



**Audited Financials** 

2014/15 Accounts

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present this report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

The following persons held office of director during the year or since the end of the year;

John Collins Hutchinson John Scott Hutchinson Gregory Denis Quinn Stephen John Norton Kellie Leanne Williams

The directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

The profit of the company for the financial year after providing for income tax amounted to \$25,189,775 (2014: \$17,684,992).

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were contract building.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the entity, the result of those operations, or the state of affairs of the entity in future financial years.

Likely developments in the operations of the entity and the expected results of those operations in future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the entity.

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Dividends paid or declared since the start of the financial year are as follows:

- A fully franked dividend of \$216,801 was paid during the year as recommended in last year's report.
- A fully franked dividend of \$147,701 is recommended for payment for the year ended 30 June 2015.

No options over issued shares or interests in the company were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding at the date of this report.

During the financial year the Company paid an insurance premium totalling \$34,204 in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance. All of this insurance premium related to insurance of Directors of the Company named in this report. The policy does not specify the premium for individual directors and executive officers.

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

# **Auditors' Independence Declaration**

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 3.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001:

Director:

ohn Scott Hutchinson

Director:

Gregory Denis Quinn

Dated this 11th day of September 2015



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# DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY P A GALLAGHER TO THE DIRECTORS OF J HUTCHINSON PTY LTD

As lead auditor of J Hutchinson Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

P A Gallagher

Director

**BDO Audit Pty Ltd** 

Brisbane, 11 September 2015

# STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	This Year \$	Last Year \$
CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENSES BY FUNCTION			
Construction revenue		1,261,162,380	1,352,652,037
Cost of construction		(1,209,829,714)	(1,308,534,411)
Gross profit		51,332,666	44,117,626
Other revenue		14,274,815	9,626,207
Finance costs		(10,782)	(8,541)
Marketing expenses		(1,474,316)	(1,087,051)
Occupancy expenses		(5,144,051)	(4,627,449)
Administration expenses		(9,116,458)	(9,626,093)
Selling expenses		<u></u>	(668,543)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(14,280,453)	(15,023,831)
Profit before income tax expense		35,581,421	22,702,325
Income tax expense	3	(10,391,646)	(5,017,333)
Profit for the year		25,189,775	17,684,992
Other Comprehensive Income: Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Increase (Decrease) in fair value of investments		(216,070)	198,949
Income tax on items of other comprehensive income		64,821	(59,685)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(151,249)	139,264
Total comprehensive income for the year		25,038,526	17,824,256
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company		25,038,526	17,824,256

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

	Note	This Year \$	Last Year \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	192,950,451	165,522,054
Trade and other receivables	6	74,724,429	61,934,393
Inventories	7	52,796,549	75,888,769
Other current assets	8	3,692,435	2,842,188
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		324,163,864	306,187,404
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	6	31,753,032	30,130,800
Financial assets	9	1,136,997	1,407,890
Property, plant and equipment	10	84,559,472	87,866,193
Other non-current assets	8	1,223,514	2,876,543
Inventories	7	-	2,270,668
Deferred tax assets	11	11,904,130	12,024,559
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		130,577,145	136,576,653
TOTAL ASSETS		454,741,009	442,764,057
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	195,870,509	213,903,819
Borrowings	13	188,313	380,776
Tax liabilities	11	15,333,521	4,137,573
Short term provisions	14	1,918,426	1,679,379
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		213,310,769	220,101,547
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	13	2,699,799	2,549,989
Long term provisions	14	1,770,725	1,462,578
Deferred tax liabilities	11	8,944,311	15,525,361
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		13,414,835	19,537,928
TOTAL LIABILITIES		226,725,603	239,639,475
NET ASSETS		228,015,406	203,124,582
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	41,323	41,323
Reserves	16	1,881,199	2,032,448
Retained earnings	17	226,092,884	201,050,811
TOTAL EQUITY		228,015,406	203,124,582

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

		Retained		Revaluation	
	Note	Earnings	<b>Issued Capital</b>	Surplus	Total
		\$	\$	\$\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2013		184,187,869	41,323	1,893,184	186,122,376
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		17,684,992	-	-	17,684,992
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	139,263	139,263
Sub-total		201,872,862	41,323	2,032,448	203,946,633
Dividends paid or provided for	4	(822,051)	-	-	(822,051)
Balance at 30 June 2014		201,050,811	41,323	2,032,448	203,124,582
Balance at 1 July 2014		201,050,811	41,323	2,032,448	203,124,582
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		25,189,775	-	-	25,189,775
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(151,249)	(151,249)
Sub-total		226,240,585	41,323	1,881,199	228,163,107
Dividends paid or provided for	4	(147,701)	_	-	(147,701)
Balance at 30 June 2015		226,092,884	41,323	1,881,199	228,015,406

