ACN 120 964 098

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT 30 JUNE 2015

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report together with the consolidated financial statements of the Group, being Link Administration Holdings Pty Limited ("the Company") and its Controlled Entities, for the year ended 30 June 2015 and the auditor's report thereon.

Directors

The Directors of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial year are:

1. Directors

Name and qualifications	Experience
P J McCullagh, BComm, MBS, FCA	Chairman, Director Appointed 28 July 2006
C R Blanks, BEng, MEng(Hons)	Director Appointed 17 September 2006
J M McMurtrie, BEc, BEc(Hons), MEc	Managing Director Appointed 16 February 2007
R Shelswell, BSc, BSc(Hons), MBA	Director Appointed 12 December 2013
J M Tasker, MA(Cantab)	Director Appointed 12 December 2013
J Haines, BA, HBA	Appointed Director on 12 December 2013 Previously, Alternate Director for P J McCullagh Since 13 September 2012
Michael Carapiet MBA	Director Appointed 26 June 2015

2. Directors' Meetings

The number of Directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of Directors) and number of meetings attended by each of the Directors of the Company during the financial year are:

Directors	Board Meetings			
	Attended	Eligible to Attend		
Mr P McCullagh	7	8		
Mr C Blanks	8	8		
Mr J McMurtrie	8	8		
Mr R Shelswell	8	8		
Mr J Tasker	8	8		
Mr J Haines	7	8		
Michael Carapiet	-	-		

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company and the Group during the course of the financial year was that of a technology enabled provider of outsourced administration services including data management analytics, digital communication and stake holder education and advice.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Group during the year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dividends

Dividends declared and paid by the Company during or since the end of the financial year were \$nil (2014: \$169,450,383).

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

In the opinion of the Directors there were no significant changes in the state of the affairs of the Company or the Group that occurred during the financial year ended 30 June 2015 other than on 19 December 2014, with economic effect from 31 December 2014, the Group purchased 100% of the share capital in Superpartners Pty Limited and entered into new long term administration contracts with five superannuation funds who were the previous owners of Superpartners Pty Limited. The Group renegotiated and extended its facility limits on 4 December 2014 and drew down funds on 19 December 2014 to fund the Superpartners acquisition.

Events Subsequent to Reporting Date

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the Group invested a further \$4.9 million as part of a tertiary equity raising to maintain its pre-existing ownership interest in Property Exchange Australia Ltd.

Other than the matter described above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.

Likely Developments

Further information about the likely developments in the operations of the Group and the expected results of those operations in future financial years has not been included in this report because disclosure of the information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Environmental Regulation

The Group's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State legislation. However, the Board believes the Group has adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental requirements and is not aware of any breach of those environmental requirements as they apply to the Group.

Unissued shares and interests

Movement in unissued shares and interests during or since the end of the financial year are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Indemnification and Insurance

Indemnification and insurance of Directors and Officers of the Company and auditors comprise:

Indemnification:

The Company has agreed to indemnify the current Directors and Officers for all liabilities to another person (other than the Company or a related body corporate) that may arise from their position, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith. The agreement stipulates that the Company will meet the full amount of any such liabilities, including costs and expenses.

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Indemnification and Insurance (continued)

Insurance:

In accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the Company has a Directors' and Officers' Liability policy which covers all Directors and Officers of Link Administration Holdings Pty Limited and its Controlled Entities. The terms of the policy specifically prohibit disclosure of details of the amount of the insurance cover and the premium paid.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

The net profit of the Group for the financial year was \$3,306,277 (2014: net loss of \$25,187,849).

Rounding Off

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/100 dated 10 July 1998 and in accordance with that Class Order, amounts in the Financial report and Directors' report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration

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The Lead Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 48 and forms part of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Dated 4 August 2015 at Sydney.

J M McMurtrie Managing Director C Blanks Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Revenue – rendering of services		588,343	410,408
Expenses: Employee expenses Occupancy expenses IT costs Administrative and general expenses Net acquisition and capital management related income/(expenses)	·	(300,542) (32,664) (56,056) (90,989) 4,312 (475,939)	(192,284) (14,130) (28,154) (66,805) (33,875) (335,248)
Depreciation expense Intangibles amortisation expense	10 11	(9,812) (50,391) (60,203)	(7,058) (43,556) (50,614)
Gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss		3,424	-
Finance income Finance costs Net finance costs	6	1,005 (53,428) (52,423)	782 (60,737) (59,955)
Share of profit of equity accounted investee, net of tax		781	434
Profit/(loss) before tax		3,983	(34,975)
Tax (expense)/benefit	4(a)	(677)	9,787
Profit/(loss) for the year		3,306	(25,188)
Other comprehensive income Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss: Defined benefit remeasurement		(598)	(153)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Foreign currency translation differences for foreign			
operations, net of tax Net change in fair value of cash flow hedge, net of tax		3,657	(8,899)
Trot shange in fair value of cash now neage, het of tax		(877) 2,780	(2,009) (10,908)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		2,182	(11,061)
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,488	(36,249)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Profit/(loss) attributable to: Owners of the Company	3,804	(25,260)
Non-controlling interests	(498)	72
Profit/(Loss) for the year	3,306	(25,188)
Total comprehensive income attributable to: Owners of the Company	5,975	(36,260)
Non-controlling interests	(487)	11
Total comprehensive income for the year	5,488	(36,249)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 30 June 2015

	Note	30 June 2015 \$'000	30 June 2014 \$'000
Current assets	4071	04.000	07.700
Cash and cash equivalents	19(b)	31,886	27,706
Trade and other receivables Derivative financial assets	11(0)	84,772	54,962 129
Other assets	14(a) 8	- 10,678	5,700
Current tax assets	O	242	318
Total current assets		127,578	88,815
Total cultent assets		121,010	00,010
Non-current assets			
Investments	9	34,427	27,720
Investments accounted for using the equity method	5	,	2,652
Plant and equipment	10	22,626	18,157
Intangible assets	11	864,542	636,883
Deferred tax assets	4(c)	68,472	40,110
Other assets	8	408	710
Total non-current assets		990,475	726,232
		4.440.000	0.1 11 0.1 11
Total assets		1,118,053	815,047
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	72,541	57,441
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	13	24,007	32,111
Derivative financial liabilities	14(b)	208	1,558
Provisions	15	90,041	22,767
Current tax liabilities	. •	581	586
Total current liabilities		187,378	114,463
Non-current liabilities	4.0		
Trade and other payables	12	6,527	8,989
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	13	765,596	603,534
Derivative financial liabilities	14(b)	3,915	1,312
Provisions Deferred tax liabilities	15	41,821	7,523
	4(c)	63,681	40,499
Total non-current liabilities		881,540	661,857
Total liabilities	-	1,068,918	776,320
Net assets		49,135	38,727
Equite			
Equity Contributed equity	16	202 404	197,535
Contributed equity Reserves	16 17	202,481 (145,704)	(147,879)
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings	17 18	(145,704) (7,761)	(147,679)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the	,,,	(1,101)	(11,000)
parent		49,016	38,097
Non-controlling interest		119	630
Total equity		49,135	38,727

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY as at 30 June 2015

	Share capital	Reserves	Non- controlling interest	(Accumulated losses)/Retained earnings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2014	197,535	(147,879)	630	(11,559)	38,727
Net profit	-	-	(498)	3,804	3,306
Defined benefit remeasurement Net change in fair value of cash flow	-	(598)	-	-	(598)
hedge, net of tax Foreign currency translation	-	(877)	-	-	(877)
differences, net of tax		3,646	11		3,657
Total other comprehensive income, net of income tax		2,171	11	. ¬	2,182
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,171	(487)	3,804	5,488
Transfer from reserves to retained earnings	-	6	-	(6)	
Transactions with shareholders Issue of share capital, net of					
costs of raising capital and tax Disposal of partly controlled	4,946	-	143	-	5,089
subsidiary Acquisition of non-controlling	-	-	(154)	-	(154)
interests in a subsidiary Dividends paid	· -	(2)	(4) (9)	•	(6) (9)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	4,946	(2)	(24)	-	4,920
Balance at 30 June 2015	202,481	(145,704)	119	(7,761)	49,135

