

Annual report 2013



Breville
Thought for food.

80 Years of Innovation

Breville Group Limited Annual report 2013

Contents:

Chairman's review	1
CEO's review	3
Strategy and brands	5
Financial report	11
Shareholder information	85
Company information	87

Annual general meeting

Wednesday 13 November 2013 at 10am

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

Chairman's review

“The focus on a strategy of product innovation and global brand management continues to deliver growth across the international platform”

The 2013 financial year has delivered an 8.2% increase in net profit after tax. This result, building on a very strong 2012 performance, was driven by the strategy of product innovation and design and leveraging this across multiple geographies.

The Group's growth in revenue and profit has been achieved against the backdrop of a challenging worldwide retail environment. Well run businesses with first class products and deep customer insight will deliver value for shareholders in all economic cycles and full credit is due to the Breville team under Jack Lord's leadership.

This financial performance, together with the strong cash position, has enabled the board to maintain an increase in dividends consistent with the increase in net profit after tax and demonstrates the board's continued confidence in Breville's growth potential and commitment to providing strong returns to shareholders.

Over the last 5 years the Group has delivered strong shareholder returns. Since 2008, earnings per share have increased at a compound annual growth rate ("CAGR") of 18.3% and dividends per share have increased by 19.9% over the same period. Our strong balance sheet provides a solid platform for our continued push into the UK and other international markets.

The board would like to express its sincere gratitude to John Schmolli who resigned as a director after 9 years. John's contribution cannot be underestimated in his role as chairman for the past 7 years.

I would like to take this opportunity of welcoming both Sally Herman (who joined the board on 1 March 2013) and Lawrence Myers (who joined the board on 1 September 2013) in their capacities as non-executive directors.

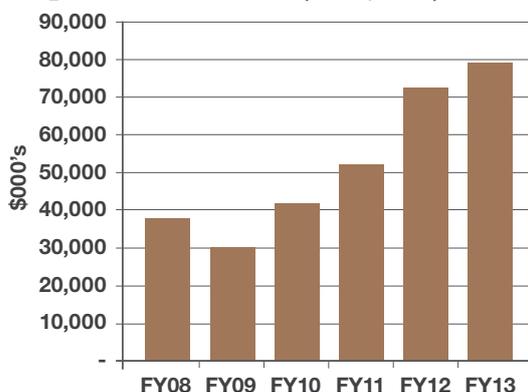
I encourage all shareholders to attend the annual general meeting in November and join us in welcoming Sally and Lawrence.

On behalf of all of the directors, I would like to thank each of Breville's 500 strong team members for their commitment and hard work throughout the year. We would also like to thank all shareholders, customers and suppliers for their continued support.

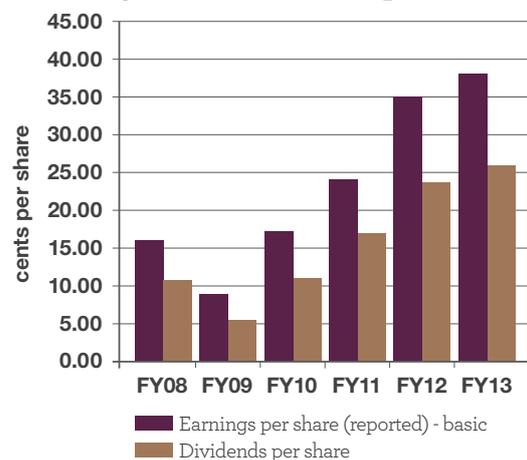


Steven Fisher
Non-executive chairman

Reported EBITDA (full year)



Earnings and dividends per share





Breville Juice Fountains.
Any ingredients, any juicing style.

CEO's review

Financial summary

\$ Millions except where indicated	30 June 2013	30 June 2012
Revenue	486.5	427.9
EBITDA	78.9	72.5
Net profit after tax	49.7	46.0
Earnings per share (cents)	38.23	35.35
Return on equity (%)	24.7	25.9

The Breville Group has continued to deliver on its strategy, with strong revenue growth driving a record profit in the 2013 financial year.

Group revenue increased by 13.7% to \$486.5m.

The strong revenue growth came from the positive consumer acceptance of our Breville designed and developed products across multiple geographies. The group's ability to innovate in product development and marketing continues to both build awareness of our brands internationally and strengthen our position locally.

Group EBITDA increased by 8.8% to \$78.9m and was driven by the continued growth in revenue from Breville designed and developed products, offset by a decline in Keurig commission income and restructure costs associated with the ending of the Keurig distribution arrangement in Canada.

Australian revenue showed good growth of 4.9% to \$211.6m and EBITDA increased by 13.4% to \$24.2m.

The pleasing performance in Australia was achieved despite subdued and highly competitive market conditions. The Breville brand performed well, with consumers increasingly recognising the benefits offered in design and performance and trading up to Breville's more premium products. Kambrook also performed strongly, with new products introduced during the year benefiting from television advertising in the second half. The launch of the Breville co-branded Nespresso range in June 2013, Breville's first entry into the growing portioned coffee segment, did not have a material impact on the year's result, but places the company in a strong position to compete in this growing segment.

The growth in the Group's International business continued with revenue increasing by 20.6% to \$272.8m and EBITDA increasing to \$58.3m.

The International result, underpinned by continued revenue growth from new product launches in the last 18 months and strong juicer sales, was partially

offset by a decrease in commission income from the Keurig distribution business in Canada.

The strong consumer acceptance of Breville premium designed and developed products delivered consistent revenue and earnings growth in North America, New Zealand and the International Distributor business. The Group's focus on strengthening and broadening its branded International distributor business delivered good results in the Asia Pacific and Middle East geographies.

As part of the Group's strategy of expanding its geographic reach, during the year the Group established a new business in the United Kingdom. This business, which launched in May 2013, distributes Breville premium designed and developed products under a new company-owned brand, Sage™, which is endorsed by internationally acclaimed chef Heston Blumenthal.

As announced during the year, the Keurig "single serve" distribution arrangement for Canada will not extend beyond 30 June 2013, except for servicing a number of smaller accounts for Keurig for the remainder of the 2013 calendar year.

The Group's core strategy of delivering sustainable growth through its product innovation, brand management and distribution capabilities across multiple geographies, includes a number of initiatives that will assist the Group to address the loss of income from the Keurig distribution business in Canada.

Consistent with the intention of building our brands locally and internationally, the Group increased its investment in growth driving marketing activities. The importance of online consumer research, reviews and communication continues to increase. The Group continues to invest in communicating its products' features and benefits through traditional and digital media, including emerging social media channels.

CEO's review continued

The quality and performance of Breville's products together with credible endorsements, will be a key to the Group's future success, as will the "in-built marketing" of simply communicating the "best in class" features and benefits of our products through traditional and new media.

During the year, the Group has:

- continued its investment in product development and marketing with a strong pipeline of products launching in the middle of FY14 and beyond;
- entered into the portioned coffee market in Australia and New Zealand in partnership with Nespresso;
- appointed Heston Blumenthal as the Group's global ambassador;
- launched into the UK; and
- pursued establishing important alliances with key industry participants and internationally recognised "food thinkers".

With a solid platform in Australia, an increasing international presence and a strong balance sheet as an enabler for growth, the Group is well positioned for the future.

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

"Australia's leading kitchen appliance brand has partnered with the pioneer of premium portioned coffee"

Appliance Retailer 2013



Strategy and brands

The Group's core strategy is underpinned by the design and development of the world's best kitchen appliances and effectively marketing these globally. The Group's main brand is Breville, however, in different markets, it has a number of other company owned brands and brand partners that assist in delivering on the business strategy.

Australia and New Zealand

In Australia and New Zealand, the Group trades under its company owned brands, Breville, Kambrook and Ronson, and also distributes a range of Philips products under a license agreement.

The Breville brand, in line with its global strategy, is focused on the premium kitchen segment of the market. In 2013 the Group became a machine partner with Nestlé Nespresso SA to distribute a range of Breville co-branded Nespresso machines in Australia and New Zealand.

The Kambrook and Ronson brands offer a broader range of products, including kitchen appliances, irons, vacuums, heating and cooling products, at an affordable price.

Leveraging off its strong distribution base in the Australian and New Zealand markets, the Group also distributes a range of Philips products in the garment and personal care categories.

North America

In North America, the Group distributes its range of premium designed and developed products under the Breville brand through premium channels and its own online retailing platform.

Europe

In Europe and the United Kingdom, the Breville brand is not owned or operated by the Breville Group. Within Europe, the Group has a number of partners who market Breville's premium designed and developed products under their own brands.

During the second half of the financial year, the Group established a business in the United Kingdom, marketing and distributing Breville premium designed and developed products under a new Group owned brand, Sage™, endorsed by internationally acclaimed chef Heston Blumenthal.

Rest of the World

In the Asia Pacific region, the Middle East, and South America, the Group markets its premium designed and developed products under the Breville brand using local third party distributors supplied via its Hong Kong office.

Breville - Thought for food™

During the 2013 financial year, Breville Group celebrated the 80th anniversary of the Breville brand.

Starting with Australian made radios in the 30's to the five minute washing machine in the 50's Breville has always stood for innovation. In 1969, the Breville small appliance product development centre was created and in 1974, its first product - the Breville toasted sandwich maker - was invented, with more than 400,000 units sold in its first year.

The toasted sandwich maker kick-started a long list of innovative Breville products developed in Australia. From the original Kitchen Wizz™ food processor and High-Wall Wok to the launch of the world's first wide feed chute Juicer, Breville became synonymous with innovation.

In 2000, Breville added to its innovation heritage with a significant investment in building its design capabilities, culminating in the 2003 launch of its premium range of products into the United States and other international markets. This range has now expanded to more than 50 Breville designed and developed premium products.

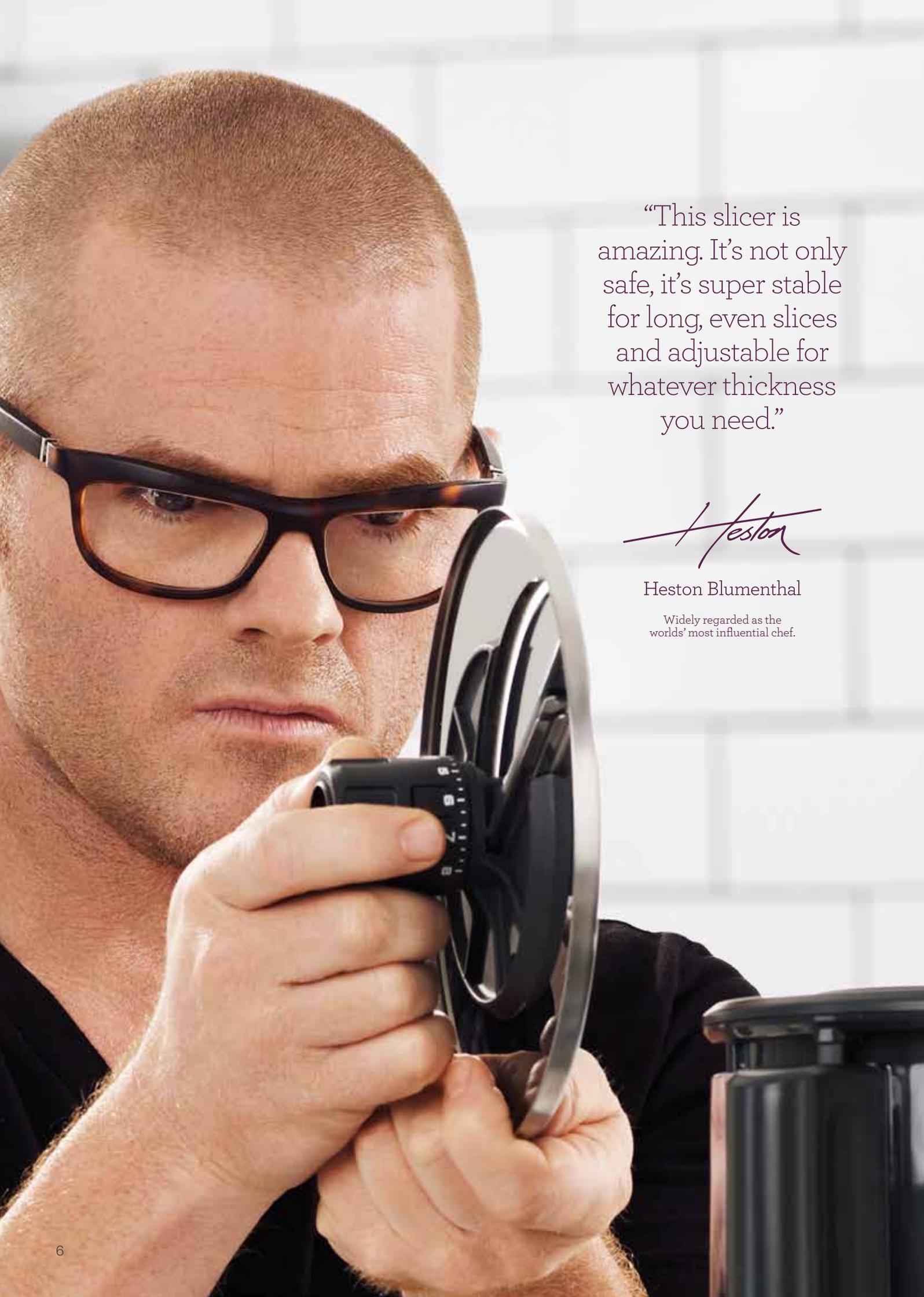
In 2009, Breville focused its strategy around 'food thinking' and developing 'best in class' products for the kitchen. As a part of this strategy, a new global brand identity was developed and rolled out across packaging, point of sale and all other consumer marketing touch points.