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts from customers 1,399,532,534 1,490,871,98	
	,988
Payments to suppliers and employees (1,377,697,821) (1,488,257,19	,197)
Dividends received 22,150 2,3	,317
Interest received 9,192,615 7,787,50	,500
Income tax paid (5,591,498) (191,99	,990)
Other Income Received 4,084,757 1,538,90	,900
Net cash provided by/ (used in) operating activities 22 29,542,737 11,751,5	,518
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment 4,995,994 1,030,87	,810
Proceeds from sale of investments 145,189	_
Proceeds from repayment of loans by related parties - 2,900,88	,884
Payments for property, plant and equipment (4,477,726) (3,252,50	,502)
Payments for investments (58,370) (3,12	,128)
Payment of loans to related parties (2,459,972) (5,808,09	,091)
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities (1,854,885) (5,132,02	,027)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from borrowings - 596,67	,619
Repayment of borrowings (42,654)	-
Dividends paid (216,801) (882,07	,073)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities (259,455) (285,45	,454)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held 27,428,397 6,334,03	,037
Cash at beginning of year 165,522,054 159,188,07	•
Cash at end of year 192,950,451 165,522,05	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

## 1 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Basis of Preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for use by the directors and members of the company and are special purpose financial statements. The directors have determined that the company is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements.

J Hutchinson Pty Ltd was incorporated and has its domicile in Australia and is a company limited by shares. The company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. The financial statements are presented in the Australian dollar currency.

#### **Reporting Basis and Conventions**

These financial statements are special purpose financial statements prepared in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. The directors have determined that the company is not a reporting entity.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the following applicable Australian Accounting Standards:

AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements

AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows

AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

AASB 110: Events after the End of the Reporting Period AASB 1048: Interpretation and Application of Standards

The measurement requirements of all applicable Australian Accounting Standards or other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) have been applied in the preparation of this report.

The complete disclosure requirement of above and all other Australian Accounting Standards or other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB have not been applied.

No other applicable Australian Accounting Standards or other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB have been applied.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs unless otherwise stated in the notes.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of this report. Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

#### Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (a) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (b) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

The company and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation.

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the company also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

## Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

## **Comparative Figures**

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year where required by accounting standards or as a result of changes in accounting policy.

#### Revenue

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable. Where it is probable that a loss will arise from a contract, the excess of total costs over revenue is recognised immediately as an expense.

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

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Dividends received from associates are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

Revenue from the rendering of a service is recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customers.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

#### **Financial Assets**

#### Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

### (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at "fair value through profit or loss" when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### (iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### (iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not capable of being classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

#### (v) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### **Impairment**

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

#### Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

## Fair Values

Fair values may be used for financial asset and liability measurement and well as for sundry disclosures.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is based on the presumption that the transaction takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market. The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to, or by, the group.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset at its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset at its highest and best use.

In measuring fair value, the group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

## **Construction Contracts and Work in Progress**

Construction work in progress is valued at cost, plus profit recognised to date less any provision for anticipated future losses. Cost includes both variable and fixed costs relating to specific contracts, and those costs that are attributable to the contract activity in general and that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Construction profits are recognised at the stage of completion basis and measured using the proportion of costs incurred to date as compared to expected actual costs. Where losses are anticipated they are provided for in full.

Construction revenue has been recognised on the basis of the terms of the contract adjusted for any variations or claims available under the contract.

#### Land Held for Sale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, foreign currency movements, borrowing costs and holding costs until development is completed. Borrowing costs, foreign currency movements and holding charges incurred after development are recognised through profit or loss. Profits are only brought to account on the signing of an unconditional contract of sale.

## Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (but not the legal ownership) are transferred to the company, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

## Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost, independent or directors' valuation as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### **Property**

Freehold land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, but at least triennial, directors valuations using information provided by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation and impairment for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to other comprehensive income.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

#### **Plant and Equipment**

Plant, equipment and leasehold improvements are carried at cost less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

### Depreciation

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Buildings: 2.5%

Plant and Equipment: 10 - 50%

### **Investment Property**

Investment property is held to generate long-term returns. Investment property is carried at fair value, determined annually by independent valuers. Changes to fair value are recorded in the income statement as other income.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

## **Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the company that remain unpaid.

Trade payables are recognised at their transaction price. Trade payables are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions recognised represent the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

## Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is recognised through profit or loss.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

## **Employee Benefits**

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

## **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

#### **Key Estimates**

(i) Impairment

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

#### **Key Judgements**

(ii) Impairment of receivables

The company assesses impairment of related party receivables by analysis of debtor assets and liabilities and their ability to repay debt balance when determining recoverability of the balance due at year end.

