• other		(43)	(141)
Income tax expense reported in the income statement		18,685	11,874

Note 3. Income tax continued

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following:

Deferred tax liabilities

Brand names	1,875	1,875	-	-
Development costs	3,957	3,972	15	(538)
Foreign currency translation reserve	419	525	-	-
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	6,251	6,372		

Deferred tax assets

Losses available for offset against future taxable income	-	-	-	(88)
Provisions and accruals	7,686	7,766	(80)	(672)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses	(85)	(140)	55	(147)
Employee benefits	2,831	1,850	981	101
Revaluation of inventories	748	504	244	66
Cash flow hedge reserve	(157)	884	50	-
Employee equity benefits reserve	404	269	(233)	(971)
Other	1,035	833	202	420
Gross deferred income tax assets	12,462	11,966		

Deferred tax income/(expense)			1,234	(1,829)
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Current income tax

Current tax asset			476	1,678
Current tax liabilities			9,580	6,735

At 30 June 2012, there is no recognised or unrecognised deferred income tax liability (2011: \$nil) for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain of the group's subsidiaries, as the group has no current intention of distributing existing retained earnings in jurisdictions where liability for additional taxation exists should such amounts be remitted.

	Statement of financial position		Income statement	
	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Deferred income tax				
Deferred tax liabilities				
Brand names	1,875	1,875	-	-
Development costs	3,957	3,972	15	(538)
Foreign currency translation reserve	419	525	-	-
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	6,251	6,372		
Deferred tax assets				
Losses available for offset against future taxable income	-	-	-	(88)
Provisions and accruals	7,686	7,766	(80)	(672)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses	(85)	(140)	55	(147)
Employee benefits	2,831	1,850	981	101
Revaluation of inventories	748	504	244	66
Cash flow hedge reserve	(157)	884	50	-
Employee equity benefits reserve	404	269	(233)	(971)
Other	1,035	833	202	420
Gross deferred income tax assets	12,462	11,966		
Deferred tax income/(expense)			1,234	(1,829)
			30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Current income tax				
Current tax asset			476	1,678
Current tax liabilities			9,580	6,735

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 3. Income tax continued

Tax consolidation

Breville Group Limited and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries (excluding the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust) have formed a tax consolidated group with effect from 1 July 2003.

The head entity, Breville Group Limited, and each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group are required to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand alone tax payer in its own right.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, Breville Group Limited also recognises:

- the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group; and
- assets or liabilities arising for Breville Group Limited under the tax funding agreement as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the group.

Members of the tax consolidated group have entered into a tax funding agreement. The tax funding agreement supports the calculation of current tax liabilities (and assets) and deferred tax assets/liabilities on a stand-alone basis. Calculation is performed in accordance with AASB 112 Income Tax. The allocation of taxes under the tax funding agreement is recognised as an increase/decrease in the subsidiaries' intercompany accounts with the tax consolidated group head company, Breville Group Limited.

No amounts have been recognised in the financial statements in respect of the tax sharing agreement should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations on the basis that the possibility of default is remote.

	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 4. Earnings per share		
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:		
Earnings used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share:		
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of Breville Group Limited	45,982	31,735
	Thousands	Thousands
Weighted average number of shares:		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	130,077	129,687
Effect of dilution:		
• share options	12	181
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	130,089	129,868
Weighted average number of exercised, forfeited or expired potential ordinary shares included in diluted earnings per share	12	120

There have been no transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares that would significantly change the number of ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares outstanding between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

Note 5. Dividends

(a) Dividends on ordinary shares declared and paid during the year:

Final fully franked dividend for 2011 of 7.0 cents per share (2011: final unfranked dividend for 2010 of 5.0 cents per share)

Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
• Paid in cash (i)	9,107	6,445
• Retained as interest income (ii)	-	31
Final dividend	9,107	6,476

Fully franked interim dividend for 2012 of 12.5 cents per share (2011: partially franked interim dividend for 2011 of 9.5 cents per share (4.0 cents franked))

• Paid in cash (i)	16,262	12,264
• Retained as interest income (ii)	-	49
Interim dividend	16,262	12,313

Total fully franked dividends declared and paid during the year of 19.5 cents per share (2011: 14.5 cents per share (4.0 cents franked))

(i) Total dividends paid in cash	25,369	18,709
(ii) Total dividends retained as interest income	-	80
Total dividends	25,369	18,789

(b) Dividends on ordinary shares proposed and not recognised as a liability:

Final franked dividend for 2012 of 11.5 cents per share (2011: final fully franked dividend for 2011 of 7.0 cents per share)

	14,961	9,107
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(c) Franking credit balance

The amount of franking credits in the parent available for the subsequent year are:

• franking account balance as at the end of the year at 30% (2011: 30%)	1,674	1,526
• franking credits that will arise from the payment of income tax payable as at the end of the year	5,550	5,612
	7,224	7,138

The amount of franking credits in the parent available for future reporting periods:

• impact on the franking account of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for issue but not recognised as distribution to equity holders during the period	(6,412)	(3,900)
Total franking credit balance	812	3,238

The tax rate at which dividends are franked is 30% (2011: 30%).

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank and on hand	(a)	53,095	27,768

Notes:

- (a) Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.
- (b) At 30 June 2012, the Group had available \$28,424,000 (2011: \$71,886,000) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities in respect of which all conditions precedent had been met.
- (c) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is \$53,095,000 (2011: \$27,768,000).

(a) Reconciliation of cash flow statement:

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 30 June:

Cash and cash equivalents		53,095	27,768
Bank overdraft	16	(13)	(204)
Total cash and cash equivalents, net		53,082	27,564

(b) Reconciliation of net profit after tax for the year to net cash flows from operating activities

Net profit for the year		45,982	31,735
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Adjustments for:

Depreciation and amortisation		6,887	6,705
Share-based payments		823	1,068
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of plant and equipment		494	(66)
Impairment of plant and equipment		-	494
Interest rate swap gain		(101)	(429)
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses		(182)	866
Dividend retained as interest income		-	(80)

Changes in assets and liabilities:

(Increase)/decrease in:

Trade and other receivables		(5,372)	(4,114)
Inventories		(3,174)	1,839
Prepayments		(1,783)	(305)
Other current assets		1,131	288
Non-current assets		(1,217)	693
Increase in:			
Current liabilities		7,196	4,313
Non-current liabilities		427	3,990
Net cash flows from operating activities		51,111	46,997

(c) Disclosure of financing facilities

Refer to note 16.

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

Current

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Trade receivables	(a)	73,659	66,978
Allowance for uncollectible receivables		(470)	(614)
Trade receivables, net		73,189	66,364
Other receivables	(b)	390	908
Total current trade and other receivables		73,579	67,272

Notes:

(a) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-60 day terms. An allowance for uncollectible receivables is made when there is objective evidence on a case by case basis that a trade receivable is impaired. A reversal of \$157,000 (2011: \$291,000 charge) has been recognised by the group as an expense in 'other expenses' for the current year for specific debtors for which such evidence exists. The amount of the allowance/impairment loss has been measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the trade receivables and the estimated future cash flows expected to be received from the relevant debtors.

Movements in the allowances for uncollectible receivables are as follows:

	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Balance at beginning of year	614	405
(Reversal)/charge for the year	(157)	291
Net foreign exchange	2	(26)
Amounts utilised	11	(56)
Balance at end of year	470	614

At 30 June 2012 an ageing analysis of those trade receivables which are past due but not impaired are as follows:

	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
1 – 30 days overdue	18,624	7,070
31 – 60 days overdue	262	229
61+ days overdue	10	269
Total past due but not impaired	18,896	7,568

Trade receivables past due but not impaired amount to \$18,896,000 (2011: \$7,568,000). Of this balance, \$15,565,000 (2011: \$5,474,000) is covered by insurance to be used in the event of default of payment. In all instances each operating unit has been in contact with the relevant debtor and is satisfied that payment will be received in full.