Breville's strategy of 'food thinking' and creativity continues to gain momentum. The strategy centres around:

- Deeper understanding of food and the challenges consumers face
- Protectable innovation
- Superior quality and design
- Increased marketing communication.

In 2013, in line with its strategy of gaining a deeper understanding of the food world, renowned chef Heston Blumenthal became Breville's global ambassador.

In his ambassadorial role, Heston will be working closely with Breville's product development teams, providing invaluable insights into the food science necessary to continue to develop "best in class" products. Heston will also help to explain the benefits of Breville products in all forms of marketing communication, across all of Breville's markets.



“This slicer is amazing. It’s not only safe, it’s super stable for long, even slices and adjustable for whatever thickness you need.”

Heston

Heston Blumenthal

Widely regarded as the
worlds' most influential chef.

Strategy and brands continued

Sage™ By Heston Blumenthal®

In May 2013, the Group launched a range of 17 of its premium designed and developed products into the United Kingdom under a new Group owned brand called Sage™, which is endorsed by Heston Blumenthal. The brand identity and positioning of Sage™ by Heston Blumenthal® is aligned closely to the new global Breville brand identity and 'food thinking' strategy. The distribution strategy is also very similar to that of North America, with distribution through premium retailers including John Lewis, Lakeland, Amazon, Selfridges, Harrods and the brand's own online store.

Kambrook - The Smarter Choice™

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

Kambrook continues to highlight the durability of its appliances and the rigorous testing process that each new product undergoes. Products are subjected to extensive laboratory and quality testing before receiving the Kambrook seal of approval.

The growing stature of the Kambrook brand has attracted increasing interest from overseas markets, with the brand now expanding in New Zealand and launching in Russia via a brand licensing arrangement.

The Group continues to invest in product marketing to build the Kambrook brand, running its first television campaign for a range of three Kambrook products in May 2013. The campaign was a resounding success, driving strong sales of the three products advertised and raising the profile of the Kambrook brand.

Philips

Breville Group is the exclusive distributor for Philips' personal care and garment care appliances in Australia and New Zealand. The relationship with Philips is now in its 13th year and the Group continues to work collaboratively to grow sales and market share.

Philips sets the benchmark for innovation and performance with its flagship shaver range and it also drives growth in the steam-generator iron market, with its first of a kind PerfectCare steam system.

Innovation and product development

The engine driving the Group's growth continues to be investment in product development and a focus on design and innovation. Breville has deepened 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 increased investment in intellectual property protection, developing a portfolio of patented innovative products for future sustainable growth.

People - creativity and food thinkers

Breville enjoys the benefits of a highly experienced and talented team across all departments and geographies. Integrated throughout its food thinking culture, the passion, creativity and insight of staff has helped to consistently deliver world-class innovative products to the brand's 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.

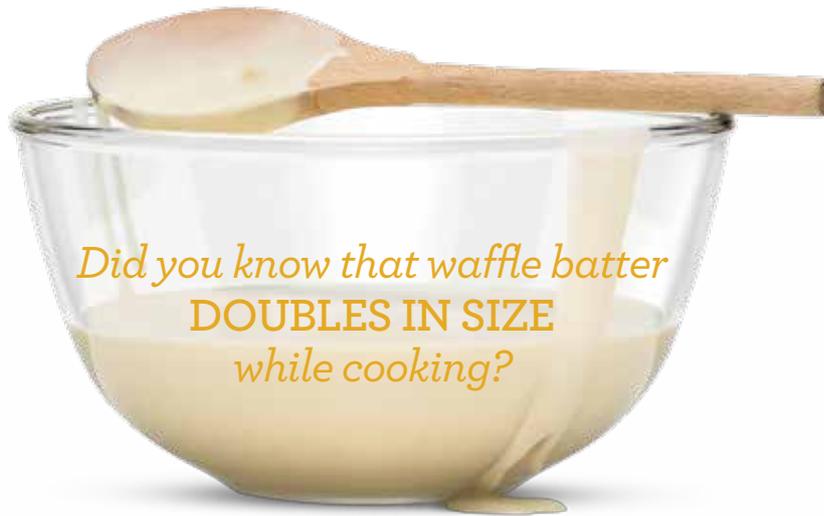
Breville Group invests in the training and education of its team, building strong, collaborative links with world experts in food thinking and technology.

To further develop its culture of food thinking, Breville has initiated a quarterly guest speaker program to provide all staff with insights from leading minds within the food industry.

Christina Tosi, the US pastry chef and owner of Momofuku Milk Bar in New York, was the first in the series, making time to visit Breville's offices in Sydney in October 2012. Tosi shared the story behind her baking philosophy and popular menu items, while making her famous Compost Cookies® using the Breville Scraper Mixer Pro.

More recent guests have included food blogger, Kate Gibbs - the grand-daughter of Australian icon Margaret Fulton - and the influential food media duo of food writer Jill Dupleix and restaurant critic Terry Durack.

Each visiting speaker receives a tour of Breville headquarters, including a behind the scenes look at the extensive design facility. The speaker program builds valuable relationships between the brand and the wider food community, both in Australia and abroad.



*Did you know that waffle batter
DOUBLES IN SIZE
while cooking?*



the Waffle Pro™
4 slice with no-mess moat and Waffle IQ™

Strategy and brands continued

People - creativity and food thinkers continued

Strongly committed to its core values of creativity, simplicity, insight and excellence in all departments, Breville recruits, trains, assesses and rewards employees on this basis. With a team anchored around these common values, the business is able to foster a workplace that stimulates idea generation, a passion for learning, and the continuous search for new and better solutions.

Breville advocates diversity in its workforce, recognising the insight and creativity that it brings to the business.

Ensuring a safe workplace is another business commitment, with employees participating in regular work health and safety audits. The organisation promotes and encourages a proactive safety culture.

Sustainability and social responsibility

The Breville Group is committed to ethical, responsible and sustainable conduct across the entire business. It remains determined to build a culture, through the commitment of its employees, to reduce the organisation's impact on the environment and increase its contribution to society.

The Group selects suppliers and partners who are aligned with its social, ethical and sustainability commitments and is developing a system of regular audits to ensure ongoing compliance.

Breville is a committed signatory to the Australian Packaging Covenant and was acknowledged as a high performing signatory in 2013.

A key goal is to reduce the potential impacts of our product packaging through careful consideration of all packaging components, innovative design and through maintaining ongoing dialogue with our suppliers and customers. We are proud to be integrating actions and goals into existing business systems so that sustainable packaging considerations become 'just how we do business'. Success is being achieved via cross functional teams working together to implement the company Sustainable Packaging Policy. A senior management Steering Committee, chaired by the chief executive officer, oversees the implementation of our company action plans.

Early progress is being made to eliminate the reliance on polystyrene packaging by switching to lower impact protective materials, and phasing out other non-essential packaging components. 90% of company packaging has been reviewed against our Sustainable Packaging Guidelines to identify improvement opportunities and progress is monitored via a detailed packaging database, which has fields to capture all packaging elements.

Breville further strives to reduce company waste volumes and improve recycling rates and, where possible, we purchase products that contain recycled content to help sustain local markets for waste packaging and other materials diverted from landfill.

Breville Group in the community

Throughout the last financial year, Breville Group has contributed to a variety of charitable activities as a sponsor, product partner and fundraiser.

Breville is a sponsor of the 2013 National Indigenous Culinary Institute's program, which provides three years of training to aspiring indigenous chefs. With mentoring by some of Australia's top chefs, including Neil Perry and Guillaume Brahimi, the program's unique on-the-job training at high profile Australian restaurants forms part of a contemporary, industry designed qualification. In line with Breville's 'food thinking' strategy, the sponsorship allows the brand to develop deeper ties with the food community and offers opportunities for indigenous Australians with a passion for food and cooking.

In November 2012, Breville partnered with The Benevolent Society for Sydney's first Jaffle Day event, serving 1,000 jaffles to morning commuters in the CBD in return for a gold coin donation. Coinciding with the brand's 80th birthday, the initiative raised money for The Benevolent Society's Taste Mobile Kitchen program, established to help school children learn how to make healthy food. Breville has also supplied a full suite of equipment to support the charity's mobile kitchen.

Raising funds for the Sydney Children's Hospital, 17 staff, including Breville Australia's general manager and Group director of design and innovation, took part in the company's third Pedal 4 Kids bike ride. Spanning 100km from Gosford to Randwick, participants raised more than \$20,000 for the charity.