## New and Revised Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods and which the company has decided not to early adopt. The adoption of the relevant measurement standards in future is not expect to have a material impact on the financial statements in the future.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on the 11th day of September 2015.

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
2	Profit before Income Tax	·	·
	Profit before income tax has been determined after:		
	Expenses		
	Bad and doubtful debts - related parties	-	668,543
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,902,918	6,471,207
	Diminution of investments	99,500	246,000
	Remuneration of auditor:		
	- Audit or review	70,000	81,122
	- Other services	126,265	139,440
		196,265	220,562
	Net loss (profit) on disposal of freehold, plant and equipme	(975,293)	(297,490)
	Revenue and Other Income		
	Interest received	9,192,615	7,787,500
	Rental income	1,472,625	1,444,056

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
3	Income Tax Expense		
	The prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
	Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	35,581,421	22,702,325
	Prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax at 30% (2014: 30%):	10,674,426	6,810,697
	Add: Tax effect of:		
	Other non-deductible items Under (over) provision for income tax in prior years Other non-assessable items	139,422 111,081 (523,954)	122,917 - -
	Carry forward tax losses not capitalised Share of tax group members income tax (loss) profit	(9,329)	(1,925,097) 8,816
	Income tax expense attributable to J Hutchinson Pty Ltd	(282,780) 10,391,646	(1,793,364) 5,017,333
	Tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income:		
	Increase in fair value of investments before tax	(216,070)	198,949
	Tax expense (benefit)	64,821	(59,685)
	Net-of-tax amount	(151,249)	139,264
4	Dividends		
	Dividend Paid (Franked to 100%)	_	605,250
	Proposed Final Dividend (Franked to 100%)	147,701	216,801
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	147,701	822,051
	Balance of franking account at period end adjusted for franking credits arising from payment of provision for income tax and dividends recognised as receivables, franking debits arising from payment of proposed dividends and any credits that may be prevented from		
	distribution in subsequent years.	69,582,742	64,021,391

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
5	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Current		
	Cash on Hand	7,250	7,250
	Cash at Bank	192,843,203	165,423,352
	Imprest Accounts	99,998	91,452
		192,950,451	165,522,054
	Reconciliation of Cash		
	Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	192,950,451	165,522,054
	Cash at end of year as per statement of cash flows	192,950,451	165,522,054
6	Trade and Other Receivables		
	Current		
	Trade Debtors	65,955,520	55,289,770
	Sundry Debtors including tax	6,701,435	5,535,153
		70 050 055	
		72,656,955	60,824,923
	Unsecured Loans at Call	72,000,900	60,824,923
	Unsecured Loans at Call Director Related Parties	-	
		1,947,209 120,265	1,039,041 70,429
	Director Related Parties	1,947,209	1,039,041
	Director Related Parties	1,947,209 120,265	1,039,041 70,429
	Director Related Parties	1,947,209 120,265 2,067,474	1,039,041 70,429 1,109,470
	Director Related Parties Other Loans	1,947,209 120,265 2,067,474	1,039,041 70,429 1,109,470
	Director Related Parties Other Loans  Non-Current	1,947,209 120,265 2,067,474	1,039,041 70,429 1,109,470
	Director Related Parties Other Loans  Non-Current Unsecured Loans	1,947,209 120,265 2,067,474 74,724,429	1,039,041 70,429 1,109,470 61,934,393

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
7	Inventories		
	Current		
	Project expenditure including profit recognised to date	2,683,467,378	3,009,155,379
	Progress Billings	(2,630,670,829)	(2,933,266,610)
		52,796,549	75,888,769
	Non-Current		
	At Cost	-	2,270,668
8	Other Assets		
	Current		
	Prepayments	3,692,435	2,842,188
	Non-Current		
	Prepayments	1,223,514	2,876,543
9	Financial Assets		
	Non-Current		
	Investments in Trusts	398,267	453,000
	Shares in Associated Companies - at cost	63	153
	Shares in Listed Companies - at fair value	738,664	954,734
	Shares in Subsidiaries - at cost	3	3
		1,136,997	1,407,890
	Controlled Entities		

### **Controlled Entities**

Name of Entity
HB Catering Pty Ltd
Country of Formation or Incorporation
Australia
Percentage Owned
100% (2014: 100%)