(b) Non-trade other receivables are non-interest bearing and have repayment terms between 30 and 60 days.

Balances within other receivables do not contain impaired assets and are not past due. It is expected that these balances will be received when due.

The carrying value and estimated net fair values of the trade and other receivables is assumed to approximate their fair value, being the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between willing parties.

Details regarding the effective interest rate and credit risk of current receivables are disclosed in note 23.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 8. Inventories			
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	(a)	50,093	47,888
Stock in transit (at cost)		11,503	9,982
Total inventories		61,596	57,870

Notes:

(a) Total net finished goods provision movements recognised in the income statement totalled a \$304,000 expense (2011: \$726,000 credit) for the group. This net expense (2011: credit) is included in the cost of inventories line in the cost of sales.

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 9. Other financial assets			
Derivative assets			
Forward exchange contracts – cash flow hedges		479	21
Total other financial assets		479	21

Notes:

Derivative assets represent the fair value receivable arising from forward exchange contracts disclosed in note 18.

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 10. Other assets			
Insurance claim receivable		1,777	-
Prepayments		1,521	1,504
Total other assets		3,298	1,504

Note 11. Plant and equipment

At the beginning of the year

At cost (gross carrying amount)		30,213	32,218
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		(25,117)	(24,506)
Net carrying amount	(i)	5,096	7,712

At the end of the year

At cost (gross carrying amount)		30,948	30,213
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		(27,073)	(25,117)
Net carrying amount	(i)	3,875	5,096

(i) Reconciliation of the carrying amount

Carrying amount at the beginning of year		5,096	7,712
Additions		1,454	689
Disposals		(517)	(23)
Depreciation	2(d)	(2,170)	(2,373)
Impairment	2(e)	-	(494)
Net exchange difference		12	(415)
Carrying amount at the end of year		3,875	5,096

Note 12. Intangible assets – other

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Development costs	(a)	13,190	13,242
Computer software	(b)	305	372
Brand names	(c)	31,803	31,803
Total intangible assets - other		45,298	45,417

Notes:

Development costs are internally generated and have been capitalised at cost. This intangible asset has been assessed as having a finite life and is amortised using the straight line method over a maximum period of 3 years. If an impairment indication arises, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount.

Computer software is purchased computer software that has been capitalised into other intangible assets at cost.

Brand names include intangible assets acquired through previous business combinations. These intangible assets have been determined to have indefinite useful lives as the economic benefits which are obtained from them are expected to be ongoing. The cost model is utilised for their measurement. These assets were tested for impairment as at 30 June 2012 (see note 14).

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
(a) Development costs			
At the beginning of the year			
At cost (gross carrying amount)		27,418	21,628
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(14,176)	(10,095)
Net carrying amount	(i)	13,242	11,533
At the end of the year			
At cost (gross carrying amount)		31,843	27,418
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(18,653)	(14,176)
Net carrying amount	(i)	13,190	13,242
(i) Reconciliation of the carrying amount			
Carrying amount at the beginning of year			
Carrying amount at the beginning of year		13,242	11,533
Additions – internal development		4,424	5,790
Amortisation	2(d)	(4,476)	(4,081)
Carrying amount at the end of year		13,190	13,242
(b) Computer software			
At the beginning of the year			
At cost (gross carrying amount)		3,481	3,759
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(3,109)	(3,124)
Net carrying amount	(i)	372	635
At the end of the year			
At cost (gross carrying amount)		3,695	3,481
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(3,390)	(3,109)
Net carrying amount	(i)	305	372

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 12. Intangible assets – other continued			
(b) Computer software continued			
(i) Reconciliation of the carrying amount			
Carrying amount at the beginning of year		372	635
Additions		170	86
Amortisation	2(d)	(241)	(251)
Net exchange difference		4	(98)
Carrying amount at the end of year		305	372
(c) Brand names			
At the beginning and at the end of the year			
Net carrying amount		31,803	31,803
Note 13. Intangible assets – goodwill			
At the beginning and at the end of the year			
Net carrying amount		24,558	24,558

Note 14. Impairment testing of goodwill and intangibles with indefinite lives

Goodwill and brand names acquired through business combinations have been allocated to cash generating units for impairment testing as follows:

- Breville Group Limited
- Breville Pty Limited
- North America Distribution
- New Zealand Distribution
- International Distributors

In all cases the recoverable amount of the individual cash generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by senior management.

The discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 16.6% (2011: 15.2%). Cash flows beyond the approved 30 June 2013 budgets are extrapolated using a 2.0% growth rate (2011: 2.0%), which is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the wholesale consumer products industry generally.

Management has performed sensitivity testing by cash generating unit (CGU), based on assessing the effect of changes in revenue growth rates as well as discount rates. Management consider any reasonable likely combination of changes in these key assumptions would not result in the carrying value of the goodwill exceeding the recoverable amount.

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Carrying amount of goodwill and brand names allocated to each of the cash generating units			
Breville Group Limited			
- brand names with indefinite useful lives		13,800	13,800
Breville Pty Limited			
- goodwill		20,277	20,277
- brand names with indefinite useful lives		18,003	18,003
		38,280	38,280
North America Distribution			
- goodwill		1,764	1,764
New Zealand Distribution			
- goodwill		276	276
International Distributors			
- goodwill		2,241	2,241
		56,361	56,361
All cash generating units			
- goodwill	13	24,558	24,558
- brand names with indefinite useful lives	12(c)	31,803	31,803
Total carrying amount of goodwill and brand names		56,361	56,361

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations for the cash generating units for 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011

The following describes each key assumption on which management has based its cash flow projections when determining the value in use of the cash generating units.

- Budgeted gross margins – the basis used to determine the value assigned to the budgeted gross margins is based on past performance and expectations for the future.
- Bond rates – the yield on a ten-year government bond rate at the beginning of the budgeted year is used.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 15. Trade and other payables			
Current			
Trade payables – unsecured	(a)	59,929	55,675
Employee benefits	28	3,750	3,409
Total current trade and other payables		63,679	59,084

Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments:

(a) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30 day terms.

The carrying value and estimated net fair values of the trade and other payables is assumed to approximate their fair value, being the amount at which the liability could be settled in a current transaction between willing parties. Details regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk exposure are disclosed in note 23.

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 16. Borrowings			
Current			
Bank overdrafts – on demand	6(a)	13	204
Other loans:			
- Term loan		44	38
Total current borrowings		57	242
Non-current			
Other loans:			
- Cash advance facilities		5,859	-
- Term loan		160	194
Total non-current borrowings		6,019	194

Terms and conditions

The group operates under one primary facility with Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (ANZ) enabling all jurisdictions to borrow under one global facility. The facility agreement has a number of financial covenants all of which have been fully complied with as at the years ended 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011.

The Australia and New Zealand financing facilities are secured by a first ranking fixed and floating registered charge (or general security for Breville New Zealand Limited), over all the assets and undertakings of Thebe International Pty Limited, Breville Pty Limited, Breville Holdings Pty Limited, Breville R&D Pty Limited and Breville New Zealand Limited and are guaranteed by Breville Group Limited. The Hong Kong facility is secured via a security agreement over the assets and undertakings of HWI International Limited. The day to day Canadian transactional banking facilities (HSBC) are secured by a standby letter of credit from ANZ (NY). Breville Group Limited has issued a corporate guarantee in favour of the local bank (HSBC) which provides the day to day US transactional banking facilities. A security agreement in favour of ANZ is in existence over the assets and undertakings of Breville USA, Inc.

Borrowings may include Australian dollar, US dollar, Canadian dollar and New Zealand dollar denominated amounts.