Accolades



Australian Design Award

2012	BDC600 You Brew Drip Coffee Machine
2011	BFP800 Food Processor
2010	BGR820 Smart Grill
2007	BES400 Espresso Machine
2006	BJE200 Juice Fountain
2005	800CP Citrus Press
2001	Engineering JE90 Juicer

Good Design

2013	BRC600 The Multi Chef
2013	BEF100 The Thermal Pro Grill
2012	BCI600 Smart Scoop Ice Cream Maker
2012	BES900 Dual Boiler Espresso Machine
2011	BCG800 Smart Grinder
2011	BTM800 Tea Maker
2010	BEM800 Wizz Planetary Mixer
2010	BOV800 Smart Oven
2010	BES820 Variable Temperature Kettle
2010	BES860 Fresca Espresso Machine
2008	BKT500 ikon Toaster & Kettle
2008	BTA800 Professional Series Toaster
2008	BBL800 Professional Series Blender
2007	BJE510 ikon Juicer
2007	BBL600 ikon Blender
2006	BKE450 Moda Kettle
2005	CT70 Toaster
2005	SK500 & 550 ikon Kettles
2005	800ES Espresso
2004	800JE Juicer
2004	WC15 Wine Chiller
2003	CBL25/30 Moda Bar Blenders
2003	SG Series Sandwich Presses
2003	EW40 Ultimate Wok
2001	AV4 Hairdryer



iF Design Award

2008	BES820 Espresso Machine
2008	BTA820&840 Professional Toasters
2007	BES820 Espresso Machine
2006	800CP Citrus Press

Gold iF Design Selection

2008	BES820 Espresso Machine
------	-------------------------



Powerhouse Museum Selection

2007	BBL600 Blender
2006	800ES Espresso Machine
2005	800CP Citrus Press
2002	JE90 Juice Fountain Juicer
1993	'Roll-a-wave' - Hair Curler
1984	'The Breville' - Washing Machine
1981	K488 - 'Super Steam and Spray' Iron



Red Dot Design Award

Red Dot Design Award

2013	BEF100 The Thermal Grill Pro
2013	BRC600 The Multi Chef
2012	BDC600XL You Brew
2012	BFP800 Kitchen Wizz Pro
2008	BTA820/840 Toaster
2008	BES400 Espresso Machine

Honourable Mention

2011	BKE820 Kettle
2011	BBL605 Kinetix Control Blender



Design Korea 'Worlds Best Design Show'

Special Selected Product from Australia

2005	WC15 Wine Chiller
2005	800CP Citrus Press



Good Design Award Chicago Athenaeum

2012	BOV800 Smart Oven
2012	BFP800 Food Processor
2012	BTM800 Tea Maker
2012	BCG800 Smart Grinder
2006	BES400 Espresso Machine

Shopsmart Award

BOV800	Best Toaster Oven
BOV650	Best Toaster Oven



Housewares Design Award New York

Best In Category

2008	BBL800 Blender
2006	800ES Espresso Machine

Best In Industry

2008	BBL800 Blender
------	----------------

Shortlisted

2008	BKC600XL Single Cup Brewer
2006	800GR Grill
2004	SG820 Grill



IDEA International Design Excellence Awards

2007 Bronze Award	BBL600 Blender
-------------------	----------------



Home Beautiful Awards

2010	Breville Smart Oven <i>Finalist</i>
2007	Snack 'n' Sandwich Toaster <i>Design Icon</i>
2007	BES400 Espresso Machine <i>Winner</i>
2006	BKE450 Kettle <i>Winner</i>
2003	EW40 Ultimate Wok <i>Finalist</i>
2002	JE90 Juice Fountain <i>Highly Commended</i>

Consumer reports

2011	Immersion Blender Review #1 BSB510 Control Grip
2010	Toaster Ovens Review #2 BOV650 #1 BOV800

House & Garden Style Awards

2010	Tea Maker - Winner Kitchen
------	----------------------------

Breville Group Limited

Financial report 2013

Contents:

Directors' report	12
Corporate governance statement	27
Income statement	32
Statement of comprehensive income	33
Statement of financial position	34
Statement of changes in equity	35
Cash flow statement	36
Notes to the financial statements	37
Directors' declaration	81
Independent audit report	82
Auditor's independence declaration	84

Directors' report

The board of directors of Breville Group Limited (company) has pleasure in submitting its report in respect of the group for the year ended 30 June 2013.

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. Unless indicated otherwise, directors were in office for this entire period.

Steven Fisher

Non-executive chairman – appointed chairman 28 May 2013
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. Mr Fisher was non-executive director until his appointment as non-executive chairman on 28 May 2013.

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

Sally Herman

Non-executive director – appointed 1 March 2013
BA, GAICD

Ms Herman has had a long career in financial services in both Australia and the United States, including 16 years with the Westpac Group, running business units in most operating divisions of the Group. Ms Herman is now a full-time Sydney based non-executive director on both commercial and not for profit boards. She is actively involved in the community, with a particular interest in education, the arts and disability services and is on the board of the State Library of NSW Foundation.

During the last three years she has served as a non-executive director of the following other listed companies:

- Premier Investments Ltd #
- FSA Group Ltd #

denotes current directorship

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 and risk committee (A&RC).

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.

John Schmoll

Non-executive director – resigned 19 August 2013, effective 1 September 2013
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. Mr Schmoll was the non-executive chairman of the company until his resignation on 28 May 2013.

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 the periods as indicated below.

Mervyn Cohen – appointed 20 November 2012

B.Com, B.Acc, CA

Mr Cohen is a chartered accountant and has over 20 years' experience in senior financial roles after beginning his career in Audit and Advisory. Mr Cohen is also Chief Financial Officer of the company, a position he had held since October 2006.

Michelle Waters – resigned 20 November 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.

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.

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.

Operating and financial review

The operating and financial review has been designed to enhance the periodic financial reporting and provide shareholders with additional information regarding the Group's operations, financial position, business strategies and prospects. This review compliments the financial report and has been prepared in accordance with the guidance set out in ASIC Regulatory Guide 247.

Company overview

The Group's underlying strategy is the design and development of innovative world class small electrical kitchen appliances and the effective marketing of these products across multiple geographies to drive growth in sales and profits.

In line with this strategy, the Group has:

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

Principal activities

During the year, the principal activities of the Group were the innovation, development, marketing and distribution of small electrical appliances. In Australia and New Zealand, the Group trades under its company owned brands, Breville, Kambrook and Ronson and also distributes a range of Philips products in the personal care and garment care categories under a license agreement with Philips.

In North America, the Group distributes Breville branded products through premium channels. Up until 30 June 2013, the Group was also the distributor in Canada of a range of Keurig branded single serve coffee machines and portioned coffee capsules.

The Group's Hong Kong office performs the functions of a group procurement and quality assurance centre and also, a supplier of primarily Breville designed products to distributors globally. These distributors are located outside of the Group's principal markets of Australia, New Zealand and North America. The products sold to distributors located in Europe are sold on a non-Breville branded basis. The products sold to distributors outside of Europe, including in the Asia Pacific region, the Middle East and South America, are Breville branded products.

During the second half of the financial year, the company established a business in the UK marketing and distributing Breville designed products under a new company owned brand, Sage.

Strategic initiatives

The Group continues to pursue a number of strategic growth initiatives including establishing important alliances with key industry participants and internationally recognised "food thinkers".

During the current year, the Group:

- finalised a Global Ambassadorial arrangement with highly acclaimed chef Heston Blumenthal, which will see him actively involved in both future product development and explaining the benefits of Breville designed products internationally;

Directors' report continued

Operating and financial review continued

Strategic initiatives continued

- launched into the UK market under a company owned brand, Sage, which will be endorsed by Heston Blumenthal;
- entered into a license agreement with Nestle Nespresso SA for the distribution of Breville co-branded Nespresso machines in Australia and New Zealand; and
- continued to expand its distribution network globally through the appointment of new Breville distributors.

Group operating results

Year to 30 June	2013 \$m	2012 \$m	% Change
Revenue	486.5	427.9	13.7%
EBITDA	78.9	72.5	8.8%
EBIT	71.6	65.6	9.2%
Net profit after taxation	49.7	46.0	8.2%
Earnings per share EPS (cents)	38.23	35.35	8.1%
Return on equity (%) ¹	24.7%	25.9%	
Dividends per share (cents)	26.0	24.0	8.3%
Net cash (\$m)	43.4	47.0	

Minor differences may arise due to rounding

¹ ROE is calculated based on NPAT for the 12 months ended 30 June 2013 (FY12: 12 months end 30 June 2012) divided by shareholders' equity at 30 June.

Revenue of the consolidated entity for the year was \$486.5m which was 13.7% higher than the consolidated revenue for the previous corresponding year of \$427.9m.

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) increased by 8.8% to \$78.9m on the previous corresponding year. This increase was driven by the continued growth in revenue from Breville designed and developed products in principal markets offset by a decline in Keurig commission income and restructure costs associated with the ending of the Keurig distribution arrangement in Canada.

The Group's profit after income tax was \$49.7m representing a 8.2% increase on the previous corresponding year result of \$46.0m.

The basic earnings per share for the consolidated entity was 38.23 cents per share (2012: 35.35 cents per share).

Segment results

Year to 30 June	REVENUE			EBITDA		
	2013 \$m	2012 \$m	% Change	2013 \$m	2012 \$m	% Change
Australia	211.6	201.7	4.9%	24.2	21.3	13.4%
International	272.8	226.2	20.6%	58.3	52.0	12.0%
North America	192.4	152.2	26.4%	38.5	34.7	10.9%
International Distributors	51.1	47.3	8.1%	15.7	13.7	14.1%
New Zealand	29.3	26.8	9.5%	4.1	3.6	14.8%
Other	2.1	-		(3.6)	(0.8)	
TOTAL	486.5	427.9	13.7%	78.9	72.5	8.8%

Minor differences may arise due to rounding

Australia

Australia: Revenues of \$211.6m were 4.9% higher than the prior corresponding year resulting in an increase in EBITDA of 13.4% to \$24.2m.

The Australian business with its Breville and Kambrook dual-brand strategy, increased its market share in the kitchen category and produced a solid performance in subdued and highly competitive market conditions characterized by continued strong growth in the portioned coffee segment and good growth in the food preparation category (juicers, blenders, food processors, stick mixers).

The launch of the Breville co-branded Nespresso range in June 2013, Breville's first entry into the growing portioned coffee segment, did not have a material impact on the year's result, but places the company in a strong position to compete in this growing segment.

International

The growth in the Group's international business continued with revenue in AUD increasing by 20.6% to \$272.8m (FY12: \$226.2m) and EBITDA increasing to \$58.3m (FY12: \$52.0m).

North America: Total revenue increased by 26.4% to \$192.4m in AUD resulting in an increase of EBITDA of 10.9% to \$38.5m (FY12: \$34.7m). This increase was underpinned by a 32.1% increase in revenue from Breville products to \$175.3m (FY12: \$132.7m). Commission income (gross income before operating costs) from the Keurig distribution business in Canada decreased by 12.3% to \$17.1m.

Growth in the Breville brand business continued especially in core categories supported by the rollout of new products into key retail channels, accompanied by broader product ranging and the increasingly strong activity in the online sector.

While retail conditions remain challenging, strong targeted marketing campaigns and increased category presence reinforced the positive response from consumers to the higher value new products launched and translated into increases in revenues.

Operating and financial review *continued*

Segment results *continued*

International *continued*

The juicing category, which was supported by an increased investment in marketing spend, was particularly strong. This category also enjoyed continued benefit from the juicing documentary *Fat, Sick and Nearly Dead* which prominently features Breville juicers.

As announced during the year, the Keurig “single serve” distribution arrangement for Canada will not extend beyond 30 June 2013, except for servicing a number of smaller accounts for Keurig for the remainder of the 2013 calendar year. The cessation of the majority of this arrangement and the consequent loss of commission income (gross income before operating costs) of \$17.1m (FY12: \$19.5m) has resulted in a restructure of the Canadian business.

International Distributors: Total revenue in AUD increased by 8.1% to \$51.1m and EBITDA increased by 14.1% to \$15.7m (FY12: \$13.7m).

The uncertainty in Europe and highly variable purchasing by European distributors of Breville designed, but not branded products, was offset by the growth from the expanded non-European, Breville branded distributors. The Group continues to focus on strengthening and broadening its Breville branded distributor network across the important Asia Pacific and Middle East geographies and accelerating the launch of Breville branded products into these markets.

New Zealand: Another solid performance was achieved in New Zealand with revenue increasing by 9.5% to \$29.3m and EBITDA increasing by 14.8% to \$4.1m.

New Zealand continues to benefit from reasonable market growth and the willingness of consumers to trade up to higher value Breville designed products. As is the case in Australia, this segment is now also able to compete in the growing portioned coffee market segment with the Breville co-branded Nespresso range of brewers.

Other: Represents the Group’s shared service facility, including the Group’s design and development and global marketing functions. During the current year, the costs associated with the establishment of the new UK business, which launched late in the current financial year and the trading results of that business from the launch date, were allocated to this segment. This segment also incurs the amortisation charge on capitalised product development projects.

New market – United Kingdom

As part of the Group’s strategy of expanding its geographic reach, during the year the Group established a new business in the United Kingdom. This business, which launched in May 2013, distributes Breville designed and developed products under a new company-owned brand, Sage, which is endorsed by internationally acclaimed chef Heston Blumenthal.

The UK business launched with a range of 17 Breville designed premium flagship products with premium

retailers including John Lewis, Lakeland, Amazon, Selfridges, House of Fraser, Debenhams, and Harrods.