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (continued) as at 30 June 2015

	Share capital	Reserves	Non- controlling interest	(Accumulated losses)/Retained earnings	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2013	279,971	30,945	2,349	13,701	326,966
Net profit	-	-	72	(25,260)	(25,188)
Defined benefit remeasurement Net change in fair value of cash flow		(153)	-	-	(153)
hedge, net of tax Foreign currency translation	-	(2,009)		, -	(2,009)
differences, net of tax		(8,838)	(61)	-	(8,899)
Total other comprehensive income, net of income tax		(11,000)	(61)	-	(11,061)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(11,000)	11	(25,260)	(36,249)
Transactions with shareholders Return of capital Conversion of partly paid	(138,748)	-	-	-	(138,748)
instruments to fully paid shares Issue of ordinary shares, net of	19,586	-	-	-	19,586
costs of raising capital and tax Acquisition of subsidiary	36,726 -	- (267)	- 163		36,726 (104)
Acquisition of non controlling interests in a subsidiary Dividends paid	-	1,893 (169,450)	(1,893) -	-	- (169,450)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	(82,436)	(167,824)	(1,730)	-	(251,990)
Balance at 30 June 2014	197,535	(147,879)	630	(11,559)	38,727

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note		
		2015	2014
		\$'000	\$'000
		*	, , , ,
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts in the course of operations		608,489	437,157
Cash payments in the course of operations		(525,232)	(361,067)
		83,257	76,090
		· · · · · ·	,
Interest received		571	501
Dividend received		277	281
Borrowing costs paid		(48,974)	(47,969)
Income taxes paid		(600)	(791)
Net cash provided from operating activities	19(a)	34,531	28,112
3			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		(9,810)	(3,059)
Payments for software		(25,261)	(17,139)
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(146,285)	(31,769)
Proceeds from equity buy-back of associates		(110,200)	324
Dividends from equity accounted investee		1,223	346
Payments for investments		(3,105)	(656)
Net cash used in investing activities		(183,238)	(51,953)
· ·			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		194,748	341,000
Repayment of borrowings		(44,864)	(42,015)
Payment of transaction costs related to equity raising		• • •	, , ,
and other financing costs		-	(22,080)
Return of share capital		•	(138,748)
Proceeds from the issue of shares and conversion of partly			• • •
paid shares		2,792	57,086
Acquisition of non-controlling interests		(31)	(5,334)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(9)	-
Dividends paid		•	(169,450)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		152,636	20,459
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,929	(3,382)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the			
financial year		27,706	31,081
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		251	7
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial	10/61	24 000	27.706
year	19(b)	31,886	27,706

The consolidated statement of cash flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

1. General Information

Link Administration Holdings Pty Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Company's registered office and principal place of business is Level 12, 680 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia. The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 30 June 2015 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities") and the Group's interest in associates and jointly controlled entities. The Group is a for-profit entity. The Link Group is a technology enabled provider of outsourced administration services including data management analytics, digital communication and stake holder education and advice.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. The consolidated financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The deficiency of current assets over current liabilities is impacted by provisions raised in respect of contractual obligations and other restructuring activities, combined with effective management of working capital. The Group had positive cash flows from operating activities for the financial year ended 30 June 2015 and is forecasting positive operating cash flows in the 2016 financial year. The Group also has undrawn facilities that, if required, will enable the Group to fulfil obligations as and when they fall due. The Directors of Link Administration Holdings Pty Limited consider it probable that the Group will continue to fulfil all obligations as and when they fall due for the foreseeable future and accordingly consider that the Group's financial statements should be prepared on a going concern basis. The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 4 August 2015.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value; and
- non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency and the functional currency of the majority of the Group.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the following notes to the financial statements:

- Note 11 Key assumptions in Value in Use (VIU) calculations
- Note 3(k) and 15 Provisions
- Note 4(e) Utilisation of tax losses
- Note 21 Business combinations
- Note 20 Financial instruments

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

The Group assesses the fair value of its assets on a regular basis. As far as possible observable market data is used and assessed for compliance with IFRS. Each fair valued amount is then categorised into the different levels of the fair value hierarchy based on its inputs.

(e) Changes in accounting policies

The Group has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 3 to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. There were no new standards or amendments to standards that the group was required to adopt during the financial year.

(f) Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these consolidated financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in Note 25.

(g) Rounding off

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/100 dated 10 July 1998 and in accordance with that Class Order, all financial information presented in Australian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

3. Significant accounting policies

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combinations

All business combinations occurring on or after 1 July 2009 are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. For every business combination, the Group identifies the acquirer, which is the combining entity that obtains control of the other combining entities or businesses. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable. The acquisition date is the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer. Judgement is applied in determining the acquisition date and determining whether control is transferred from one party to another.

Measuring goodwill

The Group measures goodwill as the fair value of the consideration transferred including the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date. When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Group to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Group. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration and share-based payment awards of the acquiree that are replaced mandatorily in the business combination (see below). If a business combination results in the termination of pre-existing relationships between the Group and the acquiree, then the lower of the termination amount, as contained in the agreement, and the value of the off-market element is deducted from the consideration transferred and recognised in other expenses.

Share-based payment awards

When share-based payment awards exchanged (replacement awards) for awards held by the acquiree's employees (acquiree's awards) relate to past services, then a part of the market-based measure of the awards replaced is included in the consideration transferred. If they require future services, then the difference between the amount included in consideration transferred and the market-based measure of the replacement awards is treated as post-combination compensation cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

- 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)
- (a) Basis of consolidation (continued)
- (i) Business combinations (continued)

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability of the acquiree is assumed in a business combination only if such a liability represents a present obligation and arises from a past event, and its fair value can be measured reliably. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-controlling interest

The Group measures any non-controlling interest at its proportionate interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination, such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees, are expensed as incurred.

(ii) Accounting for acquisitions of non-controlling interests

Acquisitions of non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders and therefore no goodwill is recognised as a result of such transactions and no gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed on acquisition when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

(iv) Investments in equity-accounted investees

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income ("OCI") of equity accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

(v) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Gains and losses are recognised when the contributed assets are consumed or sold by the equity accounted investees or, if not consumed or sold by the equity accounted investee, when the Group's interest in such entities is disposed of.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at foreign exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year or when acquired, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the translation of qualifying cash flow hedges, which are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to Australian dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in equity in the foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR). When a foreign operation is disposed of, in part or in full, the relevant amount in the FCTR is transferred to profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in equity in the FCTR.

(c) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, interest bearing loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

A financial instrument is recognised if the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised if the Group's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Group transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date, i.e. the date that the Group commits itself to purchase or sell the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Group's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Accounting for any gains and losses through profit or loss on initial recognition or subsequent measurement are recognised in 'gains or losses on financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss'.

Measurement

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value less, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

- 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)
- (c) Financial Instruments (continued)
- (i) Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

An instrument is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in 'gains or losses on financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss'.

Other

Other non-derivative financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument.

Trade and other payables and interest bearing loans and borrowings are classified as financial liabilities. Trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents are classified as loans and receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk exposures.

Derivatives are recognised at fair value both initially and on an ongoing basis. Transaction costs attributable to the derivative are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Derivatives held for hedging purposes are accounted for as described below.

Hedaina

On entering into a hedging relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship 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 fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or 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 are designated.