Fair value

The carrying value and estimated net fair values of the borrowings is assumed to approximate their fair value, being the amount at which the liability could be settled in a current transaction between willing parties. Details regarding interest rate, foreign exchange and liquidity risk are disclosed in notes 18 and 23.

Note 16. Borrowings continued

Financing facilities available

At reporting date, the following financial facilities have been negotiated and were available to the group:

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Facilities used at the reporting date	(a)	8,764	3,881
Facilities unused at the reporting date	(b)	32,170	74,612
Total facilities	(c)	40,934	78,493
(a) Facilities used at the reporting date:			
- Non-current cash advance facilities		5,859	-
- Current cash advance facilities		-	-
- Trade finance facilities		-	-
- Overdraft facilities		13	204
- Business transactions facilities		488	485
- Indemnity/guarantee facilities		1,756	1,702
- Documentary credit facilities		648	1,490
Facilities used as at reporting date		8,764	3,881
(b) Facilities unused at the reporting date:			
- Non-current cash advance facilities		8,709	26,665
- Current cash advance facilities		4,395	30,133
- Trade finance facilities		2,882	2,861
- Overdraft facilities		12,438	12,227
- Business transactions facilities		488	486
- Indemnity/guarantee facilities		-	-
- Documentary credit facilities		3,258	2,240
Facilities unused as at reporting date		32,170	74,612
(c) Total facilities:			
- Non-current cash advance facilities		14,568	26,665
- Current cash advance facilities		4,395	30,133
- Trade finance facilities		2,882	2,861
- Overdraft facilities		12,451	12,431
- Business transactions facilities		976	971
- Indemnity/guarantee facilities		1,756	1,702
- Documentary credit facilities		3,906	3,730
Total facilities		40,934	78,493

Seasonal facility

Under the primary facility with ANZ, the group also has a seasonal facility available between October 2012 - January 2013 (2011: October 2011 - January 2012) of \$26,000,000 (2011: \$22,000,000). This facility is under the same terms and conditions as described above.

Borrowings may include Australian dollar, US dollar and Canadian dollar denominated amounts.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 17. Provisions			
Current			
Warranty and faulty goods		4,495	2,503
Employee benefits – long service	28	1,597	1,374
Onerous lease contracts		1,028	2,044
Total current provisions	(a)	7,120	5,921
Non-current			
Employee benefits – long service	28	880	972
Provision for make-good		935	-
Onerous lease contracts		6,766	7,156
Total non-current provisions	(a)	8,581	8,128

	Warranty and faulty goods \$'000	Employee benefits - long service \$'000	Provision for make-good \$'000	Onerous lease contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
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(a) Movement in provisions

Carrying amount at the beginning of the year:

Current	2,503	1,374	-	2,044	5,921
Non-current	-	972	-	7,156	8,128
Total	2,503	2,346	-	9,200	14,049

Movement in provisions during the year:

Additional provisions made in the year	13,054	262	935	691	14,942
Amounts utilised during the year	(11,086)	(136)	-	(2,120)	(13,342)
Net exchange differences	24	5	-	23	52
Net movement	1,992	131	935	(1,406)	1,652

Carrying amount at the end of the year:

Current	4,495	1,597	-	1,028	7,120
Non-current	-	880	935	6,766	8,581
Total	4,495	2,477	935	7,794	15,701

Warranty and faulty goods

A provision for warranty and faulty goods represents the present value of the best estimate of the future sacrifice of economic benefits expected that will be required for warranty and faulty goods claims on products sold. This estimate is based on the historical trends experienced on the level of repairs and returns. It is expected that these costs will be incurred in the next year. Assumptions used to calculate the provision for warranty and faulty goods were based on the level of warranty and faulty goods claims experienced during the last year.

Note 17. Provisions continued

Employee benefits – long service

The provision for employee benefits represents the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to the expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using appropriate market yields at the reporting date to estimate the future cash outflows.

Provision for make-good

The provision for make-good represents the value of expected future payments to be made in respect of restoration of leased premises under contracts that have clauses potentially requiring these premises to be restored to their original condition at the conclusion of the lease. The estimate may vary as a result of negotiations between the parties at the end of the lease term.

Onerous lease contracts

The provision for onerous lease contracts represents the present value of the future lease payments that the consolidated entity is presently obligated to make in respect of onerous lease contracts under non-cancellable operating lease agreements, less revenue expected to be earned on the lease including estimated future sub-lease revenue, where applicable. The estimate may vary as a result of changes in the utilisation of the leased premises and sub-lease arrangements where applicable.

Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
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Note 18. Other financial liabilities

Derivative liabilities

Forward exchange contracts – cash flow hedges	(i)	17	2,796
Interest rate swap contracts – held for trading	(ii)	-	100
Total other financial liabilities		17	2,896

Instruments used by the group

Derivative financial instruments are used by the group in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposures to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 18. Other financial liabilities continued

(i) Forward exchange contracts - cash flow hedges

The majority of the group's inventory purchases from suppliers are denominated in US dollars (US\$). The group also has other payments, included in the calculation of commission received, denominated in US\$. In order to manage exchange rate movements and to manage the inventory costing process, the group has entered into forward exchange contracts to purchase US\$. These contracts are hedging highly probable forecasted purchases and highly probable forecasted payments and they are timed to mature when settlement of purchases or the payments are scheduled to be made.

The cash flows are expected to occur between 0-5 months from 1 July 2012 (2011: 0-12 months) and the cost of sales and where applicable the sale of goods within the income statement will be affected in the next financial year as the inventory is sold or the payments are made. At balance date, the details of outstanding contracts are:

	30 June 2012		30 June 2011	
	A\$'000	Average exchange rate	A\$'000	Average exchange rate
Buy US\$ / Sell Australian \$				
Buy US\$ - maturity 0-5 months (2011: 0-11 months)	13,184	1.0349	22,102	0.9751
Buy US\$ / Sell New Zealand \$				
Buy US\$ - maturity 0-5 months (2011: 0-12 months)	2,832	0.8072	6,715	0.7610
Buy US\$ / Sell Canadian \$				
Buy US\$ - maturity 0-4 months (2011: 0-6 months)	24,414	0.9898	27,977	0.9837

The cash flow hedges of the forecast purchases and forecast payments are considered to be highly effective and any gain or loss on the contracts is taken directly to equity. Where the contracts are hedging highly probable forecasted inventory purchases, when the inventory is received the amount recognised in equity is adjusted to the inventory account in the balance sheet. Where the contracts are hedging highly probable forecasted payments, when the payments are made the amount recognised in equity is adjusted to the income statement. During the year \$3,122,000 (2011: \$6,675,000) was charged to inventory and \$1,523,000 (2011: \$1,036,000) was charged to the income statement in respect of the group. In addition, during the year \$993,000 was credited (2011: \$13,055,000 debited) to equity in respect of the group.

(ii) Interest rate swap contracts – held for trading

Borrowings of the group currently bear an average variable interest rate including margin of 1.4% (2011: 3.6%). In order to protect against rising interest rates the group had entered into interest rate swap contracts under which it has a right to receive interest at variable rates and to pay interest at fixed rates.

At 30 June 2012, the group did not have any interest rate swap agreements in place. At 30 June 2011 the group had interest rate swap agreements in place with a notional amount of \$25,000,000 whereby it received a variable rate equal to the BBSW on the notional amount and pays an average fixed rate of interest of 6.59%. The swaps were used to hedge the exposure in the fair value of the cash advance facilities and commercial bills. The swaps in place at 30 June 2011 were in excess of the cash advances. In 2012, a pre tax gain of \$101,000 (2011: \$429,000) is included in the income statement in respect of these contracts.

The interest rate swaps required settlement of net interest receivable or payable each 120 days. The swaps are measured at fair value and all gains and losses are taken directly to the income statement.