Advertising and marketing expenses

Consistent with the Group’s intention of building awareness of our brands locally and internationally, the Group increased its investment in growth driving marketing activities. Such activities included the Ambassadorial arrangement with Heston Blumenthal and an increased investment in the Group’s principal markets in the juicing category, associated with the *Fat, Sick and Nearly Dead* documentary. The importance of online consumer research, reviews and communication continues to increase. The Group continues to invest in communicating its products’ features and benefits through traditional and digital media, including emerging social media channels. In the online world of consumer reviews, consumer blogs and online sales, the quality and performance of Breville’s products together with credible endorsements, will be a key to the Group’s future success, as will the “in-built” marketing of simply communicating “best in class” features and benefits through traditional and new media.

Financial position

The growth in earnings has further strengthened the Group’s balance sheet providing a solid foundation to drive future growth, particularly in international markets.

The investment in working capital increased during the year as a result of growth in the overall business. The level of inventory at year end increased by \$22.2m compared to the prior year. This increase was attributable to the ranging of Breville co-branded Nespresso brewers in Australia and New Zealand, the base inventory holding of the new UK business, increased inventory cover to support strong growth in the juicing category, and also, the overall growth in the Group, particularly in North America. This increase in inventory was accompanied by an increase in trade and other payables of \$17.3m.

Trade and other receivables at year end increased by \$17.2m.

The increase in working capital resulted in the Group having a net cash position at 30 June 2013 of \$43.4m compared to \$47.0m at the same time last year.

Operating cash flow for the year was \$37.0m (FY12: \$51.1m).

Capital expenditure

The Group continues to invest in efficiency and cost improvement projects to support a larger and more geographically diverse business. During the 2014 financial year, the Group will invest in a new leased distribution centre in Minto, New South Wales, a new leased head office in Sydney and a Group-wide new enterprise resource planning system (ERP). It is currently expected that these new investments will require approximately \$15m of capital expenditure.

Directors' report continued

Operating and financial review continued

Onerous lease provision

Following the disposal of the Group's homeware businesses which began in FY07, the Group created an onerous lease provision in respect of certain premises' leases previously occupied by these businesses. The Group has entered into an agreement to surrender one of these leases, being the lease which comprises the majority of the onerous lease provision, by the payment of a surrender fee of \$4.95m. The surrender fee is fully provided for in the onerous lease provision.

Foreign exchange exposures

The Group operates in a number of countries and is subject to a number of exchange rate influences on its earnings.

Firstly, the Group has a *transactional* exposure as its product purchases are primarily paid for in US dollars. In Australia, New Zealand, Canada and more recently with the launch in the UK, the exchange rate impacts product costs as the US dollar changes relative to those currencies. A stronger US dollar will generally have a negative effect on the Group's reported earnings in terms of this *transactional* exposure.

The Group also has a *translational* exposure as its international earnings, a large portion of which are denominated in US dollars, are translated into Australian dollars for reporting purposes. A higher US dollar relative to the Australian dollar will generally have a positive effect on the Group's reported earnings in terms of this *translational* exposure.

The *transactional* and *translational* exposures are considered to result in a partial natural hedge from a Group perspective. A weak Australian dollar is likely to have an adverse impact on the Australian segment's earnings (as a result of higher landed costs) but a positive impact on the translation of non-Australian dollar denominated results.

Depending upon the timing of expected cashflows, the Group enters into forward exchange contracts to mitigate certain net foreign exchange exposures.

Consumer demand risk

Given the Group's reliance on consumer discretionary spending, adverse changes to the general economic and retail landscape and consumer sentiment in the principal markets in which the Group operates, can impact its financial results. The Group mitigates this risk by continued communication with its consumers to gain greater insight into the changing world of food and beverage trends and by keeping abreast with global economic and consumer data and industry trends.

Margin risk

The highly competitive nature of the small domestic appliance market together with changes in manufacturing costs, including commodity prices, could have an impact on the Group's financial results. This risk is mitigated by protecting the Group's intellectual property, brand building initiatives, introducing elements of variability into its cost structure and strengthening its long term supplier relationships.

Group strategies and prospects

The ongoing investment in innovation and an increasing portfolio of some of the world's best kitchen products, provides a strong platform to expand the Group's geographic reach and continue to grow global volumes. Although the economic environment remains uncertain, our product development and brand management strengths, the relatively large number of untapped international markets, and a strong balance sheet, mean that the Group is well positioned for the future and the growth opportunities that lie ahead.

Risk management

The company's risk management is discussed in the corporate governance statement on page 27.

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:	12.0	15,611
Dividends paid in the year:		
Interim FY13 dividend paid	14.0	18,213
Final FY12 dividend paid	11.5	14,961

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
S. Fisher	50,288
S. Herman	8,000
D. Howell	100,000
S. Klein	117,189
J. Schmoll	100,000
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:

S. Fisher	Non-executive chairman (appointed chairman 28 May 2013)
S. Herman	Non-executive director (appointed 1 March 2013)
D. Howell	Non-executive director and chairman of audit and risk committee
S. Klein	Non-executive director
J. Schmoll	Non-executive director (resigned as chairman on 28 May 2013)
S. Weiss	Non-executive director and chairman of people and performance committee

(ii) Executives:

J. Lord	Group chief executive officer (appointed group chief executive officer 23 August 2012)
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)

There were no changes of key management personnel after the 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.

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.

Directors' report continued

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Non-executive director compensation continued

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 2013 is detailed in Table 1 on page 22 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 2013. 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 24 of this report details the components (%) of the compensation of key management personnel of the group.

Fixed compensation

Objective

Fixed compensation is set 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 non-cash benefits.

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 10-61% 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.

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Variable compensation – short term incentive (STI) continued

Objective continued

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 and the board for approval.

The aggregate of the annual STI payments available for executives across the company is subject to the approval of the people and performance committee and the board and payments are typically paid in cash. 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 2013 financial year is nil (2012: 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 20-65% of their fixed annual compensation.

Structure – performance rights plan

LTI grants to executives and other employees (collectively "participants") are 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. 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 may also 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.

Other

The number of ordinary shares in the company which could be acquired by executives and other employees holding performance rights if all outstanding performance rights 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 22 and 23 of this report.

LTI Plan (for the year ended)	Performance hurdles/conditions	Number outstanding 30 June 2013 (Executive only)	Number outstanding 30 June 2012 (Executive only)
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. - 100% vested at 30 June 2013. 	-	151,000
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 2013. 	135,000	135,000
	<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 2013. 	47,000	47,000
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 2013. 	152,000	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. - 50% vested at 30 June 2013. 	34,500	69,000
Performance rights June 2013	<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 2015 must be at least 43.22 cents per share. (b) Stretch EPS hurdle – to vest, the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2015 must be at least 47.33 cents per share. - 0% vested at 30 June 2013. 	156,000	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issued for nil consideration. - Exercise price is \$0. - Term of 12 months and to vest, the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 must be at least 42.00 cents per share. - 0% vested at 30 June 2013. 	37,234[^]	-

[^] this represents an STI award provided to the CEO following his appointment pursuant to his contract.

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Group performance

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

Year ended	30 June 2009	30 June 2010	30 June 2011	30 June 2012	30 June 2013
Underlying basic earnings per share (cents)	13.32	21.98	27.61	35.35	38.23
Basic earnings per share (cents)	9.08	17.44	24.47	35.35	38.23
Total dividends (cents)	5.50	11.00	16.50	24.00	26.00
Share price at 30 June (\$)	0.92	2.14	3.30	4.38	7.06

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, any performance rights 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 s.206J of the Corporations Act 2001.

Directors' report continued

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Remuneration of key management personnel

Table 1: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2013

	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	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Non-executive directors							
S. Fisher – chairman (a)	119,792	-	-	-	-	-	119,792
S. Herman (b)	34,139	-	-	3,073	-	-	37,212
D. Howell	116,055	-	-	10,445	-	-	126,500
S. Klein (c)	112,500	-	-	-	-	-	112,500
J Schmoll (d)	177,311	-	-	15,958	-	-	193,269
S. Weiss	116,055	-	-	10,445	-	-	126,500
Sub-total non-executive directors	675,852	-	-	39,921	-	-	715,773
Other key management personnel							
S. Brady	305,622	103,954	30,000	29,576	5,080	100,079	574,311
M. Cohen	373,400	139,024	30,000	25,000	6,035	160,701	734,160
C. Dais	399,124	111,335	-	-	-	52,373	562,832
J. Lord (e)	725,000	343,390	-	25,000	27,527	305,107	1,426,024
Sub-total executive KMP	1,803,146	697,703	60,000	79,576	38,642	618,260	3,297,327
Totals	2,478,998	697,703	60,000	119,497	38,642	618,260	4,013,100

Note

(a) S. Fisher was appointed chairman on 28 May 2013.

(b) S. Herman was appointed a director on 1 March 2013.

(c) S. Klein is a principal of the legal firm SBA Law. His director's fees (which are subject to GST) were paid to SBA Law and are shown above net of GST.

(d) J. Schmoll resigned as chairman on 28 May 2013.

(e) Cash bonuses includes \$100,000 paid in relation to services performed during J Lord's tenure as Acting CEO.

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Remuneration of key management personnel continued

Table 2: 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

Note

- (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 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 3: Key management personnel compensation mix

Name	Fixed compensation		Short term incentive		Long term incentive (a)	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Non-executive directors						
S. Fisher	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
S. Herman (b)	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-
D. Howell	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
S. Klein	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
J. Schmoll	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
S. Weiss	100.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Other key management personnel						
S. Audsley (c)	-	100.00%	-	-	-	-
S. Brady	64.47%	60.65%	18.10%	17.83%	17.43%	21.52%
M. Cohen	59.17%	55.23%	18.94%	18.96%	21.89%	25.81%
C. Dais (d)	70.91%	75.08%	19.78%	20.02%	9.31%	4.90%
J. Lord	54.52%	52.21%	24.08%	21.19%	21.40%	26.60%

(a) LTI values are based on the accounting value of performance rights.

(b) S. Herman became key management personnel on 1 March 2013.

(c) Total remuneration reflected is to 9 November 2011 when S. Audsley ceased to be key management personnel.

(d) C. Dais became key management personnel on 28 November 2011. Total remuneration is reflected from 28 November 2011.

Table 4: Other key management personnel cash bonuses and share-based compensation

Name	Cash bonuses		Share-based compensation		
	% Earned 2013	% Forfeited 2013	Year granted	% Vested 2013	% Forfeited 2013
S. Brady	67.66%	32.34%	2013	-	-
			2012	-	-
			2011	-	-
			2010	100.00%	-
M. Cohen	66.23%	33.77%	2013	-	-
			2012	15.18%	-
			2011	-	-
			2010	100.00%	-
C. Dais	63.00%	37.00%	2013	-	-
			2012	-	-
			2011	-	-
			2010	100.00%	-
J. Lord	66.23%	33.77%	2013	-	-
			2012	26.26%	-
			2011	-	-
			2010	100.00%	-

Remuneration report (audited) continued

Performance rights

Table 5: 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 2013	Vested and exercised 30 June 2012
22 Dec 10 (a)	3 Sept 12	5 Oct 12	5 Oct 12	0.00	2.64	100%	-
22 Dec 10 (b)	2 Sept 13	4 Oct 13	4 Oct 13	0.00	2.54	-	-
20 Apr 11 (c)	2 Sept 13	4 Oct 13	4 Oct 13	0.00	3.32	-	-
12 Oct 11 (d)	1 Sept 14	3 Oct 14	3 Oct 14	0.00	2.41	-	-
23 Dec 11 (e)	3 Dec 12	4 Jan 13	4 Jan 13	0.00	2.47	100%	-
23 Dec 11 (f)	2 Dec 13	3 Jan 14	3 Jan 14	0.00	2.33	-	-
2 Oct 12 (g)	3 Sept 15	5 Oct 15	5 Oct 15	0.00	4.73	-	-
2 Oct 12 (h)	3 Oct 13	5 Nov 13	5 Nov 13	0.00	5.19	-	-
2 Oct 12 (i)	3 Oct 14	5 Nov 14	5 Nov 14	0.00	4.95	-	-
2 Oct 12 (j)	2 Sept 13	4 Oct 13	4 Oct 13	0.00	5.21	-	-

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 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).
- (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 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).
- (c) Group underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 is at least 37.00 cents per share.
- (d) 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).
- (e) Performance condition being that participants must be employed by the company on 3 December 2012.
- (f) Performance condition being that participants must be employed by the company on 2 December 2013.
- (g) There are two performance hurdles each representing 50% of the total number of performance shares granted - Base EPS (being the group's EPS for the year ending 30 June 2015 is at least 43.22 cents per share) and Stretch EPS (being the group's EPS is at least 47.33 cents per share).
- (h) Performance condition being that participant must be employed on 3 October 2013.
- (i) Performance condition being that participant must be employed on 3 October 2014.
- (j) Group EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 is at least 42.00 cents per share.