Cash flow hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecasted transaction, the effective part of any changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument are recognised directly in equity. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity remains there until the forecast transaction occurs, when it is then transferred to profit or loss.

When the hedged item subsequently results in a non-financial asset or liability, the amount previously recognised as other comprehensive income in equity is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when it is recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial Instruments (continued)

(iii) Share capital

Ordinary, Class A and Management Performance Shares

Ordinary, Class A and Management Performance Shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit.

Preference shares

Preference shares are classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or redeemable only at the Company's option, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as distributions within equity upon declaration by the Directors.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

(d) Plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. When parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of plant and equipment and are recognised net within "other income" in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings. The Group capitalises borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of plant and equipment from the date it is ready for use. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Office Equipment	3 – 8 years	(2014: 3 – 8 years)
Fixtures and Fittings	2 – 10 years	(2014: 2 – 10 years)
Leased plant and equipment	3 - 10 years	(2014: 3 – 10 years)

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Plant and equipment (continued)

(iii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(e) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and joint controlled entities. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. Subsequent to initial measurement, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

(ii) Software

The Group has developed in-house software applications to meet business and client needs and enable operational efficiencies to be achieved. Software that is capitalised is classified as an intangible asset by the Group.

Development expenditure is capitalised only if development costs are directly attributable, can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Other software development costs are expensed as incurred.

Capitalised software development costs are amortised on a straight line basis from the date they are held ready for use, over the period during which the related benefits are expected to be realised. The expenditure capitalised includes the costs of materials, direct labour and overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Capitalised software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

(iii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

(iv) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on capitalised intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

(v) Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite from the date they are available for use. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are systematically tested for impairment at each reporting date. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Software 2-9 years (2014: 2-9 years)Client Lists 3-20 years (2014: 3-20 years)Brand Names 5-10 years (2014: 5-10 years)

(f) Leased assets

Leases in which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Other leases are operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised on the Group's statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised costs less provision for doubtful debts. Trade receivables are generally due after 14 to 30 days.

Collectibility of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. A provision for doubtful debts is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

(h) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill and any other intangible assets with indefinite lives acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

- 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)
- (i) Employee benefits
- (i) Long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods plus related on-costs; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted.

Defined Benefit plans

A subsidiary has a defined benefit plan. The plan is not material to the Group. The subsidiary makes contributions to the plan that provides pension benefits to certain employees on retirement or when a covered exit event occurs. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan for reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets excluding interest (and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other related expenses to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains or losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(ii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised if the Group has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

(iii) Short-term benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries, and annual leave represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date and are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Company wholly expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax. Non-accumulating non-monetary benefits, such as medical care, housing and cars, are expensed based on the net marginal cost to the Company as the benefits are taken by the employees.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(iv) Share-based payment transactions

The Management Performance Share programme allows the Group's senior executives to benefit from the accretion in value of the shares of the Group. The grant date fair value of shares to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the executives become unconditionally entitled to the shares. The fair value of the Management Performance Share granted is measured using an option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares were granted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Employee benefits (continued)

(iv) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of shares that vest, except for those that fail to vest due to a market condition not being met.

When the Company grants options over its shares to employees of subsidiaries, the fair value at grant date is recognised as an increase in the investments in subsidiaries, with a corresponding increase in equity over the vesting period of the grant.

(i) Trade and other payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is treated as a finance expense.

(i) Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating costs are not provided for.

(ii) Self – insurance

The Group self-insures for processing errors associated with the handling of administration activities for clients. Incidents that may give rise to a claim are measured at the cost that the Group expects to incur in settling the claim, which may or may not have not been reported.

(iii) Onerous contracts

À provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

(I) Revenue

Revenue is earned from rendering of services to customers outside the Group. Revenue is recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which it is earned, to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue does not include the proceeds from the sale of assets. The profit and loss on the sale of assets, if any, has been recognised separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(m) Expenses

(i) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Expenses (continued)

(ii) Finance income and expense

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and dividend income. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, impairment losses recognised on financial assets and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit or loss. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Where interest rates are hedged or swapped, the borrowing costs are recognised net of any effect of the hedge or the swap.

Ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are netted against the relevant borrowings and amortised over their life.

(n) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

- 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)
- (n) Income tax (continued)
- (i) Tax consolidation

The Company and its wholly-owned Australian resident entities are part of a tax consolidated group. As a consequence, all members of the tax-consolidated group are taxed as a single entity. The head entity within the tax consolidated group is Link Administration Holdings Pty Limited.

(ii) Tax funding and tax sharing agreements

The tax-consolidated group has entered into a tax sharing agreement that requires wholly-owned subsidiaries to make contributions to the head entity for current tax liabilities. Under the tax funding agreement, the subsidiaries reimburse Link Administration Holdings Pty Ltd for their portion of the group's current tax liability and recognise this payment as an inter-entity payable/receivable in their financial statements. Link Administration Holdings Pty Ltd reimburses the subsidiaries for any deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses and/or tax credits.

(o) Goods and services tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(p) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Group are set out below. The Group does not plan to adopt these standards early.

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments, which becomes mandatory for the Group's 2018 consolidated financial statements, introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. An assessment of the new standard is ongoing and it is not expected to have a material impact on the Group.
- IFRS 15 Revenue, which becomes mandatory for the Group's 2018 consolidated financial statements, introduces new requirements for the measurement of contract revenue. An assessment of the new standard is ongoing and it is not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

4. TAXATION	2015	2014
(a) Income tax (expense)/benefit	\$'000	\$'000
Current tax (expense)/benefit		
Current year	(5,550)	(5,875)
Adjustment for prior years	399	430
	(5,151)	(5,445)
Deferred tax (expense)/benefit		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	4,811	15,606
Adjustment for prior years	(337)	(374)
	4,474	15,232
Tax (expense)/benefit from continuing operations	(677)	9,787
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	3,983	(34,975)
Prima facie income tax expense calculated at 30% on operating profit/(loss) from ordinary activities:	(1,195)	10,493
Effect of toy rates in foreign jurisdictions	70	(50)
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(2,698)	(50) (1,459)
Non-deductible expenses Non-assessable income	3,345	220
Derecognition/(recognition) of previously	3,343	220
recognised/(unrecognised) tax losses	(261)	527
Over provision of tax in respect of prior years	62	56
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(677)	9,787

(b) Tax recognised in other comprehensive income and equity

	Before tax \$'000	2015 Tax (expense) benefit \$'000	Net of tax \$'000	Before tax \$'000	2014 Tax (expense) benefit \$'000	Net of tax \$'000
Foreign Currency Translation	·	ŕ	0.040	(0.404)	250	(0.020)
Reserve	3,637	9	3,646	(9,194)	356	(8,838)
Cash flow hedge	(1,253)	376	(877)	(2,870)	861	(2,009)
	2,384	385	2,769	(12,064)	1,217	(10,847)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

4. TAXATION (continued)	2015	2014
(a) Deformed toy ecceta//liabilities	\$'000	\$'000
(c) Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) Deferred tax asset:		
Provisions	44,774	11,288
Accruals	44,774 1,319	444
Business/acquisition related costs	5,276	6,998
Borrowing costs	4,176	5,734
Cash flow hedge/swaption	1,382	861
Plant, equipment & software	1,260	6
Tax losses	10,285	14,779
	68,472	40,110
Deferred tax liability:		
Intangible assets	(41,758)	(24,749)
Plant, equipment & software	(20,202)	(14,800)
Other	(1,721)	(950)
	(63,681)	(40,499)
Net deferred tax liability	4,791	(389)
(d) Movement in net deferred tax balances during		
the year Opening net deferred tax (liability)/asset balance	(389)	(9,553)
Credited to profit and loss account	4,820	15,232
Charge to other comprehensive income and equity	376	861
Utilisation of tax losses	(4,381)	(5,117)
Acquired through business combinations	4,365	(1,812)
Closing net deferred liability tax balance	4,791	(389)

(e) Unrecognised tax losses

As at 30 June 2015, companies within the Group had tax losses of \$235.2m (2014: \$2.8m) unrecognised for deferred tax purposes, available to offset against taxable income in future years.