At 30 June, the notional principal amounts and period of expiry of the interest rate swap contracts are as follows:

	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
<1 year	-	25,000
1-2 years	-	-
	-	25,000

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 19. Issued capital			
Ordinary shares – issued	(a)	140,050	139,938
Ordinary shares – held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust	(b)	(1,290)	(4,296)
Ordinary shares – reserved under SEOP	(c)	-	-
Total contributed equity		138,760	135,642

Ordinary shares are held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust in order to fulfil its obligations under the Breville Group Limited Performance Rights Plan. The ordinary shares held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust are yet to be allocated to LTI participants. They will be allocated to participants once performance rights vest and they are exercised. The ordinary shares held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. The ordinary shares held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the company. Details are provided in note 25(b) and note 27.

Ordinary shares issued and reserved under the senior executive option plan (SEOP) have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. Ordinary shares entitle their holder to one vote, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting of the company.

	Note	30 June 2012		30 June 2011	
		Number of shares	\$'000	Number of shares	\$'000
(a) Movements in ordinary issued shares:					
Beginning of the year		129,995,322	139,938	129,515,322	139,096
Movements during the year					
Exercise of options - cash	(i)	100,000	112	480,000	842
End of the year		130,095,322	140,050	129,995,322	139,938

(i) During the year 100,000 options were exercised (2011: 480,000) resulting in the issue of ordinary shares. The average value placed on these issues was \$1.12 per share (2011: \$1.75). Details are provided in note 27.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note	30 June 2012		30 June 2011	
	Number of shares	\$'000	Number of shares	\$'000
Note 19. Issued capital <i>continued</i>				
(b) Movements in ordinary shares held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust:				
Beginning of the year	(1,282,000)	(4,296)	-	-
Movements during the year				
Transferred to participants of the Breville Group Limited Performance Rights Plan (i)	1,282,000	4,296	-	-
Ordinary shares acquired by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust during the year - cash (ii)	(303,000)	(1,290)	(1,282,000)	(4,296)
End of the year	(303,000)	(1,290)	(1,282,000)	(4,296)

(i) During the year the Trustee of the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust transferred 1,282,000 ordinary company shares (2011: nil) to participants in order to fulfil its obligations under the Breville Group Limited Performance Rights Plan.

Note	30 June 2012		30 June 2011	
	Number of shares	\$'000	Number of shares	\$'000
(c) Movements in ordinary reserved shares:				
Beginning of the year	-	-	(777,000)	(1,443)
Movements during the year				
Ordinary reserved share loans repaid during the year - cash (i)	-	-	777,000	1,443
End of the year	-	-	-	-

(i) There were no loans outstanding in relation to ordinary reserved shares. (2011: loans relating to 777,000 ordinary reserved shares were repaid). The average value placed on these original issues was \$nil (2011: \$1.85). The average amount repaid equalled \$nil (2011: \$1.85).

(d) Options and performance rights over ordinary shares:

The company has a share-based payment option scheme and performance rights scheme under which options and rights to subscribe for the company's shares have been granted to certain executives and other employees (refer note 27). At the end of the year there were 727,000 (2011: 1,139,000) potential unissued ordinary shares in respect of performance rights that were outstanding (2011: options and performance rights).

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 20. Reserves			
Foreign currency translation reserve	(a)	(14,893)	(16,046)
Employee equity benefits reserve	(b)	(147)	3,050
Cash flow hedge reserve	(c)	257	(1,890)
Total reserves		(14,783)	(14,886)
(a) Movement in foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance at beginning of year		(16,046)	(10,408)
Currency translation differences		956	(5,122)
Tax effect of foreign currency translation reserve		197	(516)
Balance at end of year		(14,893)	(16,046)
(b) Movement in employee equity benefits reserve			
Balance at beginning of year		3,050	1,154
Share-based payments expense		823	1,068
Transferred to participants of the performance rights plan		(4,296)	-
Tax effect of employee equity benefits reserve		276	828
Balance at end of year		(147)	3,050
(c) Movement in cash flow hedge reserve			
Balance at beginning of year		(1,890)	1,948
Net gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges		3,236	(5,345)
Tax effect of net (gains)/losses on cash flow hedges		(1,089)	1,507
Balance at end of year		257	(1,890)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Foreign currency translation reserve

This reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

Employee equity benefits reserve

This reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to employees as part of their remuneration. Refer to note 27 for further details of these plans.

Cash flow hedge reserve

This reserve records the portion of the gain or loss on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that is determined to be an effective hedge.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 21. Retained earnings			
Balance at beginning of the year		32,822	19,876
Net profit for the year attributable to members of Breville Group Limited		45,982	31,735
Dividends	5(a)	(25,369)	(18,789)
Balance at end of the year		53,435	32,822

Note 22. Operating segments

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

The Australia Distribution, North America Distribution and New Zealand Distribution operating segments distribute primarily small electrical appliances to retail customers in their geographical locations. The International Distributors operating segment distributes primarily small electrical appliances to retail customers in international locations.

Other is not an operating segment and comprises the short term incentive plan and group functions including product development and supply chain.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in note 1.

Transfer prices between operating segments are set at arms length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties. The segment revenue and segment result include certain transfers between operating segments. Those transfers are eliminated on consolidation.

Segment profit before income tax excludes certain transfer prices and includes an allocation of head office costs.

The following tables present the revenue and profit information regarding operating segments for the years ended 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011.

Year ended 30 June 2012	Australia Distribution \$'000	North America Distribution \$'000	New Zealand Distribution \$'000	International Distributors \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Revenue						
Sale of goods	201,726	132,705	26,768	47,277	-	408,476
Commission income	-	19,464	-	-	-	19,464
Inter-segment revenue	231	-	-	5,980	19,987	26,198
Total segment revenue	201,957	152,169	26,768	53,257	19,987	454,138
Inter-segment elimination						(26,198)
Total consolidated revenues						427,940
Results						
EBITDA	21,325	34,702	3,579	13,745	(884)	72,467
Depreciation & amortisation	(1,195)	(439)	(20)	(11)	(5,222)	(6,887)
EBIT	20,130	34,263	3,559	13,734	(6,106)	65,580
Finance revenue	831	67	85	1	101	1,085
Finance costs	(909)	(763)	(175)	(151)	-	(1,998)
Profit before income tax	20,052	33,567	3,469	13,584	(6,005)	64,667
Other segment information						
Capital expenditure	387	77	3	9	978	1,454

Note 22. Operating segments continued

Year ended 30 June 2011	Australia Distribution \$'000	North America Distribution \$'000	New Zealand Distribution \$'000	International Distributors \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Revenue						
Sale of goods	201,311	114,435	23,721	44,198	-	383,665
Commission income	-	9,924	-	-	-	9,924
Inter-segment revenue	240	-	-	5,326	17,106	22,672
Total segment revenue	201,551	124,359	23,721	49,524	17,106	416,261
Inter-segment elimination						(22,672)
Total consolidated revenues						393,589
Results						
EBITDA	21,539	19,710	2,685	13,520	(5,446)	52,008
Depreciation & amortisation	(1,342)	(597)	(24)	(17)	(4,725)	(6,705)
EBIT	20,197	19,113	2,661	13,503	(10,171)	45,303
Finance revenue	504	11	65	2	429	1,011
Finance costs	(1,374)	(1,006)	(182)	(143)	-	(2,705)
Profit before income tax	19,327	18,118	2,544	13,362	(9,742)	43,609
Other segment information						
Capital expenditure	121	15	12	9	532	689

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 23. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprises cash advances, bank overdrafts, cash at bank and short-term deposits.