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

Shares issued on exercise of compensation options

There were no shares issued on exercise of compensation options during the year ended 30 June 2013.

During the year to 30 June 2012, there were 100,000 shares issued on exercise of options held by M. Cohen at an exercise price of \$1.12 per share.

Directors' report continued

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
S. Fisher	13(b)	3	3
S. Herman (a)	4	n/a	-
D. Howell	13	4(b)	4
S. Klein	13	4	4
J. Schmoll	13	3	4
S. Weiss	13	4	4(b)

Note

(a) S. Herman is not a member of the audit and risk committee but was appointed a member of the people and performance committee during the year.

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

Committee membership

As at the date of this report, the company had an audit and risk committee and a people and performance committee. The details of the functions and memberships of the committees 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 and officers 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 27.

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 (2012: nil) and 841,234 potential unissued shares under performance rights (2012: 727,000). Refer to note 27 of the financial report for further details of the performance rights outstanding. Performance right holders do not have any right, by virtue of the performance right, to participate in any share issue of the company.

Shares issued as a result of the exercise of options

During the year, nil options were exercised to acquire fully paid ordinary shares in Breville Group Limited (2012: 100,000).

Lapse of unvested performance rights

During the year, 131,000 unvested performance rights lapsed following the cessation of employment of employees or executives (2012: 598,000).

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 2013. This auditor's declaration forms part of this directors' report.

Non-audit services

During the financial year ended 30 June 2013 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.



Steven Fisher
Non-executive chairman

Sydney
19 August 2013

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 2013 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
Steven Fisher (chairman) ^{1&2}	2004	9 years	Yes	No	2010
Sally Herman ²	2013	0 years	Yes	No	-
Dean Howell	2008	5 years	Yes	Yes	2011
Steven Klein	2003	10 years	Yes	No	2011
John Schmoll ¹	2004	9 years	Yes	Yes	2012
Samuel Weiss	2008	5 years	Yes	Yes	2011

1. Following the resignation of Mr John Schmoll as chairman on 28 May 2013, Mr Steven Fisher was appointed chairman. Mr Schmoll will retire as a director effective from the date that a new independent director is appointed.
2. In accordance with the requirements of the company's constitution, Mr Fisher and Ms Herman (appointed 1 March 2013) 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.

Corporate governance statement continued

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 six 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, chairman) is employed by an entity associated with a substantial shareholder of the company;
- Ms Sally Herman (non-executive director) is a non-executive director of Premier Investments Ltd, 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.

Independence

Of the six directors, three are considered not to be independent for the reasons noted above.

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. The composition of these committees is shown on page 26.

Nomination committee

During the year ended 30 June 2013, 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.

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: Progress was made in Australia during the year with further women being trained;
- Issuing the company equal opportunity statement to recruiting agencies: This continued in Australia during the year;
- 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;
- 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 career development for those in senior and managerial roles; 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 2012	30 June 2013	Target by June 2015
Women on the board	0%	17%	29%
Women in senior roles	22%	25%	30%
Women in company	53%	50%	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.

Workplace equality

In accordance with the requirements of the Workplace Gender Equality Act 2012 (Act), Breville Pty Limited lodged its annual compliance report with the Workplace Gender Equality Agency. This report is available on the company's website.

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 26, 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.

Corporate governance statement continued

Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting *continued*

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;
- 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 of 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
- Ms Sally Herman
- 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.

Although Mr Steven Fisher, Ms Sally Herman and Mr Steven Klein are considered not to be independent for the reasons noted above, all committee members are expected to bring independent views and judgement to committee deliberations.

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 26.

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 17 to 25.

Income statement

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Revenue	2(a)	486,547	427,940
Cost of sales	2(b)	(308,405)	(267,304)
Gross profit		178,142	160,636
Other income	2(c)	967	449
Employee benefits expenses	2(f)	(50,850)	(46,966)
Restructure costs (net)		(801)	-
Premises, lease & utilities expenses		(10,735)	(11,836)
Advertising and marketing expenses		(23,021)	(16,817)
Other expenses		(14,838)	(12,999)
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation & amortisation (EBITDA)		78,864	72,467
Depreciation & amortisation expense	2(d)	(7,252)	(6,887)
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)		71,612	65,580
Finance costs	2(g)	(1,656)	(1,998)
Finance income	2(g)	1,328	1,085
Profit before income tax		71,284	64,667
Income tax expense	3	(21,552)	(18,685)
Net profit after income tax for the year attributable to members of Breville Group Limited		49,732	45,982
		Cents	Cents
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of Breville Group Limited:			
- basic earnings per share	4	38.23	35.35
- diluted earnings per share	4	38.23	35.35

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

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Net profit after income tax for the year		49,732	45,982
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Foreign currency translation differences	20(a)	5,279	956
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges	20(c)	1,627	3,236
Income tax on other comprehensive income/(loss) and other items taken directly to equity	3	871	(616)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		7,777	3,576
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to members of Breville Group Limited		57,509	49,558

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

Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	68,130	53,095
Trade and other receivables	7	90,770	73,579
Inventories	8	83,751	61,596
Other financial assets	9	2,110	479
Current tax assets	3	804	476
Other assets	10	2,833	3,298
Total current assets		248,398	192,523
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	11	3,739	3,875
Deferred tax assets	3	14,090	12,462
Intangible assets – other	12	47,663	45,298
Intangible assets – goodwill	13	24,558	24,558
Total non-current assets		90,050	86,193
Total assets		338,448	278,716
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	80,931	63,679
Borrowings	16	13,630	57
Current tax liabilities	3	9,102	9,580
Provisions	17	14,376	7,120
Other financial liabilities	18	13	17
Total current liabilities		118,052	80,453
Non-current liabilities			
Other payables		616	-
Borrowings	16	11,070	6,019
Deferred tax liabilities	3	5,882	6,251
Provisions	17	1,632	8,581
Total non-current liabilities		19,200	20,851
Total liabilities		137,252	101,304
Net assets		201,196	177,412
Equity			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Issued capital	19	138,368	138,760
Reserves	20	(7,165)	(14,783)
Retained earnings	21	69,993	53,435
Total equity		201,196	177,412

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this statement of financial position.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	Issued capital \$'000	Reserves \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
At 1 July 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
Foreign currency translation reserve	20(a)	-	5,279	-	5,279
Cash flow hedges	20(c)	-	1,627	-	1,627
Income tax on items taken directly to equity	3	-	871	-	871
Net income recognised directly in equity		-	7,777	-	7,777
Profit for the year		-	-	49,732	49,732
Total recognised income for the year		-	7,777	49,732	57,509
Dividends paid	5(a)	-	-	(33,174)	(33,174)
Ordinary shares acquired by the Trustee of the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust	19(b)	(1,883)	-	-	(1,883)
Transferred to participants of the performance rights plan	19(b)	1,491	(1,491)	-	-
Share-based payments	20(b)	-	1,332	-	1,332
At 30 June 2013		138,368	(7,165)	69,993	201,196

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this statement of changes in equity.

Cash flow statement

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		633,869	576,021
Payments to suppliers and employees		(574,924)	(510,309)
Finance costs paid		(1,656)	(1,998)
Income tax paid		(21,661)	(13,587)
Finance income received		1,328	984
Net cash flows from operating activities	6(b)	36,956	51,111
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(1,007)	(745)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		63	23
Purchase of intangible assets		(8,187)	(4,297)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(9,131)	(5,019)
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Net proceeds of borrowings		17,677	5,839
Proceeds from issue of shares	19(a)	-	112
Irretrievable cash contributions paid to the Trustee of the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust to acquire ordinary shares	19(b)	(1,883)	(1,290)
Equity dividends paid	5(a)	(33,174)	(25,369)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(17,380)	(20,708)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
		10,445	25,384
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		53,082	27,564
Net foreign exchange difference		3,023	134
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6(a)	66,550	53,082

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this cash flow statement.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

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 operating and financial review in the directors' report on pages 13 to 16. 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 2013.

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 2013

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.);
- NZD - New Zealand dollars (Breville New Zealand Limited);
- GBP - British pounds (BRG Appliances Limited); and
- RMB - Chinese Renminbi (Breville Services (Shenzhen) Company 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.

(iii) Disposal of foreign operations

In some instances companies in the Breville Group provide intra group funding to other group entities by way of permanent equity loans. In these instances any foreign exchange movements are recognised in equity (foreign currency translation reserve) as these equity loans are considered to form part of the net investment in the subsidiary.

(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 may use 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.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

(k) Derivative financial instruments and hedging continued

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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(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.

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 2013

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 2013

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 restructure

The provision for restructure represents the value of expected future payments to be made in respect of business restructuring.

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.

(w) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(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.

(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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies continued

(y) Income tax and other taxes continued

(iii) Tax consolidation legislation continued

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.

(ab) New accounting standards and interpretations

(i) Changes to accounting policy and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year. From 1 July 2012, the Breville Group applied amendments in AASB 2011-9 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*. The change relates only to disclosures. Other new standards that are applicable for the first time at 30 June 2013, did not affect Breville Group's accounting policies or any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(ii) Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

Relevant accounting standards that have been issued but are not yet effective are outlined below:

Title	Summary	Application Date	Impact on Group
AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	New control model for consolidation	01/01/13	None
AASB 11 Joint arrangements	Assessment of joint control	01/01/13	None
AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Disclosure of investments	01/01/13	None
AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement	Fair value of assets and liabilities	01/01/13	None
AASB 119 Employee Benefits	Accounting for employee benefits	01/01/13	Limited, the group is still assessing the impact of these amendments

The Group does not expect to adopt the new standards before their operative date. They would be first applied in the financial statements for the annual reporting period ending 30 June 2014.