The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses because it is not probable that the conditions to recover against future taxable profit will be met.

(f) Franking credits

Amount of franking credits available to shareholders		
for subsequent financial years	2,239	560

The ability to use the franking credits is dependent on the ability to declare dividends.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015	2014
5. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR	\$'000	\$'000
USING THE EQUITY METHOD		
Investment in equity accounted investees	74	2,652
Prior to 30 June 2015, the Group owned 50% of Link Market Servicensidered to be a joint venture. The remaining 50% of Link Mark acquired on 30 June 2015 (Refer to Note 21).		
6. FINANCE COSTS		
Loan interest expense	48,833	43,098
Amortisation of capitalised borrowing costs	4,203	17,379
Foreign exchange loss	18	114
Other	374	146
	53,428	60,737
7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Trade receivables	80,889	53,837
Trade receivables – related parties	106	116
Less: provision for impaired amounts	(1,104)	(1,018)
2000. Provident for impaired uniounite	79,891	52,935
Other related party receivables	2,154	-
Other debtors	2,727	2,027
	4,881	2,027
	84,772	54,962
8. OTHER ASSETS		
Current		
Prepayments	10,678	5,700
Non Current		
Prepayments	408	548
Other	400	162
Ottlei	400	
	408	710
9. INVESTMENTS		
Listed equity securities – at fair value through profit or loss	2,762	3,803
Unlisted investments – at fair value through profit or loss	31,665	23,917
	34,427	27,720
	-	

The equity securities have been designated at fair value through profit or loss because they are managed on a fair value basis and their performance is actively monitored.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

10. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Plant & equipment \$'000	Fixtures and fittings \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost	2		
Balance at 1 July 2014 Acquisitions through business combinations Additions Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals/write offs Balance at 30 June 2015	36,041 2,728 9,649 221 (499) 48,140	28,242 1,204 506 72 (1) 30,023	64,283 3,932 10,155 293 (500) 78,163
Depreciation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2014 Depreciation charge for the period Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals/write offs Balance at 30 June 2015	(27,691) (5,984) (22) 487 (33,210)	(18,435) (3,828) (65) 1 (22,327)	(46,126) (9,812) (87) 488 (55,537)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2015	14,930	7,696	22,626
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2013 Acquisitions through business combinations Additions Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals/write offs Balance at 30 June 2014	33,419 351 3,055 (76) (708) 36,041	27,540 363 351 (12) - 28,242	60,959 714 3,406 (88) (708) 64,283
Depreciation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2013 Depreciation charge for the period Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals/write offs Balance at 30 June 2014	(24,690) (3,737) 54 682 (27,691)	(15,127) (3,321) 13 - (18,435)	(39,817) (7,058) 67 682 (46,126)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2014	8,350	9,807	18,157

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS Cost	Goodwill \$'000	Client lists \$'000	Software \$'000	Brand Names \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2014 Acquisitions through business	445,077	137,370	244,149	1,149	827,745
combinations Adjustment due to changes in deferred	138,258	75,835	32,355	3,551	249,999
consideration Additions	(1,444)	-	- 26,055	-	(1,444) 26,055
Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals/Assets written off	1,378 (28)	2,215 (545)	282 (154)	389	4,264 (727)
Balance at 30 June 2015	583,241	214,875	302,687	5,089	1,105,892
Amortisation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 July 2014	(2,500)	(49,106)	(138,734)	(522)	(190,862)
Effects of movements in exchange rates Amortisation charge	-	(611) (19,203)	(115) (30,560)	(13) (628)	(739) (50,391)
Disposals Balance at 30 June 2015	(2,500)	488 (68,432)	154 (169,255)	(1,163)	642 (241,350)
Carrying amount at 30 June 2015	580,741	146,443	133,432	3,926	864,542
Cost					
Balance at 1 July 2013 Acquisitions through business	424,321	123,239	222,699	535	770,794
combinations					,
	28,522	12,889	3,618	648	45,677
Adjustment for prior year business combinations	28,522 (345)	-	-	648	45,677 (345)
Adjustment for prior year business combinations Additions Effects of movements in exchange rates	•	12,889 - 4,484 (3,242)	18,150 (222)	648	45,677 (345) 22,634 (10,919)
Adjustment for prior year business combinations Additions	(345)	4,484	- 18,150	-	45,677 (345) 22,634
Adjustment for prior year business combinations Additions Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals/Assets written off	(345) - (7,421)	4,484 (3,242)	18,150 (222) (96)	(34)	45,677 (345) 22,634 (10,919) (96)
Adjustment for prior year business combinations Additions Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals/Assets written off Balance at 30 June 2014 Amortisation and impairment losses Balance at 1 July 2013	(345) - (7,421)	4,484 (3,242) 137,370 (38,961)	18,150 (222) (96) 244,149 (106,641)	(34)	45,677 (345) 22,634 (10,919) (96) 827,745
Adjustment for prior year business combinations Additions Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals/Assets written off Balance at 30 June 2014 Amortisation and impairment losses	(345) (7,421) 445,077	4,484 (3,242) 137,370 (38,961) 1,011	18,150 (222) (96) 244,149 (106,641) 29 96	(34)	45,677 (345) 22,634 (10,919) (96) 827,745 (148,442) 1,040 96
Adjustment for prior year business combinations Additions Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals/Assets written off Balance at 30 June 2014 Amortisation and impairment losses Balance at 1 July 2013 Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals Amortisation charge	(345) - (7,421) - 445,077 (2,500)	4,484 (3,242) - 137,370 (38,961) 1,011 - (11,156)	18,150 (222) (96) 244,149 (106,641) 29 96 (32,218)	(34) 1,149 (340) - (182)	45,677 (345) 22,634 (10,919) (96) 827,745 (148,442) 1,040 96 (43,556)
Adjustment for prior year business combinations Additions Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals/Assets written off Balance at 30 June 2014 Amortisation and impairment losses Balance at 1 July 2013 Effects of movements in exchange rates Disposals	(345) (7,421) 445,077	4,484 (3,242) 137,370 (38,961) 1,011	18,150 (222) (96) 244,149 (106,641) 29 96	(34)	45,677 (345) 22,634 (10,919) (96) 827,745 (148,442) 1,040 96

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

11. INTANGIBLES (continued)

Impairment testing for cash generating units (CGU) containing goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Group's operating divisions. The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each CGU are as follows:

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
	\$ 000	\$ 00 0
Fund Administration	275,079	173,514
Corporate Markets Australia and New Zealand	233,972	214,962
Corporate Markets Overseas	33,998	34,065
Information, Digital and Data Services	37,692	20,036
Total goodwill	580,741	442,577

The recoverable amounts of CGU's were determined through value in use calculations. The value in use calculations applied a post-tax discounted cashflow model, based on a five year budget approved by the Board and an appropriate terminal value. Cashflows after the fifth year were projected at growth rates of 3% (2014: 3%) for Fund Administration, 3% (2014: 3%) for Corporate Markets Australia and New Zealand, 3.19% (2014: 2.89%) for Corporate Markets Overseas and 3% (2014: 3%) for Information and Data Services. All key assumptions were determined using the past experiences of the Group and management. Where possible, assumptions were validated against external sources of information.

The value in use calculations employed a range of pre-tax discount rates from 11.31% to 12.31% (2014: 11.42% to 12.13%). These rates relate to the risks in the respective segments and countries in which they operate. The discount rate used reflects management's estimate of the time value of money and the Group's weighted average cost of capital (WACC), which is calculated separately for each CGU.