The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the group's operations. The group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. The group also enters into derivative transactions, including interest rate swaps, forward exchange contracts and at times foreign exchange option contracts. The purpose is to manage the interest rate and currency risks arising from the group's business operations and its sources of finance. It is the group's policy that no speculative trading in derivatives shall be undertaken. The main risks arising from the group's financial instruments are cash flow interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

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

The fair value of the interest rate swap and forward exchange contracts is estimated using market observable inputs. The fair values of these financial instruments are disclosed in notes 9 and 18.

Interest rate risk

The group is exposed to interest rate risk on its borrowings, cash balances and derivative financial instruments. The group's policy is to manage its interest rate risk using a mix of fixed and variable rate debt. Historically, fixed rate debt was achieved through the use of interest rate swaps in which the group agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. Cash advance facilities have short term fixed interest rates with maturities ranging between 1 and 3 months, therefore within the financial year they are exposed to interest rate risk.

At 30 June 2012, the group has the following exposure to interest rate risk:

	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Cash at bank	53,095	27,768
Bank overdraft – on demand	(13)	(204)
Cash advance facilities	(5,859)	-
Term loan	(204)	(232)
Net exposure	47,019	27,332

At 30 June 2012, 0% of the group's borrowings (2011: 0%) are at a fixed rate of interest. The remaining 100% (2011: 100%) is exposed to floating rates. On a principal net receivable of \$47,019,000 (2011: \$27,332,000), at an average payable rate including margin of 2.1% (2011: 1.4%) and average receivable rate of 2.1% (2011: 2.1%), an increment of 0.5% in the market rates would result in a decrease in finance costs of \$247,000 (2011: \$135,000), conversely a decrement of 0.5% in the market rates would result in an increase in finance costs of \$296,000 (2011: \$114,000).

The group's net exposure to interest rate risk calculated as at 30 June 2012 is not representative of its exposure during the financial year due to seasonality in the volume of sales such that financial performance is historically weighted in favour of the half to 31 December. This seasonality results in a higher level of receivable and inventory balances and a consequent increase in working capital requirements. All of the group's borrowings during the year (2011 average borrowings: 92%) are at a floating rate of interest. On an average principal net receivable during the year of \$41,002,000 (2011: \$11,826,000), at an average payable rate including margin of 2.1% (2011: 1.4%) and average receivable rate of 2.1% (2011: 2.1%), an increment of 0.5% in the market rates would result in a decrease in finance costs of \$205,000 (2011: \$59,000), conversely a decrement of 0.5% in the market rates would result in a decrease in finance costs of \$164,000 (2011: \$24,000).

Interest rate swap contracts outlined in note 18, with a group fair value liability of \$nil (2011: \$100,000), are exposed to fair value movements if interest rates change. The group classifies interest rate swaps as held for trading. An increment of 0.5% in the market rate would result in a decrease in non-trading items – finance costs of \$nil (2011: \$31,000). A decrement of 0.5% in the market rate would result in an increase in non-trading items – finance costs of \$nil (2011: \$31,000).

Note 23. Financial risk management objectives and policies continued

Foreign currency risk

The group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Such exposure arises primarily from purchases of inventory by an operating unit in currencies other than the unit's functional currency (purchases are predominately US dollar denominated). Other foreign exchange risk only arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

To hedge exposure arising from the purchase of inventories or payments in currencies other than the business unit's functional currency, a combination of forward exchange contracts and foreign exchange option contracts may be utilised. At inception these hedge contracts are designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the exposure to the variability in cash flows arising as a result of movements in exchange rates below contracted exchange rates for options and for movements above or below a contracted exchange rate for forward exchange contracts.

Also, as a result of the group's investment in its overseas operations, the group's balance sheet can be affected significantly by movements in the exchange rates of the jurisdictions it operates within.

At 30 June 2012, the group has the following financial assets and liabilities exposed to foreign currency risk:

	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Cash at bank	66	47
Trade and other receivables	1,022	-
Trade and other payables	(449)	(773)
Highly probable forecast purchases	(41,400)	(48,770)
Forward exchange contracts	41,400	48,770
Net exposure	639	(726)

At 30 June 2012, the group had hedged 57% (2011: 59%) of its foreign currency purchases and payments that are highly probable extending to November 2012 (2011: June 2012). The remaining 43% (2011: 41%) is exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Of the total net exposure above, an increment of 10% in the foreign exchange rates would result in a decrease in other expenses of \$58,000 (2011: \$66,000). A decrement of 10% in the foreign exchange rates would result in an increase in other expenses of \$71,000 (2011: \$81,000).

Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The board monitors the group's gearing ratio and compliance with debt covenants on a regular basis. The group's gearing ratio at 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011 is nil due to the group being in a net cash position. The gearing ratio is defined as group net borrowings divided by capital employed (net borrowings plus shareholders' equity).

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 23. Financial risk management objectives and policies continued

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the loss that would be recognised if counterparties failed to perform as contracted. The credit risk on financial assets, excluding investments, of the group that has been recognised on the balance sheet is the carrying value amount, net of any uncollectible receivables.

The group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In certain instances, where deemed appropriate, receivable insurance is acquired to offset the group's exposure to credit risk.

In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk across the group.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the group, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and certain derivative instruments, the group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counter party with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. These counter parties are large multi-national banks.

Since the group trades only with recognised third parties, there is no requirement for collateral.

Liquidity risk

The group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash advances and bank overdrafts. The group's bank facilities carry between a one and two year term in Australia, USA and Canada. As at 30 June 2012, 99% of the group's borrowings will mature in greater than one year (2011: 44%) and 1% (2011: 56%) in less than one year.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flows. See note 16 for details of available facilities.

At 30 June 2012, the remaining contractual maturities of the group's financial liabilities are:

	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Less than 1 year	63,852	62,238
Between 1 and 5 years	6,043	241
Total financial liabilities	69,895	62,479

The table below analyses the group's remaining contractual maturities by the type of financial liability. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	30 June 2012			30 June 2011		
	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Total \$'000
Trade and other payables	63,679	-	63,679	59,084	-	59,084
Borrowings	156	6,043	6,199	258	241	499
Other financial liabilities	17	-	17	2,896	-	2,896
Total	63,852	6,043	69,895	62,238	241	62,479

Contractual maturities disclosed in the tables above include contracted interest payments. Total borrowings disclosed in note 16 exclude such contracted interest payments.

Note 24. Commitments and contingencies

Operating lease commitments – group as lessee

Operating leases are entered into mainly as a means of acquiring access to commercial property and storage facilities and the use of minor items of plant and equipment. Rental payments are generally fixed; however certain property leases contain a rental inflation escalation clause, an agreed rental percentage increase clause, a market rental review clause or a mix of these clauses over the term of the operating lease.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June are as follows:

	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Within one year	10,186	10,352
After one year but not later than five years	25,097	23,906
More than five years	2,745	5,590
Total future minimum rentals payable	38,028	39,848

Contingent rentals are determined with reference to known existing rental payments and known rental increases during the existing term of each operating lease.

No purchase options exist in relation to operating leases and no operating lease contains restrictions on financing or other leasing activities. Certain property leases contain renewal option clauses.

Operating lease commitments receivable – group as lessor

The group has entered into commercial property leases for certain surplus office and warehouse space. Rental charges under operating leases with sub lease tenants are generally fixed; however certain property leases contain a rental inflation escalation clause, an agreed rental percentage increase clause, a market rental review clause or a mix of these clauses over the term of the operating lease.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 30 June are as follows:

	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Within one year	1,718	1,780
After one year but not later than five years	6,083	4,071
More than five years	50	653
Total future minimum rentals receivable	7,851	6,504

Contingencies

Indemnity agreements have been entered into with certain officers of the group in respect of expenses and liabilities they incur in their official capacities. No monetary limit applies to these agreements and no known obligations have emerged as a result of these agreements.

Cross guarantees given by Breville Group Limited, Thebe International Pty Limited, Breville Holdings Pty Limited and Breville Pty Limited are described in note 25(a).