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 2. Revenue and expenses			
(a) Revenue			
Sale of goods		469,476	408,476
Commission income		17,071	19,464
Total revenue		486,547	427,940
(b) Cost of sales			
Costs of inventories recognised as an expense [includes write-down of inventory to net realisable value (note 8)]		272,121	237,016
Costs of delivering goods to customers		19,809	17,234
Warranty provision		16,475	13,054
Total cost of sales		308,405	267,304
(c) Other income			
Other income		967	449
Total other income		967	449
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense			
Depreciation – plant and equipment	11	2,127	2,170
Amortisation – computer software	12(b)	235	241
Amortisation – development costs	2(h)	4,890	4,476
Total depreciation and amortisation expense		7,252	6,887
(e) Lease payments and other expenses included in income statement			
Included in premises, lease & utilities expenses:			
• Minimum lease payments – operating lease (excludes onerous leases)		8,235	8,983
Included in other income/expenses:			
• Net (profit)/loss on disposal of plant and equipment		(7)	494
• Doubtful debts charge/(reversal)		124	(157)
• Bad debts written off		-	402
• Net foreign exchange loss/(gain)		113	(182)
• Other product related costs		2,339	1,727
(f) Employee benefits expenses			
Wages & salaries, leave and other employee related benefits		47,518	44,097
Defined contribution plan expense		2,000	2,046
Share-based payments expense		1,332	823
Total employee benefits expenses		50,850	46,966

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 2. Revenue and expenses continued			
(g) Finance costs/(income)			
Finance costs paid or payable on borrowings and bank overdrafts:			
- interest		571	412
- other borrowing costs		1,085	1,586
Finance costs		1,656	1,998
Finance revenue		(1,328)	(984)
Interest rate swap gain		-	(101)
Total net finance costs		328	913
(h) Research and development costs			
Amortisation of previously capitalised development costs included in amortisation expense	2(d)	4,890	4,476
Research and development costs charged directly to the income statement		7,554	6,613
Total research and development costs		12,444	11,089
Note 3. Income tax			
The major components of income tax expense are:			
Income statement			
Current income tax			
Current income tax charge		22,757	20,075
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years		(20)	(156)
Deferred income tax			
Relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences		(1,185)	(1,234)
Total income tax expense reported in the income statement		21,552	18,685
Statement of changes in equity			
Deferred income tax related to items charged or credited directly to equity			
Foreign currency translation differences		(592)	(197)
Employee equity benefits reserve		(683)	(276)
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of cash flow hedges		404	1,089
Income tax (benefit)/expense reported in equity		(871)	616
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		71,284	64,667
At the parent entity's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2012: 30%)		21,385	19,400
• adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years		(20)	(156)
• effect of different rates of tax on overseas income		(606)	(719)
• expenditure not allowable for income tax purposes		636	203
• other		157	(43)
Income tax expense reported in the income statement		21,552	18,685

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	3,852	3,957	105	15
Foreign currency translation reserve	155	419	-	-
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	5,882	6,251		

Deferred tax assets

Losses available for offset against future taxable income	180	-	180	-
Provisions and accruals	7,779	7,686	93	(80)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses	-	(85)	85	55
Employee benefits	3,517	2,831	686	981
Revaluation of inventories	678	748	(70)	244
Cash flow hedge reserve	(647)	(157)	118	50
Employee equity benefits reserve	1,428	404	522	(233)
Other	1,155	1,035	(534)	202
Gross deferred income tax assets	14,090	12,462		

Deferred tax income/(expense)			1,185	1,234
--------------------------------------	--	--	--------------	-------

Current income tax

Current tax asset			804	476
Current tax liabilities			9,102	9,580

At 30 June 2013, there is no recognised or unrecognised deferred income tax liability (2012: \$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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Deferred income tax				
Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following:				
Deferred tax liabilities				
Brand names	1,875	1,875	-	-
Development costs	3,852	3,957	105	15
Foreign currency translation reserve	155	419	-	-
Gross deferred income tax liabilities	5,882	6,251		
Deferred tax assets				
Losses available for offset against future taxable income	180	-	180	-
Provisions and accruals	7,779	7,686	93	(80)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses	-	(85)	85	55
Employee benefits	3,517	2,831	686	981
Revaluation of inventories	678	748	(70)	244
Cash flow hedge reserve	(647)	(157)	118	50
Employee equity benefits reserve	1,428	404	522	(233)
Other	1,155	1,035	(534)	202
Gross deferred income tax assets	14,090	12,462		
Deferred tax income/(expense)			1,185	1,234
			30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Current income tax				
Current tax asset			804	476
Current tax liabilities			9,102	9,580

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'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	49,732	45,982
	Thousands	Thousands
Weighted average number of shares:		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	130,095	130,077
Effect of dilution:		
• share options	-	12
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	130,095	130,089
Weighted average number of exercised, forfeited or expired potential ordinary shares included in diluted earnings per share	-	12

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 franked dividend for the year ending 30 June 2012 of 11.5 cents per share (2012: final fully franked dividend for 2011 of 7.0 cents per share)

Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
• Paid in cash (i)	14,961	9,107
Final dividend	14,961	9,107

Partially franked interim dividend for the year ending 30 June 2013 of 14.0 cents per share (9.5 cents franked) (2012: fully franked interim dividend for 2012 of 12.5 cents per share)

• Paid in cash (i)	18,213	16,262
Interim dividend	18,213	16,262

Total partially franked dividends declared and paid during the year of 25.5 cents per share (21.0 cents franked) (2012: fully franked 19.5 cents per share)

(i) Total dividends paid in cash	33,174	25,369
Total dividends	33,174	25,369

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

Final fully franked dividend for 2013 of 12.0 cents per share (2012: final fully franked dividend of 11.5 cents per share)

	15,611	14,961
--	--------	--------

(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% (2012: 30%)	2,022	1,674
• franking credits that will arise from the payment of income tax payable as at the end of the year	6,914	5,550
	8,936	7,224

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	(6,691)	(6,412)
Total franking credit balance	2,245	812

The tax rate at which dividends are franked is 30% (2012: 30%).

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank and on hand	(a)	68,130	53,095

Notes:

- (a) Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.
- (b) At 30 June 2013, the Group had available \$30,128,000 (2012: \$28,424,000) 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 \$68,130,000 (2012: \$53,095,000).

(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		68,130	53,095
Bank overdraft	16	(1,580)	(13)
Total cash and cash equivalents, net		66,550	53,082

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

Net profit for the year		49,732	45,982
-------------------------	--	---------------	--------

Adjustments for:

Depreciation and amortisation		7,252	6,887
Share-based payments		1,332	823
Net (gain)/loss on disposal of plant and equipment		(7)	494
Net fair value change on derivatives		(8)	(101)
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)		113	(182)

Changes in assets and liabilities:

(Increase)/decrease in:

Trade and other receivables		(13,890)	(5,372)
Inventories		(19,310)	(3,174)
Prepayments		659	(1,783)
Other current assets		(385)	1,131
Non-current assets		(997)	(1,217)

Increase/(decrease) in:

Current liabilities		19,580	7,196
Non-current liabilities		(7,115)	427

Net cash flows from operating activities		36,956	51,111
---	--	---------------	--------

(c) Disclosure of financing facilities

Refer to note 16.

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

Current

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Trade receivables	(a)	88,865	73,659
Allowance for uncollectible receivables		(291)	(470)
Trade receivables, net		88,574	73,189
Other receivables	(b)	2,196	390
Total current trade and other receivables		90,770	73,579

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 charge of \$124,000 (2012: \$157,000 reversal) 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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Balance at beginning of year	470	614
Charge/(reversal) for the year	124	(157)
Net foreign exchange	20	2
Amounts utilised	(323)	11
Balance at end of year	291	470

At 30 June 2013 an ageing analysis of those trade receivables which are past due but not impaired are as follows:

	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
1 – 30 days overdue	8,682	18,624
31 – 60 days overdue	149	262
61+ days overdue	8	10
Total past due but not impaired	8,839	18,896

Trade receivables past due but not impaired amount to \$8,839,000 (2012: \$18,896,000). Of this balance, \$6,851,000 (2012: \$15,565,000) 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 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 8. Inventories			
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	(a)	68,036	50,093
Stock in transit (at cost)		15,715	11,503
Total inventories		83,751	61,596

Notes:

(a) Total net finished goods provision movements recognised in the income statement totalled a \$595,000 expense (2012: \$304,000 expense) for the group. This net expense (2012: expense) is included in the cost of inventories line in the cost of sales.

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 9. Other financial assets			
Derivative assets			
Forward exchange contracts – cash flow hedges		2,110	479
Total other financial assets		2,110	479

Notes:

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

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 10. Other assets			
Insurance claim receivable		-	1,777
Prepayments		2,833	1,521
Total other assets		2,833	3,298

Note 11. Plant and equipment

At the beginning 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
At the end of the year			
At cost (gross carrying amount)		25,896	30,948
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		(22,157)	(27,073)
Net carrying amount	(i)	3,739	3,875
(i) Reconciliation of the carrying amount			
Carrying amount at the beginning of year		3,875	5,096
Additions		1,901	1,454
Disposals		(56)	(517)
Depreciation	2(d)	(2,127)	(2,170)
Net exchange difference		146	12
Carrying amount at the end of year		3,739	3,875

Note 12. Intangible assets – other

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Development costs	(a)	12,840	13,190
Computer software	(b)	3,020	305
Brand names	(c)	31,803	31,803
Total intangible assets - other		47,663	45,298

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 2013 (see note 14).

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
(a) Development costs			
At the beginning 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
At the end of the year			
At cost (gross carrying amount)		36,383	31,843
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(23,543)	(18,653)
Net carrying amount	(i)	12,840	13,190
(i) Reconciliation of the carrying amount			
Carrying amount at the beginning of year		13,190	13,242
Additions – internal development		4,540	4,424
Amortisation	2(d)	(4,890)	(4,476)
Carrying amount at the end of year		12,840	13,190
(b) Computer software			
At the beginning 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
At the end of the year			
At cost (gross carrying amount)		5,631	3,695
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		(2,611)	(3,390)
Net carrying amount	(i)	3,020	305

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 12. Intangible assets – other continued			
(b) Computer software continued			
(i) Reconciliation of the carrying amount			
Carrying amount at the beginning of year		305	372
Additions		2,943	170
Amortisation	2(d)	(235)	(241)
Net exchange difference		7	4
Carrying amount at the end of year		3,020	305
(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 the Board.

The discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 13.4% (2012: 16.6%). Cash flows beyond the approved 30 June 2013 budgets are extrapolated using a 2% growth rate (2012: 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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'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 2013 and 30 June 2012

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 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 15. Trade and other payables			
Current			
Trade payables – unsecured	(a)	76,574	59,929
Employee benefits	28	4,357	3,750
Total current trade and other payables		80,931	63,679

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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 16. Borrowings			
Current			
Bank overdrafts – on demand	6(a)	1,580	13
Other loans:			
- Cash advance facilities		11,998	-
- Term loan		52	44
Total current borrowings		13,630	57
Non-current			
Other loans:			
- Cash advance facilities		10,943	5,859
- Term loan		127	160
Total non-current borrowings		11,070	6,019

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 2013 and 30 June 2012.

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, British pounds and New Zealand dollar denominated amounts.

Fair value

The carrying value and estimated net fair values of the borrowings held with banks 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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Facilities used at the reporting date			
Facilities used at the reporting date	(a)	27,967	8,764
Facilities unused at the reporting date	(b)	34,859	32,170
Total facilities	(c)	62,826	40,934
(a) Facilities used at the reporting date:			
- Non-current cash advance facilities		10,943	5,859
- Current cash advance facilities		11,998	-
- Trade finance facilities		-	-
- Overdraft facilities		1,580	13
- Business transactions facilities		497	488
- Indemnity/guarantee facilities		2,093	1,756
- Documentary credit facilities		856	648
Facilities used as at reporting date		27,967	8,764
(b) Facilities unused at the reporting date:			
- Non-current cash advance facilities		5,200	8,709
- Current cash advance facilities		11,805	4,395
- Trade finance facilities		2,080	2,882
- Overdraft facilities		11,043	12,438
- Business transactions facilities		497	488
- Indemnity/guarantee facilities		713	-
- Documentary credit facilities		3,521	3,258
Facilities unused as at reporting date		34,859	32,170
(c) Total facilities:			
- Non-current cash advance facilities		16,143	14,568
- Current cash advance facilities		23,803	4,395
- Trade finance facilities		2,080	2,882
- Overdraft facilities		12,623	12,451
- Business transactions facilities		994	976
- Indemnity/guarantee facilities		2,806	1,756
- Documentary credit facilities		4,377	3,906
Total facilities		62,826	40,934

Seasonal facility

Under the primary facility with ANZ, the group also has a seasonal facility available between October 2013 - January 2014 (2012: October 2012 - January 2013) of \$10,000,000 (2012: \$26,000,000) and a seasonal facility available between October 2013 and March 2014 of \$7,113,154 (2012: \$nil). These facilities are under the same terms and conditions as described above.