Management is of the opinion that other reasonable changes in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount of the Group's goodwill is based would not cause the Group's carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

		2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		\$,000	\$,000
Current			
Trade creditors		13,116	13,728
Deferred consideration		1,257	3,014
Accrued operational expenses Other creditors and accruals		17,222 40,946	19,030
Other creditors and accidais	-turnitte are a mail	72,541	21,669 57,441
Non-current		12,041	57,441
Deferred consideration		3,511	_
Other creditors and accruals		3,016	8,989
		6,527	8,989
	2 ************************************		
13. INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND BORR	OWINGS		
Current			
Finance lease		209	-
Loans		23,798	32,111
		24,007	32,111
Non – current			
Finance lease		790	-
Loans		764,806	603,534
		765,596	603,534
	Contractual		
Financing Arrangements	Interest		
Total facilities available:	Rate at		
	30/06/2015	•	
Amortising loan facility	5.34%	41,221	86,075
Non amortising term loan facility	5.59%	512,000	512,000
Capex and acquisition facility	5.34%–5.59% 5.59%	325,000	50,000
Working capital facility	5.5970	30,000 908,221	20,000 668,075
Facilities utilised at reporting date:		300,221	000,073
Amortising loan facility	5.34%	41,221	86,075
Non amortising term loan facility	5.59%	512,000	512,000
Capex and acquisition facility	5.34%-5.59%	240,000	41,000
Working capital facility	5.59%	12,450	12,281
5 , ,		805,671	651,356
Facilities not utilised at reporting date			
Non amortising term loan facility	-	-	-
Capex and acquisition facility	1.63%-1.75%	85,000	9,000
Working Capital facility	1.75%	17,550	7,719
		102,550	16,719

Facilities utilised at reporting date includes \$12,450,000 (2014: \$12,281,000) of guarantees provided to external parties, which have not been drawn down. Refer to Note 23.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

14. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
a. Derivative financial asset - current Interest rate swap option		129
b. Derivative financial liability - current Interest rate swap cashflow hedge	208	1,558
Derivative financial liability – non current Interest rate swap – cashflow hedge	3,915	1,312
Further information on the Group's hedging policies is contained in	Note 20.	
15. PROVISIONS		
Current Employee entitlements All other provisions	35,972 54,069 90,041	15,890 6,877 22,767
Non-current Employee entitlements All other provisions	9,187 32,634 41,821	3,796 3,727 7,523

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of each material class of provisions except for employee entitlements is set out below:

	Self insured claims	Restructuring	Migration related	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2014 Provisions assumed through	2,345	3,464	2,251	2,544	10,604
business combinations Contractual liabilities incurred	8,617	1,008	-	3,771	13,396
through business combinations	-	-	54,100	_	54,100
Provisions made during the year	2,922	7,364	-	9,397	19,683
Provisions used during the year	(1,001)	(3,260)	(5,078)	(1,606)	(10,945)
Provisions reversed during the year	(347)	-	-	-	(347)
Foreign exchange translation difference	7	68	-	137	212
Balance at 30 June 2015	12,543	8,644	51,273	14,243	86,703
Current	3,043	8,644	38,908	3,474	54,069
Non-current	9,500	-	12,365	10,769	32,634

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

Self Insured Claims: The Group self-insures for processing errors associated with the handling of administration activities for clients. Incidents that may give rise to a claim are measured at the cost that the Group expects to incur in settling the claim, which may have or have not been reported.

Restructuring provision: The restructuring provision is for redundancy expenses.

Migration related: The migration provisions represent contractual liabilities incurred through business combinations and other related liabilities. The migration provision recognised on acquisition is stated at fair value based on estimates of the costs required to perform the migration procedures contractually required under the agreements.

Other: Other provisions are for onerous contracts, litigation, and make good liabilities.

16. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Issued and paid-up capital	·	-
Balance at the beginning of the year	197,535	279,971
Return of capital	4	(138,748)
Conversion of partly paid instruments to fully paid		
shares	•	19,586
Equity issued	4,946	37,500
Equity raising costs, net of tax	-	(774)
Balance at the end of the year	202,481	197,535

Number of shares:	Ordinary Shares issued 000's	Class A shares issued 000's	Preference shares issued 000's	Management performance shares issued 000's
Opening balance 1 July 2013	209,191	26,575	12,942	9,897
Conversion of warrants to fully paid	,			
shares	8,889	-	-	
Conversion to ordinary shares from				
other classes	11,964	(7,162)	(2,721)	(2,081)
Shares issued	12,215	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2014	242,259	19,413	10,221	7,816
Conversion to ordinary shares from	•	,	•	•
other classes	8,612	-	-	(8,612)
Shares issued	800	-	=	796
Closing balance as at 30 June 2015	251,671	19,413	10,221	=

Ordinary shares

The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid. Holders of Ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

16. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY (continued)

Class A shares

Holders of Class A shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time but are not entitled to vote at shareholders' meetings. In the event of winding up of the Company, Ordinary and Class A shareholders rank equally after all other shareholders and creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation. Class A shares automatically convert to Ordinary shares at an Exit Event.

Preference shares

Holders of Preference shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote at shareholders' meetings. The dividends are non-cumulative and non-interest bearing. The preference element relates to the return to the shareholder on exit and insolvency, in that the investor receives a return equivalent to 10% p.a. in priority to other equity investors and then achieves returns equivalent to other investors above this return.

Management Performance Shares

Holders of Management Performance Shares (MPS) are entitled to receive dividends declared from time to time but are not entitled to vote at shareholders meetings. All outstanding MPS issued converted to ordinary shares during the year.

17. RESERVES

Cashflow Hedge reserve

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet settled.

Acquisition reserve

The reserve for acquisition represents the purchase of non-controlling interests where there is no change in control. The accounting standards prescribe that the value of such acquisitions should be accounted for as equity transactions instead of accounting for them as an adjustment to Goodwill.

Share Compensation reserve

The reserve for own shares represents the cost of ordinary shares held by an equity compensation plan that will be issued to settle entitlements under share based payment plans. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations where their functional currency is different to the presentation currency of the reporting entity, as well as from the translation of liabilities that hedge the Company and the Group's net investment in a foreign subsidiary.

Pre-acquisition profits paid reserve

The pre-acquisition profits paid reserve represents dividends paid on consolidation from pre and post-acquisition profits in a prior period.

Defined Benefit reserve

The defined benefit reserve represents the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability and comprises the actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