Breville Group Limited has issued a corporate guarantee in favour of the local bank (HSBC) which provides the day to day US transactional banking facilities.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 25. Related party disclosure

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Breville Group Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table.

Legal entity	Country of incorporation	Note	Equity interest	
			30 June 2012 %	30 June 2011 %
Thebe International Pty Limited	Australia	(a)	100	100
<i>Investments not held directly by Breville Group Limited:</i>				
Breville Holdings Pty Limited	Australia	(a)	100	100
Breville Pty Limited	Australia	(a)	100	100
Breville R&D Pty Limited	Australia		100	100
Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust	Australia	(b)	-	-
Breville New Zealand Limited	New Zealand		100	100
HWI International Limited	Hong Kong		100	100
Gannet Holdings Limited	Hong Kong		100	100
HWI Export Limited	Hong Kong		100	100
Breville Holdings USA, Inc. (formerly Thebe International, Inc.)	USA		100	100
Breville USA, Inc. (from 22 July 2011, formerly Metro/Thebe, Inc.)	USA		100	100
Holding HWI Canada, Inc	Canada		100	100
HWI Canada, Inc	Canada		100	100
Anglo-Canadian Housewares, L.P.	Canada		100	100

Breville Group Limited, a company incorporated in Australia is the ultimate parent of the group.

(a) Entities subject to class order relief

Pursuant to class order 98/1418, relief has been granted to Thebe International Pty Limited, Breville Pty Limited and Breville Holdings Pty Limited from the Corporations Act 2001 requirements for preparation, audit and lodgement of their financial reports.

As a condition of the class order, Breville Group Limited and Thebe International Pty Limited entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee on 4 November 1999. This deed was subsequently assumed by Breville Pty Limited and Breville Holdings Pty Limited under an assumption deed dated 19 December 2001. The effect of the deed is that Breville Group Limited has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of either controlled entity or if they do not meet their obligations under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee. The controlled entities have also given a similar guarantee in the event that Breville Group Limited is wound up or if it does not meet its obligation under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee.

The entities comprising the class order "closed group" are Breville Group Limited, Thebe International Pty Limited, Breville Pty Limited and Breville Holdings Pty Limited. The consolidated statement of financial position and income statement of the entities that are members of the "closed group" are detailed in notes 25(i) and 25(ii).

(b) Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust

A trust fund has been established with the appointment of an independent Trustee. The trust will be funded by funds irretrievably contributed to it by the company and the Trustee will then use these funds to either subscribe for a new issue of shares in the company or purchase shares on the ASX in order to fulfil its obligations under the Breville Group Limited Performance Rights Plan.

The trust does not form part of the Breville Group Limited Australian tax consolidation group.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2012, the Trustee acquired 303,000 company shares (2011: 1,282,000). The average value placed on these acquisitions was \$4.26 per share (2011: \$3.35).

Note 25. Related party disclosure continued

(i) Consolidated statement of financial position for class order closed group

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		21,867	15,771
Trade and other receivables		47,990	40,860
Inventories		37,095	40,537
Other financial assets		241	-
Other assets		243	788
Total current assets		107,436	97,956
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets		32,750	32,753
Plant and equipment		2,762	3,762
Intangible assets		55,650	55,617
Deferred tax assets		8,458	9,053
Total non-current assets		99,620	101,185
Total assets		207,056	199,141
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		39,020	36,277
Borrowings		13	29
Current tax liabilities		5,550	5,612
Other financial liabilities		-	1,848
Provisions		4,732	4,258
Total current liabilities		49,315	48,024
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities		6,251	6,372
Provisions		7,141	7,924
Total non-current liabilities		13,392	14,296
Total liabilities		62,707	62,320
Net assets		144,349	136,821
Equity			
Issued capital		138,760	135,642
Reserves		(5,094)	(2,943)
Retained earnings	25(ii)	10,683	4,122
Total equity		144,349	136,821

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 25. Related party disclosure continued			
(ii) Consolidated income statement for class order closed group			
Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense		45,453	35,941
Income tax expense relating to ordinary activities		(13,523)	(10,770)
Net profit		31,930	25,171
Accumulated profits/(losses) at the beginning of the year		4,122	(2,260)
Dividends paid or reinvested		(25,369)	(18,789)
Accumulated profits at the end of the year	25(i)	10,683	4,122

(a) Ultimate controlling entity

The ultimate controlling entity of the group in Australia is Breville Group Limited.

(b) Wholly owned group transactions

During the financial period, loans were advanced and repayments received on inter-group accounts with subsidiaries in the wholly owned group. These transactions were undertaken on commercial terms and conditions.

(c) Key management personnel

Details relating to key management personnel, including remuneration paid, are included in note 29.

		30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 26. Parent entity information			
As at and throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2012 the parent company of the group was Breville Group Limited.			
Results of the parent entity			
Profit of the parent entity		25,756	19,358
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity		25,756	19,358
Financial position of the parent entity			
Current assets		68,379	74,450
Total assets		145,037	144,860
Current liabilities		(5,552)	(5,683)
Total liabilities		(5,552)	(5,683)
Net assets		139,485	139,177
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent			
Issued capital		138,759	135,642
Employee equity benefits reserve		(147)	3,050
Retained earnings		873	485
Total shareholders' equity		139,485	139,177

Note 26. Parent entity information continued

Contingencies

The parent company has guaranteed under the terms of an ASIC class order any deficiency of funds if Thebe International Pty Limited, Breville Pty Limited and Breville Holdings Pty Limited are wound up. No such deficiency currently exists.

The parent company has issued a corporate guarantee in favour of the local bank (HSBC) which provides the day to day US transactional banking facilities.

Note 27. Share-based payment plans

Second senior executive option plan

An option plan exists where executives and other employees of the group (collectively "participants") are issued with options over the ordinary shares of Breville Group Limited. The options, issued for nil consideration, are issued in accordance with performance hurdles approved by the directors of Breville Group Limited. The options are issued for a term of four years and are exercisable in equal tranches on the first three anniversaries of the date of issue as follows:

- 1/3 of the options issued, any time during the one year period commencing one year after the issue date;
- 1/3 of the options issued, any time during the one year period commencing two years after the issue date;
- 1/3 of the options issued, any time during the one year period commencing three years after the issue date.

The exercise price of the options is generally based on the volume weighted average price of all the company's shares traded on the ASX on the five trading days up to and including the issue date plus a premium of 11%.

The options vest if and when the group's underlying EPS increases by at least 10% per annum compounded annually over the term. If the EPS growth condition is not achieved in any financial year, the EPS growth for that financial year will be carried forward and recalculated at the end of each following financial year until the end of the term of the options. As a result, options may still vest and become exercisable where the vesting conditions are satisfied in a subsequent financial year. If this increase is not met within three years from the date of grant, the options are forfeited. The contractual life of each option granted is four years. There are no cash alternatives. The options cannot be transferred and are not quoted on the ASX.

At 30 June 2012 there are nil (2011: 100,000) options outstanding under this plan. No further options are intended to be granted under this plan.

Performance rights plan

Under the performance rights plan participants are issued with performance rights over the ordinary shares of Breville Group Limited issued in accordance with the Breville Group Limited Performance Rights Plan (PRP).

An offer under the PRP grants a participant the right to a certain number of fully paid ordinary shares in the company. Upon satisfaction of the performance hurdle, the right will vest and be convertible into shares. The company uses time-based and financial-based hurdles. Earnings per share (EPS) is the financial-based performance hurdle for the LTI plan. EPS represents the earnings per share from operations adjusted for non trading items. The use of EPS ensures an alignment between shareholder return and reward for participants.

In addition to the grant of performance rights awards which are subject to an EPS performance hurdle, performance rights awards also may be granted in accordance with the PRP as a retention award where the performance condition is continued employment with the company to vesting date.