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

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 17. Provisions			
Current			
Warranty and faulty goods		6,243	4,495
Employee benefits – long service	28	1,502	1,597
Restructure provision		1,112	-
Provision for make good		396	-
Onerous lease contracts		5,123	1,028
Total current provisions	(a)	14,376	7,120
Non-current			
Employee benefits – long service	28	1,308	880
Provision for make-good		-	935
Onerous lease contracts		324	6,766
Total non-current provisions	(a)	1,632	8,581

Warranty and faulty goods \$'000	Employee benefits - long service \$'000	Provision for restructure \$'000	Provision for make-good \$'000	Onerous lease contracts \$'000	Total \$'000
-------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------

(a) Movement in provisions

Carrying amount at the beginning 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

Movement in provisions during the year:

Additional provisions made in the year	16,475	442	1,112	-	(231)	17,798
Amounts utilised /reversed during the year	(15,090)	(124)	-	(539)	(1,529)	(17,282)
Reclassified to other creditors (lease incentive)	-	-	-	-	(615)	(615)
Net exchange differences	363	15	-	-	28	406
Net movement	1,748	333	1,112	(539)	(2,347)	307

Carrying amount at the end of the year:

Current	6,243	1,502	1,112	396	5,123	14,376
Non-current	-	1,308	-	-	324	1,632
Total	6,243	2,810	1,112	396	5,447	16,008

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 restructure

The provision for restructure represents the value of expected future payments to be made in respect of the restructure of the Canadian business unit following the cessation of the Keurig distribution agreement in Canada.

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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
------	------------------------	------------------------

Note 18. Other financial liabilities

Derivative liabilities

Forward exchange contracts – cash flow hedges	(i)	13	17
Total other financial liabilities		13	17

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.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of all derivative assets and liabilities have been determined under Level 2.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

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\$). 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 0-12 months from 1 July 2013 (2012: 0-5 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 2013		30 June 2012	
	A\$'000	Average exchange rate	A\$'000	Average exchange rate
Buy US\$ / Sell Australian \$				
Buy US\$ - maturity 0-12 months (2012: 0-5 months)	30,631	0.9549	13,184	1.0349
Buy US\$ / Sell New Zealand \$				
Buy US\$ - maturity 0-5 months (2012: 0-5 months)	2,494	0.8149	2,832	0.8072
Buy US\$ / Sell Canadian \$				
Buy US\$ - maturity 0-5 months (2012: 0-5 months)	8,514	0.9772	24,414	0.9898
Buy US\$ / Sell British £				
Buy US\$ - maturity 0-5 months (2012: 0 months)	3,095	1.5161	-	-

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 \$257,000 (2012: \$3,122,000) was charged to inventory and \$1,370,000 was credited (2012: \$993,000) to equity in respect of the group.

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 19. Issued capital			
Ordinary shares – authorised, issued and fully paid	(a)	140,050	140,050
Ordinary shares – held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust	(b)	(1,682)	(1,290)
Total contributed equity		138,368	138,760

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.

	Note	30 June 2013		30 June 2012	
		Number of shares	\$'000	Number of shares	\$'000
(a) Movements in ordinary issued shares:					
Beginning of the year		130,095,322	140,050	129,995,322	139,938
Movements during the year					
Exercise of options - cash	(i)	-	-	100,000	112
End of the year		130,095,322	140,050	130,095,322	140,050

(i) During the year nil options were exercised (2012: 100,000) resulting in the issue of ordinary shares. The average value placed on these issues was \$ nil per share (2012: \$1.12). Details are provided in note 27.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

Note	30 June 2013		30 June 2012	
	Number of shares	\$'000	Number of shares	\$'000
Note 19. Issued capital continued				
(b) Movements in ordinary shares held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust:				
Beginning of the year				
	(303,000)	(1,290)	(1,282,000)	(4,296)
Movements during the year				
Transferred to participants of the Breville Group Limited Performance Rights Plan	(i) 337,500	1,491	1,282,000	4,296
Ordinary shares acquired by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust during the year - cash	(ii) (283,500)	(1,883)	(303,000)	(1,290)
End of the year	(249,000)	(1,682)	(303,000)	(1,290)

(i) During the year the Trustee of the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust transferred 337,500 ordinary company shares (2012: 1,282,000) to participants in order to fulfil its obligations under the Breville Group Limited Performance Rights Plan.

(ii) During the year the Trustee of the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust acquired 283,500 ordinary shares (2012: 303,000) in order to fulfil its obligations under the Breville Group Limited Performance Rights Plan. The average value placed on these acquisitions was \$6.64 per share (2012: \$4.26). Details are provided in note 25(b) and note 27.

(c) Performance rights over ordinary shares:

The company has a share-based payment performance rights scheme under which 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 (excluding the 283,500 ordinary shares held by the Breville Group Performance Share Plan Trust (2012: 303,000), there were 841,234 (2012: 727,000) potential unissued ordinary shares in respect of performance rights that were outstanding.

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 20. Reserves			
Foreign currency translation reserve	(a)	(9,022)	(14,893)
Employee equity benefits reserve	(b)	377	(147)
Cash flow hedge reserve	(c)	1,480	257
Total reserves		(7,165)	(14,783)
(a) Movement in foreign currency translation reserve			
Balance at beginning of year		(14,893)	(16,046)
Currency translation differences		5,279	956
Tax effect of foreign currency translation reserve		592	197
Balance at end of year		(9,022)	(14,893)
(b) Movement in employee equity benefits reserve			
Balance at beginning of year		(147)	3,050
Share-based payments expense		1,332	823
Transferred to participants of the performance rights plan		(1,491)	(4,296)
Tax effect of employee equity benefits reserve		683	276
Balance at end of year		377	(147)
(c) Movement in cash flow hedge reserve			
Balance at beginning of year		257	(1,890)
Net gains on cash flow hedges		1,627	3,236
Tax effect of net (gains) on cash flow hedges		(404)	(1,089)
Balance at end of year		1,480	257

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 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 21. Retained earnings			
Balance at beginning of the year		53,435	32,822
Net profit for the year attributable to members of Breville Group Limited		49,732	45,982
Dividends	5(a)	(33,174)	(25,369)
Balance at end of the year		69,993	53,435

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 distributors in international locations.

Other is not an operating segment and comprises the short term incentive plan and group's shared service facility, including the group's design and development, global marketing and supply chain functions. During the current year, the costs associated with the establishment of the new UK business which launched late in the current financial year and the trading results of that business from the launch date, were also allocated to this segment.

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

Transfer prices between operating segments are set at arm's 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 2013 and 30 June 2012.

Year ended 30 June 2013	Australia Distribution \$'000	North America Distribution \$'000	New Zealand Distribution \$'000	International Distributors \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Revenue						
Sale of goods	211,641	175,299	29,312	51,106	2,118	469,476
Commission income	-	17,071	-	-	-	17,071
Inter-segment revenue	250	-	-	7,179	22,696	30,125
Total segment revenue	211,891	192,370	29,312	58,285	24,814	516,672
Inter-segment elimination						(30,125)
Total consolidated revenues						486,547
Segment results						
EBITDA	24,186	38,479	4,110	15,688	(3,599)	78,864
Depreciation & amortisation	(931)	(600)	(20)	(8)	(5,693)	(7,252)
EBIT	23,255	37,879	4,090	15,680	(9,292)	71,612
Finance revenue	1,159	40	98	9	22	1,328
Finance costs	(179)	(898)	(139)	(125)	(315)	(1,656)
Profit before income tax	24,235	37,021	4,049	15,564	(9,585)	71,284
Other segment information						
Capital expenditure	843	262	5	3	788	1,901

Note 22. Operating segments continued

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
Segment 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

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

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 forward exchange contracts and at times, foreign exchange option contracts and interest rate swaps. 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 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 2013, the group has the following exposure to interest rate risk:

	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Cash at bank	68,130	53,095
Bank overdraft – on demand	(1,580)	(13)
Cash advance facilities	(22,941)	(5,859)
Term loan	(179)	(204)
Net exposure	43,430	47,019

At 30 June 2013, 0% of the group's borrowings (2012: 0%) are at a fixed rate of interest. The remaining 100% (2012: 100%) is exposed to floating rates. On a principal net receivable of \$43,430,000 (2012: \$47,019,000), at an average payable rate including margin of 2.5% (2012: 2.1%) and average receivable rate of 2.3% (2012: 2.1%), an increment of 0.5% in the market rates would result in a decrease in finance costs of \$421,000 (2012: \$247,000), conversely a decrement of 0.5% in the market rates would result in an increase in finance costs of \$333,000 (2012: \$296,000).

The group's net exposure to interest rate risk calculated as at 30 June 2013 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 (2012 average borrowings: 100%) are at a floating rate of interest. On an average principal net receivable during the year of \$35,688,000 (2012: \$41,002,000), at an average payable rate including margin of 2.5% (2012: 2.1%) and average receivable rate of 2.3% (2012: 2.1%), an increment of 0.5% in the market rates would result in a decrease in finance costs of \$178,000 (2012: \$205,000), conversely a decrement of 0.5% in the market rates would result in a decrease in finance costs of \$152,000 (2012: \$164,000).

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 a business 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 2013, the group has the following financial assets and liabilities exposed to foreign currency risk:

	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Cash at bank	(37)	66
Trade and other receivables	3,286	1,022
Trade and other payables	(3,264)	(449)
Other financial assets – derivative assets	2,110	479
Other financial liabilities – derivative liabilities	(13)	(17)
Net exposure	2,082	1,101

At 30 June 2013, the group had hedged 50% (2012: 57%) of its foreign currency purchases extending to June 2014 (2012: November 2012). The remaining 50% (2012: 43%) 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 \$1,500 (2012: \$58,000). A decrement of 10% in the foreign exchange rates would result in an increase in other expenses of \$1,700 (2012: \$71,000).

In respect of net derivative assets and liabilities above, being the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges, a decrease of 10% in the US dollar exchange rate against local currencies, all other variables held constant, would result in an increase in equity of \$5,164,000 (2012: \$4,512,000). Conversely, an increase of 10% in the US dollar exchange rate against local currencies, all other variables held constant, would result in a decrease in equity of \$4,225,000 (2012: \$3,692,000).

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 2013 and 30 June 2012 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 2013

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, Canada and the UK. As at 30 June 2013, 45% of the group's borrowings will mature in greater than one year (2012: 99%) and 55% (2012: 1%) 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 2013, the remaining contractual maturities of the group's financial liabilities are:

	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Less than 1 year	94,596	63,852
Between 1 and 5 years	11,686	6,043
Total financial liabilities	106,282	69,895

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 2013			30 June 2012		
	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	80,931	616	81,547	63,679	-	63,679
Borrowings	13,652	11,070	24,722	156	6,043	6,199
Other financial liabilities	13	-	13	17	-	17
Total	94,596	11,686	106,282	63,852	6,043	69,895

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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Within one year	11,824	10,186
After one year but not later than five years	22,206	25,097
More than five years	-	2,745
Total future minimum rentals payable	34,030	38,028

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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Within one year	1,787	1,718
After one year but not later than five years	4,346	6,083
More than five years	-	50
Total future minimum rentals receivable	6,133	7,851

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 2013

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 2013 %	30 June 2012 %
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 Services (Shenzhen) Company Limited	China		100	-
Breville Holdings USA, Inc. (formerly Thebe International, Inc.)	USA		100	100
Breville USA, Inc. (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
BRG Appliances Limited	UK		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 2013, the Trustee acquired 283,500 company shares (2012: 303,000). The average value placed on these acquisitions was \$6.64 per share (2012: \$4.26).