17. RESERVES (continued)

		Pre- acquisition Profits Paid reserve	Cashflow Hedge reserve	Foreign Currency Translation reserve	Acquisition reserve	Defined Benefit Reserve	Total
Consolidated	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 1 July 2014	3,144	(129,151)	(2,009)	(10,883)	(8,560)	(420)	(147,879)
Net profit							
Other comprehensive income:	*	-	(877)	3,646	-	(598)	2,171
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(877)	3,646	_	(598)	2,171
Transactions with shareholders Acquisition of non							
controlling interests Transfer from reserves	-	-	-		(2)	-	(2)
to retained earnings	-	6	-	*	-	-	6
Balance at 30 June 2015	3,144	(129,145)	(2,886)	(7,237)	(8,562)	(1,018)	(145,704)
Balance at 1 July 2013	3,144	40,299	-	(1,764)	(10,734)	**	30,945
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:	-	-	(2,009)	(8,838)	-	(153)	(11,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	_	(2,009)	(8,838)	-	(153)	(11,000)
Transactions with shareholders Acquisition of							
subsidiary Acquisition of non	-	-	-	-	-	(267)	(267)
controlling interests Dividends paid	-	- (169,450)	-	(281)	2,174 -	-	1,893 (169,450)
Balance at 30 June 2014	3,144	(129,151)	(2,009)	(10,883)	(8,560)	(420)	(147,879)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015	2014
	\$000	\$000
18. (ACCUMULATED LOSSES)/RETAINED EARNINGS		
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings at the beginning of the		
financial year	(11,559)	13,701
Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders	3,804	(25,260)
Transfer from reserves to retained earnings	(6)	
Accumulated losses at the end of the year	(7,761)	(11,559)
Dividends declared and paid by the Company during or since the en (2014: \$169,450,383).	nd of the financial year v	were \$nil
19. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
(a) Reconciliation of net profit after tax to net cash inflow from ope	rating activities	
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	3,306	(25,188)
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation	9,812	7,058
Amortisation	50,391	43,556
Change in fair value of investments	-	(31)
Foreign exchange gain	(15)	(331)
Share of profit from associates	(781)	(434)
Interest expenses capitalised Unwinding discount on deferred acquisition	-	400
Borrowing cost accrual	326	135
Borrowing cost accidal Borrowing cost amortisation	4 202	1,148
Fair value adjustments on acquisition	4,203	17,379
Gain on financial assets held at fair value through profit & loss	(10,333) (3,424)	_
Net cash inflow from operating activities before changes in	(3,424)	
assets and liabilities	53,485	43,292
Acquisition and finance costs paid, expensed through income		
statement		13,875
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Change in trade and other receivables	(17,245)	(4,629)
Change in other assets	591	(977)
Change in trade and other payables	(12,384)	(12,108)
Change in provisions	40 207	(077)

Change in provisions

(b) Reconciliation of Cash Cash and cash equivalents

Change in current and deferred tax balances

Net cash inflow from operating activities

(677)

(10,664)

28,112

27,706

10,307

34,531

31,886

(223)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Objectives

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- · liquidity risk
- market risk

Risk Management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

The Group has established risk management policies that identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and attaches principally to the Group's receivables from customers, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets. The carrying amount of financial assets less any provisions for impairment represents the maximum credit exposure.

Exposure to credit risk

The Group's exposure to credit risk arises predominantly through its cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. Cash and cash equivalent amounts as well as transactions involving derivative financial instruments are all held or maintained by banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings. Trade Receivables are monitored in line with the Group's credit policy. The credit quality of customers is assessed by taking into account their financial position, past experience and other relevant factors. Based on the above process, the Group believes that all unimpaired trade and other receivables are collectible in full.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	2015	2014
	\$000	\$000
Neither past due nor impaired	76,210	47,892
Past due 1 - 30 days	4,578	4,142
Past due 31 - 60 days	1,754	974
Past due over 61 days	2,230	1,954
	84,772	54,962
		

There were no material movements in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves and available committed credit lines combined with continuously monitoring of actual and forecast cashflows on a short, medium and long term basis. See Note 13 for details of the Group's unused facilities at year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

The following are the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments. The amounts include both interest and principal cashflows undiscounted and based on contractual maturity and therefore the totals will differ from those disclosed in the statement of financial position. It is noted that the interest repayments are based on forward interest rates and as such these amounts could vary however it is not expected that they will do so significantly from the amounts stated below.

	Carrying amount \$000	Total \$000	< 1 year \$000	1-2 years \$000	2 – 5 years \$000	> 5 years \$000
	ψυσο	Ψυσο	Ψ000	4000	φφοσ	ΨΟΟΟ
.30 June 2015						
Non-derivative liabilities						
Non interest bearing						
Trade and other payables	78,768	78,768	76,221	1,260	881	406
Interest bearing						
Loans and borrowings	789,603	838,116	59,604	777,931	581	
Total non-derivative liabilities	868,371	916,884	135,825	779,191	1,462	406
Derivative liabilities						
Interest rate hedge	4,123	4,196	2,687	1,509	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	4,123	4,196	2,687	1,509	-	
30 June 2014						
Non-derivative liabilities						
Non interest bearing						
Trade and other payables	66,430	66,430	57,441	5,529	2,769	691
Interest bearing						
Loans and borrowings	635,645	727,774	71,139	68,871	587,764	
Total non-derivative liabilities	702,075	794,204	128,580	74,400	590,533	691
Derivative liabilities						
	2 070	3,784	1,558	1,519	707	
Interest rate hedge	2,870					<u>-</u>
Total derivative liabilities	2,870	3,784	1,558	1,519	707	

The timing impact of the hedge's cashflow on profit or loss is the same as the cashflow timings disclosed above.

The parent Company and a number of the subsidiaries are guarantors to the Group's loans and borrowings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or carrying value of its holdings of financial instruments as at the year end.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and foreign currency bank accounts that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of the Group entities, being the Australian dollar (AUD). The overseas subsidiaries within the Group transact in a different functional currency (Pound Sterling, New Zealand Dollar, South African Rand, Indian Rupee, Euro) and investments in these subsidiaries are not hedged. The effects of any exchange rate movements in respect to the net investment in foreign subsidiaries are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve. Sensitivity testing was performed by increasing foreign exchange rates by 10% (2014: 10%) which would result in an immaterial effect on the profit and loss result but would result in a positive impact of \$1,875,000 (2014: \$4,945,000) to the Group's equity. A decrease of 10% would have an equal and opposite effect.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk attaching specifically to the Group's financial assets and liabilities as well as through the maintenance of paying agent and escrow bank accounts administered on behalf of clients. The Group's primary financial assets impacted by changes in interest rates include cash and cash equivalents. The Group's primary financial liabilities impacted by interest rate movements include loans and borrowings.

In accordance with the Group's policies and the terms of its debt facilities, the Group implemented an interest rate hedging program in July 2013. The hedging program uses floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps and options which have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating to fixed rates, thereby mitigating the effect of changes in floating interest rates on future cashflows. The program aims to hedge the notional value of total floating rate loans and borrowings, net of cash and cash equivalents. Actual levels of hedging are assessed with consideration to economic circumstances prevailing at the time, subject to Board approval.

A sensitivity analysis was performed to assess the impact interest rates have on the Group's statement of financial performance, including the impact of hedging and escrow bank accounts. Sensitivity testing was performed by increasing interest rates by 100 (2014: 100) basis points as at reporting date which would result in an adverse effect on the profit and loss result of \$1,339,000 (2014: \$324,000). A decrease of 100bps would have an equal and opposite effect.

The assumed 100 basis point change was chosen based on historical movements of official exchange rates and analysts forecasts. The method of calculation has not changed from the prior period.

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a capital base so as to provide shareholder and other stakeholder confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of total equity less amounts accumulated in equity in relation to cashflow hedges, dividend reserves and other reserves.

The Group monitors capital using an adjusted net debt to market value ratio, which is adjusted net debt (interest bearing loans less cash) divided by equity after adjusting for the most recent transaction value. The equity adjusted for the most recent transaction value at year end is sufficient to provide confidence that the Group maintains a strong capital base. A key ratio for the Group is net financial indebtedness to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation, (EBITDA). Net debt is calculated as interest bearing liabilities less cash and cash equivalents.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Fair Value of financial instruments

The following table details the Group's fair value amounts of financial instruments categorised by the following levels:

- Level 1: quotes prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
30 June 2015				
Assets	•			
Unlisted investments designated at fair value through profit and loss Listed equity securities designated at fair	-	2,045	29,620	31,665
value through profit and loss	2,762			2,762
_	2,762	2,045	29,620	34,427
Liabilities				
Derivative - Interest rate swap at fair				
value through profit and loss	<u> </u>	4,123	-	4,123
_	pl	4,123	·	4,123
30 June 2014				
Assets				
Derivative – swaption at fair value through profit and loss	-	129	-	129
Unlisted investments	-	1,363	22,554	23,917
Listed equity securities designated at fair value through profit and loss	3,803	-	-	3,803
	3,803	1,492	22,554	27,849
Liabilities				
Derivative - Interest rate swap at fair value through profit and loss	-	2,870	-	2,870
_	<u>-</u>	2,870	_	2,870

There have been no assets transferred between levels during the year (2014: none).