If the performance hurdle is not met or if the participant ceases to be employed by the company, any unvested performance rights will lapse unless otherwise determined by the board. There are no cash alternatives. The performance rights cannot be transferred and are not quoted on the ASX. Holders of performance rights are not entitled to notice of, or attend, a meeting of shareholders of the company, or receive any dividends declared by the company, until the rights have vested and then converted into shares.

Once allocated, disposal of shares is subject to restrictions whereby board approval is required to sell the shares granted within three years of the shares being allocated to the participant or; if the participant ceases to be employed by the company, within twelve months of the date employment ceases; or such other date as the board determines.

In the event of a takeover bid where the bidder and its associates become entitled to at least 50% of the voting shares of the company, any performance rights granted will vest where the board, in its absolute discretion, is satisfied that pro rata performance is in line with any performance condition applicable to those performance rights. Any performance rights which do not vest will immediately lapse, unless otherwise determined by the board.

At 30 June 2012 there are 1,030,000 (2011: 2,321,000) performance rights outstanding under this plan.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 27. Share-based payment plans continued

Options and performance rights granted under the second senior executive option plan and the performance rights plan

The expense recognised in the income statement in relation to share-based payments is disclosed in note 2(f).

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices ("WAEP") of and movements in share options and performance rights issued during the year:

	30 June 2012		30 June 2011		
	Note	Number of options / performance rights	WAEP	Number of options / performance rights	WAEP
Outstanding at the beginning of the year		2,421,000	0.0463	1,902,000	0.5396
Performance rights granted during the year		589,000	0.0000	1,039,000	0.0000
Performance rights and options exercised during the year		(1,382,000)	0.0810	(480,000)	1.7533
Performance rights forfeited during the year		(598,000)	0.0000	(40,000)	1.8200
Outstanding at the end of the year	(a)	1,030,000	0.0000	2,421,000	0.0463
Exercisable at the end of the year		-	-	-	-

Notes

(a) The outstanding balance as at 30 June 2012 is represented by:

Number of performance rights	Note *	Grant date	Vesting date	Expiry date	WAEP \$	Fair value at grant date (\$)
153,000	(i)	22 Dec 10	3 Sep 12	5 Oct 12	0.0000	2.64
150,000	(ii)	22 Dec 10	3 Sep 12	5 Oct 12	0.0000	2.64
138,000	(iii)	22 Dec 10	2 Sep 13	4 Oct 13	0.0000	2.54
132,000	(iv)	22 Dec 10	2 Sep 13	4 Oct 13	0.0000	2.54
47,000	(v)	20 Apr 11	2 Sep 13	4 Oct 13	0.0000	3.32
175,000	(vi)	12-Oct-11	1-Sep-14	3-Oct-14	0.0000	2.41
166,000	(vii)	12-Oct-11	1-Sep-14	3-Oct-14	0.0000	2.41
34,500	(viii)	23-Dec-11	3-Dec-12	4-Jan-13	0.0000	2.47
34,500	(ix)	23-Dec-11	2-Dec-13	3-Jan-14	0.0000	2.33
1,030,000					0.0000	

(i) These performance rights vest if the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2012 is at least 26.50 cents per share.

(ii) These performance rights vest if the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2012 is at least 29.00 cents per share.

(iii) These performance rights vest if the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 is at least 30.00 cents per share.

(iv) These performance rights vest if the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 is at least 33.00 cents per share.

(v) These performance rights vest if the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 is at least 37.00 cents per share.

(vi) These performance rights vest if the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2014 is at least 33.50 cents per share.

(vii) These performance rights vest if the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2014 is at least 36.50 cents per share.

(viii) Performance condition is that the participants must be employed by the company on 3 December 2012.

(ix) Performance condition is that the participants must be employed by the company on 2 December 2013.

* In addition to the EPS performance hurdle, the participant must be employed by the company on the vesting date.

Note 27. Share-based payment plans continued

The average remaining contractual life for the performance rights outstanding at 30 June 2012 is between 1 and 3 years (2011: 1 and 3 years).

The exercise price for performance rights outstanding at the end of the year was \$0.00. There were no options outstanding. (2011: exercise price for performance rights and options outstanding range of \$0.00 to \$1.12).

The weighted average fair value of performance rights granted during the year was \$2.41 (2011: \$2.66).

The fair value of the equity-settled share options and performance rights granted under the second senior executive option plan and the performance rights plan respectively, is estimated as at the date of grant using either a binomial or Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options and performance rights were granted.

The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the grants during the year ended 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2011:

	30 June 2012			30 June 2011		
	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)
Grant date	12 Oct 11	23 Dec 11	23 Dec 11	22 Dec 10	22 Dec 10	20 Apr 11
Year ending	30 Jun 14	30 Jun 13	30 Jun 14	30 Jun 12	30 Jun 13	30 Jun 13
Dividend yield (%)	5.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Expected volatility (%)	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Historical volatility (%)	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Risk-free interest rate (%)	3.68	3.54	3.35	5.02	5.22	4.95
Expected life of performance right (years)	2.9 years	1.0 year	2.0 years	1.8 years	2.8 years	2.4 years
Performance right exercise price (\$)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weighted average share price at grant date (\$)	2.77	2.75	2.75	2.82	2.82	3.64

The expected life of the performance rights is based on historical data and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome. No other features of performance rights granted were incorporated into the measurement of fair value.

Note 28. Employee benefits

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
The aggregate employee benefit liability is comprised of:			
Trade and other payables (current)	15	3,750	3,409
Provisions – long service (current)	17	1,597	1,374
Provisions – long service (non-current)	17	880	972
Total employee benefits		6,227	5,755

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2012

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Note 29. Key management personnel			
(a) Compensation of key management personnel			
Compensation by category: key management personnel			
Short-term		2,739	3,512
Post employment	(i)	152	224
Other long-term		30	38
Share-based payment		459	733
Total		3,380	4,507

(i) This includes defined contribution plans expense of \$152,000 (2011: \$224,000).

(b) Performance rights and options holdings of key management personnel

30 June 2012	Balance 30 June 2011	Granted as remuneration (a)	Vested and exercised	Other (b)	Balance 30 June 2012
Executives					
S. Audsley (d)	506,000	81,000	(274,000)	(313,000)	-
S. Brady	245,000	35,000	(163,000)	-	117,000
M. Cohen	391,000	56,000	(279,000)	-	168,000
C. Dais (e)	-	31,000	-	-	31,000
J. Lord	233,000	99,000	(94,000)	-	238,000
Total	1,375,000	302,000	(810,000)	(313,000)	554,000

30 June 2011	Balance 30 June 2010	Granted as remuneration (c)	Vested and exercised	Other (b)	Balance 30 June 2011
Executives					
S. Audsley	274,000	232,000	-	-	506,000
S. Brady	163,000	82,000	-	-	245,000
M. Cohen	579,000	112,000	(300,000)	-	391,000
J. Lord	94,000	139,000	-	-	233,000
M. Melis	160,000	81,000	-	-	241,000
H. Silver (f)	147,000	75,000	-	(222,000)	-
Total	1,417,000	721,000	(300,000)	(222,000)	1,616,000

(a) Save for a tranche of performance rights granted to J. Lord (52,000) and M. Cohen (17,000) where the performance hurdle is time-based, all performance awards granted during the year are subject to EPS performance hurdles.

(b) Includes lapses and forfeitures.

(c) Performance rights granted during the year are subject to EPS performance hurdles and remaining in employment until date of vesting.

(d) S. Audsley did not meet the definition of key management personnel after 9 November 2011.

(e) C. Dais did not meet the definition of key management personnel for the 2011 financial year but became key management personnel on 28 November 2011.

(f) H. Silver ceased to meet the definition of key management personnel during the year.