Note 25. Related party disclosure continued

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

Current assets

Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
	33,884	21,867
	48,366	47,990
	44,776	37,095
	1,712	241
	534	243
Total current assets	129,272	107,436

Non-current assets

	27,225	32,750
	5,571	2,762
	55,203	55,650
	8,616	8,458
Total non-current assets	96,615	99,620

Total assets

225,887 207,056

Current liabilities

	43,042	39,020
	-	13
	6,914	5,550
	11,325	4,732
Total current liabilities	61,281	49,315

Non-current liabilities

	588	-
	5,882	6,251
	1,291	7,141
Total non-current liabilities	7,761	13,392

Total liabilities

69,042 62,707

Net assets

156,845 144,349

Equity

	138,369	138,760
	(2,870)	(5,094)
	21,346	10,683
Total equity	156,845	144,349

25(ii)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 25. Related party disclosure <i>continued</i>			
(ii) Consolidated income statement for class order closed group			
Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense		60,130	45,453
Income tax expense relating to ordinary activities		(16,293)	(13,523)
Net profit		43,837	31,930
Accumulated profits/(losses) at the beginning of the year		10,683	4,122
Dividends paid or reinvested		(33,174)	(25,369)
Accumulated profits at the end of the year	25(i)	21,346	10,683

(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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 26. Parent entity information		
As at and throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2013 the parent company of the group was Breville Group Limited.		
Results of the parent entity		
Profit of the parent entity	34,510	25,756
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity	34,510	25,756
Financial position of the parent entity		
Current assets	74,792	68,379
Total assets	147,869	145,037
Current liabilities	(6,914)	(5,552)
Total liabilities	(6,914)	(5,552)
Net assets	140,955	139,485
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		
Issued capital	138,368	138,759
Employee equity benefits reserve	377	(147)
Retained earnings	2,210	873
Total shareholders' equity	140,955	139,485

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 in the US (HSBC) which provides the day to day US transactional banking facilities.

Note 27. Share-based payment plans

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 2013 there are 1,124,734 (2012: 1,030,000) performance rights outstanding under this plan.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

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).

There were no options outstanding at the end of the year (2012: nil).

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

	30 June 2013		30 June 2012		
	Note	Number of performance rights	WAEP	Number of options / performance rights	WAEP
Outstanding at the beginning of the year		1,030,000	0.0000	2,421,000	0.0463
Performance rights granted during the year		563,234	0.0000	589,000	0.0000
Performance rights exercised during the year		(337,500)	0.0000	(1,382,000)	0.0810
Performance rights forfeited during the year		(131,000)	0.0000	(598,000)	0.0000
Outstanding at the end of the year	(a)	1,124,734	0.0000	1,030,000	0.0000
Exercisable at the end of the year		-	-	-	-

Notes

(a) The outstanding balance as at 30 June 2013 is represented by:

Number of performance rights	Note *	Grant date	Vesting date	Expiry date	WAEP \$	Fair value at grant date (\$)
127,000	(i)	22 Dec 10	2 Sep 13	4 Oct 13	0.0000	2.54
122,000	(ii)	22 Dec 10	2 Sep 13	4 Oct 13	0.0000	2.54
47,000	(iii)	20 Apr 11	2 Sep 13	4 Oct 13	0.0000	3.32
165,000	(iv)	12 Oct 11	1 Sep 14	3 Oct 14	0.0000	2.41
157,000	(v)	12 Oct 11	1 Sep 14	3 Oct 14	0.0000	2.41
34,500	(vi)	23 Dec 11	2 Dec 13	3 Jan 14	0.0000	2.33
177,500	(vii)	02 Oct 12	3 Sept 15	5 Oct 15	0.0000	4.73
177,500	(viii)	02 Oct 12	3 Sept 15	5 Oct 15	0.0000	4.73
40,000	(ix)	02 Oct 12	3 Oct 13	5 Nov 13	0.0000	5.19
40,000	(x)	02 Oct 12	3 Oct 14	5 Nov 14	0.0000	4.95
37,234	(xi)	02 Oct 12	2 Sept 13	4 Oct 13	0.0000	5.21
1,124,734					0.0000	

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Performance condition is that the participants must be employed by the company on 2 December 2013.
- (vii) These performance rights vest if the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2015 is at least 43.22 cents per share
- (viii) These performance rights vest if the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2015 is at least 47.33 cents per share

Note 27. Share-based payment plans continued

- (ix) Performance condition being that the participants must be employed by the company on 3 October 2013
- (x) Performance condition being that the participants must be employed by the company on 3 October 2014
- (xi) These performance rights vest if the group's underlying EPS for the year ending 30 June 2013 is at least 42.00 cents per share

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

The average remaining contractual life for the performance rights outstanding at 30 June 2013 is between 1 and 3 years (2012: 1 and 3 years).

The exercise price for performance rights outstanding at the end of the year was \$0.00. (2012: \$nil).

There were no options outstanding at the end of the year (2012: nil).

The weighted average fair value of performance rights granted during the year was \$4.84 (2012: \$2.41).

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 2013 and 30 June 2012:

	30 June 2013				30 June 2012		
	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)	(Black-Scholes)
Grant date	2 Oct 12	2 Oct 12	2 Oct 12	2 Oct 12	12 Oct 11	23 Dec 11	23 Dec 11
Year ending	3 Oct 14	3 Oct 12	30 Jun 13	30 Jun 15	30 Jun 14	30 Jun 13	30 Jun 14
Dividend yield (%)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
Expected volatility (%)	35.00	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	35.00
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.40	2.57	2.57	2.38	3.68	3.54	3.35
Expected life of performance right (years)	2.0 years	1.0 years	1.0 years	2.9 years	2.9 years	1.0 year	2.0 years
Performance right exercise price (\$)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weighted average share price at grant date (\$)	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.74	2.77	2.75	2.75

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 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
The aggregate employee benefit liability is comprised of:			
Trade and other payables (current)	15	4,357	3,750
Provisions – long service (current)	17	1,502	1,597
Provisions – long service (non-current)	17	1,308	880
Total employee benefits		7,167	6,227

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Note	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Note 29. Key management personnel			
(a) Compensation of key management personnel			
Compensation by category: key management personnel			
Short-term		3,237	2,739
Post employment	(i)	119	152
Other long-term		39	30
Share-based payment		618	459
Total		4,013	3,380

(i) This includes defined contribution plans expense of \$119,000 (2012: \$152,000).

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

30 June 2013	Balance 30 June 2012	Granted as remuneration (a)	Vested and exercised	Other (b)	Balance 30 June 2013
Executives					
S. Brady	117,000	20,000	(43,000)	-	94,000
M. Cohen	168,000	24,000	(56,500)	-	135,500
C. Dais	31,000	22,000	-	-	53,000
J. Lord	238,000	127,234	(86,000)	-	279,234
Total	554,000	193,234	(185,500)	-	561,734

30 June 2012	Balance 30 June 2011	Granted as remuneration (c)	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

(a) All performance awards granted during the year are subject to EPS performance hurdles and remaining in employment until date of vesting.

(b) Includes lapses and forfeitures.

(c) 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 to 30 June 2012, were subject to EPS performance hurdles.

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

(e) C. Dais became key management personnel on 28 November 2011.

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 2013	Balance at 1 July 2012	Granted as remuneration	On exercise of performance rights	Net change other (a)	Balance at 30 June 2013
Directors					
S. Fisher	50,288	-	-	-	50,288
S. Herman	-	-	-	8,000	8,000
D. Howell	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
S. Klein	117,189	-	-	-	117,189
J. Schmoll	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
S. Weiss	121,775	-	-	-	121,775
Executives					
S. Brady	300,645	-	43,000	(66,913)	276,732
C. Dais	-	-	-	-	-
M. Cohen	279,000	-	56,500	(30,000)	305,500
J. Lord	134,000	-	86,000	-	220,000
Total	1,202,897	-	185,500	(88,913)	1,299,484

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					
S. Fisher	50,288	-	-	-	50,288
D. Howell	85,000	-	-	15,000	100,000
S. Klein	117,189	-	-	-	117,189
J. Schmoll	82,294	-	-	17,706	100,000
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

* 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 2013

Note 29. Key management personnel continued

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

Services

Mr Klein is a principal of SBA Law and his director's fees are paid to SBA Law. These fees are subject to GST.

Fees totalling \$336,514 (inclusive of GST), including Mr Klein's director's fees, were invoiced by SBA Law during the current financial year (2012: \$184,138). These fees were all on arm's length terms.

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

	30 June 2013 \$'000	30 June 2012 \$'000
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	21	21
Total liabilities	21	21
Revenues & expenses		
Employee expenses (director's fees)	113	97
Professional fees	193	71
Total expenses	306	168

The amounts shown above are GST exclusive.

	30 June 2013 \$	30 June 2012 \$
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	335,000	319,000
Ernst & Young Australia's affiliates – primary auditors		
- an audit or review of the financial report	217,500	205,000
Total auditor's remuneration	552,500	524,000

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 2013 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 19 August 2013.

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 2013 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 2013.
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



Steven Fisher
Non-executive chairman

Sydney
19 August 2013

Independent audit report



Ernst & Young Centre
680 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 2646 Sydney NSW 2001

Tel: +61 2 9248 5555
Fax: +61 2 9248 5959
www.ey.com/au

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 2013, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal 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.

Independent audit report continued



Ernst & Young Centre
680 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 2646 Sydney NSW 2001

Tel: +61 2 9248 5555
Fax: +61 2 9248 5959
www.ey.com/au

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 2013 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 17 to 25 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2013. 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 2013, 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 'P S Barnard'.

P S Barnard
Partner
19 August 2013

Auditor's independence declaration



Ernst & Young Centre
680 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 2646 Sydney NSW 2001

Tel: +61 2 9248 5555
Fax: +61 2 9248 5959
www.ey.com/au

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 2013, 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.

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

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'P S Barnard' in a cursive style.

P S Barnard
Partner
19 August 2013

Shareholder information

Substantial shareholders as at 5 September 2013

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%
Matthews International Capital Management, LLC	9,386,565	7.21%
Bennelong Funds Management Group Pty Ltd	8,195,738	6.32%

Distribution of shareholdings as at 5 September 2013

Size of holding	Ordinary shareholders
1 to 1,000	1,175
1,001 to 5,000	1,800
5,001 to 10,000	427
10,001 to 100,000	320
100,001 and over	32
Total shareholders	3,754
Number of ordinary shareholders with less than a marketable parcel	80

Voting rights

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

Shareholder information continued

Twenty largest shareholders as at 5 September 2013

Name	Shares	% IC
Premier Investments Limited	33,452,910	25.71%
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	21,804,647	16.76%
J P Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	14,462,252	11.12%
National Nominees Limited	10,947,871	8.42%
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	7,619,942	5.86%
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	7,190,213	5.53%
Dancetown Pty Ltd	3,000,000	2.31%
JP Morgan Nominees Australia Limited	2,465,673	1.90%
Lew Family Investments Pty Ltd	1,891,461	1.45%
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	1,811,879	1.39%
Lew Family Investments Ltd	1,535,718	1.18%
S L Nominees Pty Ltd	711,667	0.55%
Josseck Pty Limited	675,567	0.52%
Nofusa Pty Limited	650,000	0.50%
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	517,807	0.40%
Share Direct Nominees Pty Ltd	502,000	0.39%
AMP Life Limited	408,441	0.31%
Warbont Nominees Pty Ltd	382,485	0.29%
Buttonwood Nominees Pty Ltd	381,286	0.29%
Quotidian No 2 Pty Ltd	300,000	0.23%
Total	110,711,819	85.10%

Company information

Directors

Steven Fisher

Non-executive chairman

Sally Herman

Non-executive director

Dean Howell

Non-executive director

Steven Klein

Non-executive director

Lawrence Myers

Non-executive director – *appointed 19 August 2013, effective 1 September 2013*

Samuel Weiss

Non-executive director

Company secretary

Mervyn Cohen

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
sageappliances.co.uk

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



This report is printed on Impact: an FSC certified stock made from 100% post consumer waste recycled fibre with a carbon neutral manufacturing process. It has ISO 14001 EMS, NAPM and Nordic Swan accreditation.

Design: **Buzzsaw** cut-through branding. Print: **Hogan Print**

Breville

breville.com



the Oracle™

the Dual Boiler™ with automatic grinding, tamping and milk texturing. The world's first automatic manual coffee machine.