The Level 2 derivatives are valued monthly by the financial institution which the Group entered the contract with. These are valued using a discounted cash flow approach taking into account appropriate rates of discount and credit risk. The unlisted investments are valued based at fair value through profit and loss. These are fair valued based on quoted unit prices.

The Level 3 unlisted investment held by the Group is not listed on any stock exchange nor has a widely observable market price and as such its valuation was determined to be Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued) Fair Value of financial instruments (continued)

Management has assessed the fair value as appropriate based on a valuation performed by an independent valuer, using a discounted cash flow method based on 10 year forecasts, taking into account appropriate adjustments.

	2015	2014
•	\$000	\$000
Opening balance at the beginning of	22.554	22 554
the financial year Purchase	22,554	22,554
Net change in fair value	3,666	-
	3,400	<u>-</u>
Closing balance at the end of the financial year	29,620	22,554

The following table sets out the carrying amount and fair value of those financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value:

	201	5	201	4
Fair value vs carrying amounts	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Designated at fair value through profit and loss				
Interest rate swaption	-	-	129	129
Investments	34,427	34,427	27,720	27,720
Financial Assets not measured at fair value				
Loans and Receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	31,886	31,886	27,706	27,706
Trade and other receivables	84,772	84,772	54,962	54,962
	151,085	151,085	110,517	110,517
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Fair value – hedging instruments				
Interest rate swaps	4,123	4,123	2,870	2,870
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Other Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	78,768	78,768	66,430	66,430
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	789,603	789,603	635,645	635,645
	872,494	872,494	704,945	704,945

The fair values of interest bearing loans and borrowings are not materially different to their carrying amounts since the interest payable on those borrowings is floating at current market rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

21. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

In addition to organic growth, the Group seeks to grow through acquisitions and leverage the existing systems, skillsets and processes to improve client satisfaction and obtain synergies to drive positive returns for shareholders.

(a) Superpartners acquisition

The below tables summarise the consideration transferred, the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date.

	2015
	\$000
Cash consideration	170,000
Less: working capital and net cash adjustments	(25,416)
Cash consideration paid	144,584
Contractual liabilities assumed on acquisition	54,100
Less deferred tax asset recognised on contractual liabilities	(16,230)
Total consideration	182,454
Less fair value of identifiable assets acquired	(62,686)
Goodwill	119,768
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Cash	16,514
Receivables	12,817
Plant and equipment	3,732
Client Lists	64,382
Software	31,380
Deferred tax assets	16,771
Payables	(21,083)
Provisions	(35,183)
Deferred tax liabilities	(26,644)
Net assets	62,686

On 19 December 2014, with economic effect from 31 December 2014, the Group purchased 100% of the share capital in Superpartners Pty Limited. Since acquisition, Superpartners has contributed \$150.7 million of revenue and pre-tax losses of \$14.7 million to the Group's 30 June 2015 results. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2014, management estimates that the consolidated revenue would have increased by \$177.8 million and consolidated profit before tax for the year from the acquisition would be \$19.6 million lower than the profit currently reported in the income statement. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2014 and combined these with statutory results. If other assumptions were used, it would result in a different outcome.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

21. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

(a) Superpartners acquisition (continued)

As part of the acquisition the Group provisionally accounted for \$232.4 million of tax losses. The amounts are currently unrecognised for deferred tax purposes as disclosed in note 4(e). If new information obtained within one year of the acquisition about the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of acquisition identifies adjustments to the above amounts, or any additional provisions that existed at the date of acquisition, then the accounting for the acquisition will be revised.

(b) Other acquisitions

	2015
	\$000
Total consideration paid and unwinding of equity accounting	17,702
Fair value adjustments on joint venture on acquisition	10,333
Deferred consideration payable	4,074
	32,109
Less fair value of net identifiable assets acquired	(13,619)
Goodwill	18,490
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:	
Cash	238
Receivables	1,041
Plant and equipment	200
Client Lists	11,453
Software	975
Brand Name and Intellectual property	3,551
Deferred tax assets	324
Current tax asset	31
Payables	(1,206)
Provisions	(804)
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,184)
Net assets	13,619

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

21. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (continued)

(b) Other acquisitions (continued)

On 2 December 2014, the Group acquired the trade and net assets of D.F. King Limited and accounted for the purchase as a business combination. As disclosed in Note 5, the Group increased its ownership interest in Link Market Services Limited (New Zealand) from 50% to 100% as at 30 June 2015. Since acquisition, D.F. King Limited and Link Market Services Limited (New Zealand) have contributed \$4.4 million of revenue and pre-tax profits of \$0.7 million to the Group's 30 June 2015 results. If the acquisitions had occurred on 1 July 2014, management estimate that the consolidated revenue would have increased by \$11.5 million and consolidated profit before tax for the year from all acquisitions would be \$1.1 million higher than the profit currently reported in the income statement. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisition had occurred on 1 July 2014 and combined these with statutory results. If other assumptions were used, it would result in a different outcome.

22. COMMITMENTS	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments Operating lease rentals are payable as follows:	•	•
Not later than one year	37,854	15,931
Later than one year but not later than five years	115,807	44,814
More than five years	166,750	16,969
·	320,411	77,714
23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		

The Group has granted bank guarantees to the favour of:

AFSL Performance Bond – Westpac/NAB	10,000	10,000
Letter of Credit – ASX	500	500
Letter of Credit – STRATE Limited	950	502
Bank guarantee Westpac	1,000	1,000
Bank guarantee – CBA	287	287
Bank guarantee – Westpac	-	279

Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL) Performance Bond

A Guarantee for \$10m (2014: \$10m) is held with Westpac (formerly held with National Australia Bank (NAB)) on behalf of a subsidiary of the Group, Pacific Custodians Pty Limited, as a requirement of the subsidiary's Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL) requirements (AFSL Performance Bond).

Letter of Credit

The Westpac Banking Corporation ("Westpac") guarantee of \$500,000 to the favour of ASX Settlement and Transfer Corporation Pty Limited covers any liability arising from a subsidiary being a Specialist Settlement Participant.

The ZAR9,000,000 (\$950,000) guarantee in favour of STRATE Limited (2014: ZAR5,000,000 or \$502,000) covers any liability arising from Link Investor Services South Africa (Proprietary) Limited becoming a Central Securities Depository Participant and is provided by Westpac.

Bank guarantee

A guarantee for \$1,000,000 is held in respect of a contractual requirement.

A guarantee for \$287,000 (2014: \$287,000) is held with Commonwealth Bank of Australia Limited ("CBA") on behalf of a subsidiary as a requirement of their lease agreement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
24. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
Audit of the financial statements		
Auditor of the Company	786,168	595,091
Audit related services		
Auditor of the Company	551,908	538,408
Other auditors	1,757,458	833,328
	2,309,366	1,371,736
Other services		
Auditor of the Company	218,880	3,000
	3,314,414	1,969,827

^{&#}x27;Other services' includes accounting work provided during the financial year.

25. PARENT ENTITY DISCLOSURES

As at, and throughout, the financial year ended 30 June 2015 the ultimate parent entity of the Group was Link Administration Holdings Ptv Limited.