Refer note 27 and remuneration report (contained within the directors' report designated as audited) for details on the above options and performance rights.

Note 29. Key management personnel continued

(c) Shareholdings of key management personnel

Ordinary shares held* in Breville Group Limited (number)

30 June 2012	Balance at 1 July 2011	Granted as remuneration	On exercise of options/ performance rights	Net change other (a)	Balance at 30 June 2012
Directors					
J. Schmoll	82,294	-	-	17,706	100,000
S. Fisher	50,288	-	-	-	50,288
D. Howell	85,000	-	-	15,000	100,000
S. Klein	117,189	-	-	-	117,189
S. Weiss	80,775	-	-	41,000	121,775
Executives					
S. Audsley (b)	102,133	-	274,000	(376,133)	-
S. Brady	137,645	-	163,000	-	300,645
M. Cohen	30,000	-	279,000	(30,000)	279,000
J. Lord	40,000	-	94,000	-	134,000
Total	725,324	-	810,000	(332,427)	1,202,897

Ordinary shares held* in Breville Group Limited (number)

30 June 2011	Balance at 1 July 2010	Granted as remuneration	On exercise of options	Net change other (a)	Balance at 30 June 2011
Directors					
J. Schmoll	82,294	-	-	-	82,294
S. Fisher	50,288	-	-	-	50,288
D. Howell	85,000	-	-	-	85,000
S. Klein	117,189	-	-	-	117,189
S. Weiss	80,775	-	-	-	80,775
Executives					
S. Audsley	102,133	-	-	-	102,133
S. Brady	137,645	-	-	-	137,645
M. Cohen	-	-	300,000	(270,000)	30,000
J. Lord	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
M. Melis	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
Total	715,324	-	300,000	(270,000)	745,324

* Held directly, indirectly or beneficially.

(a) All equity transactions with key management personnel other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the group would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

(b) S. Audsley did not meet the definition of key management personnel after 9 November 2011.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012

Note 29. Key management personnel continued

(d) Other transactions and balances with key management personnel and their related parties

Services

Mr Klein was a principal of the legal firm SBA Law from 1 August 2011. Up until 30 June 2011, Mr Klein was partner of a legal firm Arnold Bloch Leibler. His directors fees from 1 August 2011 were paid to SBA Law and prior to that, to Arnold Bloch Leibler. These fees are subject to GST.

Fees totalling \$184,138 (inclusive of GST), including litigation related legal fees and Mr Klein's directors fees were invoiced by SBA Law during the current year and by Arnold Bloch Leibler during the prior year (2011: \$353,899 inclusive of GST). These fees were all on arms length terms. In addition, other recharges from non-related third-parties, such as Counsel's fees and other costs, were billed during the year totalling \$22,170 (2011: \$58,510).

Total amounts recognised at the reporting date in relation to other transactions and balances with key management personnel:

	Note	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2011 \$'000
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		21	9
Total liabilities		21	9
Revenues & expenses			
Employee expenses (directors fees)		97	104
Other expenses			
- Litigation related		-	29
- Non-litigation related		71	189
Total expenses	(i)	168	322

The amounts shown above are GST exclusive.

(i) Amounts exclude recharges of non-related third-party costs.

	30 June 2012	30 June 2011
	\$'000	\$'000
Note 30. Auditor's remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable from the entity and any other entity in the consolidated entity:		
Ernst & Young Australia – primary auditors		
- an audit or review of the financial report	319,000	339,000
Ernst & Young Australia's affiliates – primary auditors		
- an audit or review of the financial report	205,000	120,000
RSM Richter LLP – other auditors (Canada only)		
- an audit or review of the financial report	-	109,000
- other services		
- non-audit related	-	6,000
Total auditor's remuneration	524,000	574,000

Note 31. Significant events after year end

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the year which significantly affected or may affect the operations of the consolidated entity.

The financial report of Breville Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 23 August 2012.

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Breville Group Limited, I state that:

1. In the opinion of the directors:
 - (a) the financial report and the additional disclosures included in the directors' report designated as audited, of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001; and
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with sections 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the year ended 30 June 2012.
3. In the opinion of the directors, as at the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the closed group identified in note 25(a) will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are or may become subject, by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee.
4. The financial report complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

On behalf of the board



John Schmoll
Non-executive chairman

Sydney
23 August 2012

Independent audit report



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Independent auditor's report to the members of Breville Group Limited

Report on the financial report

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

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

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 about 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 controls 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 controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We have given to the directors of the company a written Auditor's Independence Declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report.

Liability limited by a scheme approved
under Professional Standards Legislation

Independent audit report continued



Opinion

In our opinion:

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

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 14 to 22 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2012. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Breville Group Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Ernst & Young'.

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'C. M. Hosking'.

Colleen Hosking
Partner
Sydney
23 August 2012

Auditor's independence declaration



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Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Breville Group Limited

In relation to our audit of the financial report of Breville Group Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2012, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* or any applicable code of professional conduct.

Ernst & Young

Colleen Hosking
Partner
23 August 2012

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under Professional Standards Legislation

Shareholder information

Substantial shareholders as at 4 September 2012

The following information is extracted from the company's register of substantial shareholder notices:

Name	Number of ordinary shares	% of issued ordinary shares
S. Lew Custodians Pty Limited	39,297,151	30.21%
Perpetual Limited and subsidiaries	9,663,775	7.43%
National Australia Bank Limited and its associated entities	8,546,273	6.57%
Commonwealth Bank of Australia and its subsidiaries	7,964,737	6.12%

Distribution of shareholdings as at 4 September 2012

Size of holding	Ordinary shareholders
1 to 1,000	577
1,001 to 5,000	1,045
5,001 to 10,000	370
10,001 to 100,000	310
100,001 and over	50
Total shareholders	2,352
Number of ordinary shareholders with less than a marketable parcel	77

Voting rights

All ordinary shares issued by Breville Group Limited carry one vote per share without restriction.

Twenty largest shareholders as at 4 September 2012

Name	Shares	% IC
Premier Investments Limited	33,452,910	25.71%
National Nominees Limited	16,598,014	12.76%
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	9,214,668	7.08%
J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	8,809,070	6.77%
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	8,414,459	6.47%
RBC Investor Services Australia Nominees Pty Limited	7,907,411	6.08%
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	7,515,211	5.78%
Dancetown Pty Ltd	3,000,000	2.31%
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	2,163,028	1.66%
JP Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	2,060,205	1.58%
Lew Family Investments Pty Ltd	1,891,461	1.45%
RBC Investor Services Australia Nominees Pty Limited	1,694,630	1.30%
Lew Family Investments Ltd	1,535,718	1.18%
Leonar Equities Ltd	1,248,681	0.96%
Josseck Pty Limited	775,567	0.60%
Bond Street Custodians Limited	735,000	0.56%
S L Nominees Pty Ltd	711,667	0.55%
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	655,311	0.50%
Nofusa Pty Limited	650,000	0.50%
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	594,500	0.46%
Total	109,627,511	84.27%

Company information

Directors

John Schmoll
Non-executive chairman

Steven Fisher
Non-executive director

Dean Howell
Non-executive director

Steven Klein
Non-executive director

Samuel Weiss
Non-executive director

Company secretary

Michelle Waters

Registered office and principal place of business

Building 2
Port Air Industrial Estate
1A Hale Street
Botany NSW 2019
Telephone (+61 2) 9384 8100

Company websites

brevillegroup.com
breville.com
kambrook.com.au

ABN

Breville Group Limited ABN 90 086 933 431

Share register

Link Market Services Limited
Level 12, 680 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Enquiries within Australia: (02) 8280 7111
Enquiries outside Australia: (+61 2) 8280 7111
Website: linkmarketservices.com.au

Auditors

Ernst & Young
680 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Bankers

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
20 Martin Place
Sydney NSW 2000



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