Link Administration Floridings 1 ty Linkled.	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Result of parent entity		
Profit for the year	6	101,597
Other comprehensive income	· .	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	6	101,597
Financial position of parent entity at year end		
Current assets	4,794	23
Total assets	137,390	132,374
Current liabilities	170	109
Total liabilities	170	109
Total equity of the parent entity comprising of:		
Contributed equity	202,483	197,535
Share compensation reserve	3,144	3,144
Distributable profits reserve	588	582
Accumulated losses	(68,995)	(68,995)
Total equity	137,220	132,266

Other than those disclosed in Notes 20 and 23, the parent entity has no contingent liabilities, contractual commitments or guarantees as at 30 June 2015 (2014: none).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

26. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Description of the share-based payment arrangements

At 30 June 2015 the Group has the following share-based payment arrangements:

Equity settled share programme

On 12 January 2007, the Group established an equity settled share based payment programme named the Management Performance Share (MPS) plan that entitled senior executives to purchase shares in the Company. The terms and conditions related to the conversion of the MPS to ordinary shares are as follows; all MPS are to be settled by physical delivery of ordinary shares and no early exercise is permitted.

	Grant Date	Number of instruments	Weighted average exercise price	Vesting Conditions	Contractual life of MPS
2014	MPS granted on 12 January 2007		Fully paid	Change in ownership, continued employment (subject to Board	Determined by date of change in ownership or
2015	MPS granted on 9 February 2015	•	Fully paid	discretion) and meeting investment hurdles between grant date and change in ownership date or Board discretion exercised	Board discretion exercised

During the year ended 30 June 2015, there was \$nil (2014: \$nil) impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or the consolidated statement of financial position as the fair value for all MPS has been fully expensed in previous years. All MPS converted to ordinary shares during the year ended 30 June 2015.

27. CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	% Ownership interest consolidated 2015	% Ownership interest consolidated 2014
Link Administration Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Link Infrastructure Services Pty Limited			
(formerly Link Analytics Pty Limited)	Australia	100	100
Link Investor Services Pty Limited	South Africa	88.9	82
Link Market Services Group Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Link Market Services Holdings Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Link Market Services Limited	Australia	100	100
Pacific Custodians Pty Limited	Australia	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

27. CONTROLLED ENTITIES (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)	Country of incorporation	% Ownership interest consolidated	% Ownership interest consolidated
Link MC Consises Dhy Limited	A 4 !!	2015	2014
Link MS Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Link Share Plan Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Link Market Services South Africa (Pty) Limited	South Africa	88.9	82
PNG Registries Pty Limited	Papua New	400	100
Orient Capital Pty Limited	Guinea Australia	100 100	100
Orient Capital Limited Orient Capital Limited	UK	100	100 100
Corporate File Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Open Briefing Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Australian Administration Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
AAS Superannuation Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
aaspire Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Atune Financial Solutions Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Primary Superannuation Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
The Superannuation Clearing House Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Complete Corporate Solutions Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Company Matters Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
The Australian Superannuation Group (WA) Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
City Mail Room Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Link Intime India Private Ltd	India	100	99.9
Link Business Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Link Administration Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Money Solutions Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Link Super Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
PSI Superannuation Management Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Empirics Marketing Pty Limited	Australia	51.3	51.3
FuturePlus Financial Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Link Property Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
FuturePlus Legal Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Accrued Holdings Pty Limited	Australia	51.3	51.3
Synchronised Software Pty Limited	Australia	100	100
Link Market Services (EMEA) Limited	UK	100	100
Link Market Services (Germany) GmbH	Germany	100	100
Registrar Services GmbH	Germany	100	100
ESOP Shop Pty Limited	South Africa	-	57.4
Pacific Custodians (Nominees) (RF) Pty Limited	South Africa	88.9	82
D.F. King Limited	UK	100	-
Link Administration Support Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	-
Superpartners Pty Limited	Australia	100	-
Link Administration Resource Services Pty Limited	Australia	100	-
Link Market Services (New Zealand) Limited	New Zealand	100	50
Pacific Custodians (New Zealand) Limited	New Zealand	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

28. RELATED PARTIES

Key management personnel compensation

The aggregate key management personnel ("KMP") compensation comprised the following:

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	2,557,664	9,599,234
Post-employment benefits	108,317	56,410
Other long term benefits	1,766,327	9,527
	4,432,308	9,665,171

In addition to their salaries, the Group's KMP and selected employees have been issued Management Performance Shares (MPS). All MPS have been fully expensed in a prior period (refer Note 26).

Transactions with associates prior to becoming a subsidiary

The Group provides IT and support services to Link Market Services Limited (NZ) ("Link NZ") on an arm's length basis. The amounts invoiced in the year to 30 June 2015 were \$220,000 (2014: \$412,032) and the outstanding balance as at the year end was \$57,866 (2014: \$17,284). The Group also receives services from Link NZ that enable it to provide registry services to Australian and New Zealand clients. Link NZ invoice the Group for these amounts. The amounts invoiced by Link NZ in the year to 30 June 2015 were \$276,620 (2014: \$277,145) and the outstanding balance as at 30 June 2015 was \$20,283 (2014: \$25,281).

Other related party transactions

The Group from time to time has dealings with entities associated with Pacific Equity Partners Pty Limited, an entity in which three Directors have an interest and which provides advisory services for the benefit of the Investor Funds that are shareholders. All dealings are on commercial, arm's length terms and involve the provision of strategic, acquisition and financing advice, negotiating and arranging services. Fees invoiced during the year were \$76,104 (2014: \$21,308,231), of which none was outstanding at 30 June 2015 (2014: \$11,398).

The Group transacts from time to time with Armor Holdco, Inc. and its subsidiaries ("Armor"), a related party of two Directors. All dealings are on a commercial arm's length terms and involve the provision of corporate markets, administrative, computing and accounting services. Amounts invoiced to Armor during the year were \$229,946 (2014: \$98,812). The balance due from Armor as at 30 June 2015 was \$105,510 (2014 \$98,812). The amounts invoiced by Armor in the year to 30 June 2015 were \$26,622 (2014: \$151,607) and the outstanding balance as at 30 June 2015 was \$6,009 (2014: \$13,271). The Group purchased D. F. King Limited from Armor during the year for \$7.7 million (refer to note 21). As a result of this transaction, the Group owes approximately A\$4.7 million to Armor in deferred consideration and \$594,610 for other costs related to the acquisition.

During 2015, consultancy fees were paid to the following related parties; Macquarie Capital (Australia) Limited \$2,009,446 (2014: \$4,040,350), Intermediate Capital Group plc \$nil (2014: \$2,400,000) and Intermediate Capital Asia Pacific Limited \$nil (2014: \$228,028). The balances outstanding as at 30 June 2015 were nil (2014: \$nil).

The Group provided \$1,758,392 (2014: \$nil) of unsecured loans to members of KMP at 30 June 2015. The loans are interest free and subject to repayment at the time and date on which shares are sold in connection with an exit event.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 June 2015

29. LETTER OF SUPPORT

A letter of support has been provided by Link Administration Holdings Pty Limited to support the net asset position of a subsidiary, Link Administration Pty Limited to ensure it continues to operate as a going concern

30. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the Group invested a further \$4.9 million as part of a tertiary equity raising to maintain its pre-existing ownership interest in Property Exchange Australia Ltd.

Other than the matter described above, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.

Directors Declaration

- 1 In the opinion of the Directors of Link Administration Holdings Pty Limited ('the Company'):
 - (a) the consolidated financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 4 to 46 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the 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. The Directors draw attention to Note 2(a) to the consolidated financial statements, which includes a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

Dated 4 August 2015 at Sydney.

J M McMurtrie

Managing Director

C Blanks Director Danks



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To: the directors of Link Administration Holdings Pty Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2015 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

ndrew Yates

Sydney

4 August 2015



Independent auditor's report to the members of Link Administration Holdings Pty Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Link Administration Holdings Pty Limited (the Company), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, and consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes 1 to 30 comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the Group 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 control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error. In Note 2(a), the directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements of the Group 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. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards, a true and fair view which is consistent with our understanding of the Group's financial position and of its performance.



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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) The financial report of the Group is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
- (b) The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2(a).

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Andrew Yates

Sydney

4 August 2015