Name of Entity
Trey Developments Pty Ltd
Country of Formation or Incorporation
Australia
Percentage Owned
100% (2014: 100%)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
10	Property, Plant and Equipment		
	Land and Buildings		
	Freehold Land and Buildings:		
	Land and Buildings - at directors' valuation 2013	60,874,281	61,476,462
	Accumulated Depreciation	(1,743,308)	(887,235)
		59,130,973	60,589,227
	Leasehold Land and Buildings:		***************************************
	Land and Buildings - at cost	285,670	285,670
	Accumulated Depreciation	(114,266)	(99,983)
	·	171,404	185,687
	Total Land and Buildings	59,302,377	60,774,914
	Plant and Equipment - at cost	53,771,336	51,684,754
	Accumulated Depreciation	(34,547,315)	(31,445,405)
		19,224,021	20,239,349
	Office Furniture and Equipment - at cost	8,528,361	8,278,681
	Accumulated Depreciation	(4,632,051)	(3,891,907)
		3,896,310	4,386,774
	Motor Vehicles - at cost	8,990,272	9,559,969
	Accumulated Depreciation	(6,853,508)	(7,094,813)
		2,136,764	2,465,156
	Total Plant and Equipment	25,257,095	27,091,279
	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	84,559,472	87,866,193

The basis of the valuation of land and buildings is fair value, being the amounts for which the assets could be exchanged between willing parties in an arms length transaction, based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition. The land and buildings were last revalued on 30 June 2013 based on information provided by external independent valuers.

	This Year \$	Last Year \$
Movement in Property, Plant & Equipment		
Land & Buildings		
Balance at beginning of year	60,774,914	61,244,970
Additions	3,098,228	431,462
Disposals	(3,667,843)	, _
Depreciation Expense	(902,922)	(901,518)
Balance at end of the period	59,302,377	60,774,914
Plant & Equipment		
Balance at beginning of year	20,239,349	22,949,346
Additions	2,721,891	1,809,943
Disposals	(319,733)	(583,367
Depreciation Expense	(3,417,486)	(3,936,573)
Balance at end of the period	19,224,021	20,239,349
Office Furniture & Equipment		
Balance at beginning of year	4,386,774	4,445,685
Additions	432,758	890,215
Disposals	(6,271)	(98,382)
Depreciation Expense	(916,951)	(850,744)
Balance at end of the period	3,896,310	4,386,774
Motor Vehicles		
Balance at beginning of year	2,465,156	3,178,217
Additions	495,530	120,899
Disposals	(158,351)	(51,572)
Depreciation Expense	(665,571)	(782,388)
Balance at end of the period	2,136,764	2,465,156

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
11	Tax		
	Assets		
	Deferred tax assets comprise:		
	Deferred Tax Asset	11,904,130	12,024,559
	Liabilities		
	Current		
	Provision for Income Tax	15,333,521	4,137,573
	Non-current		
	Deferred tax liability comprises:		
	Deferred Tax Liability	8,944,311	15,525,361
12	Trade and Other Payables		
	Current		
	Trade Creditors	149,877,118	169,184,002
	Subcontractors Retentions	37,071,385	33,319,116
	Other Creditors	1,995,887	4,634,823
	Provision for Holiday Pay	6,926,119	6,765,878
	, ,	195,870,509	213,903,819
13	Borrowings		
	Current - Unsecured		
	Director Related Parties	188,313	380,776
		188,313	380,776
	Non-Current - Unsecured		
	Director Related Parties	2,699,799	2,549,839
	Other		150
		2,699,799	2,549,989

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

***************************************		This Year \$	Last Year \$
14	Provisions		
	Current		
	Provision for Dividend	147,701	216,801
	Provision for Long Service Leave	1,770,725	1,462,578
		1,918,426	1,679,379
	Non-Current		
	Provision for Long Service Leave	1,770,725	1,462,578
	Aggregate employment benefit liabilty	10,467,568	9,691,034
	Number of employees at period end	1,087	1,094
15	Issued Capital		
	41,253 Ordinary Shares fully paid	41,253	41,253
	10 "A" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "B" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "C" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "D" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "E" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "F" Class Shares fully paid	10	10
	10 "G" Class Shares fully paid	10_	10
		41,323	41,323

The company has authorised capital amounting to 41,323 shares of no par value.

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held.

At the shareholders meetings each ordinary share is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, otherwise each shareholder has one vote on a show of hands.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
16	Reserves		
	Revaluation Surplus		
	The revaluation surplus records revaluations of non-current assets. Under certain circumstances dividends can be declared from the reserve.		
	Movement in Revaluation Surplus		
	Balance at beginning of year	2,032,448	1,893,184
	Investments revalued to fair value	(151,249)	139,264
	Balance at end of the period	1,881,199	2,032,448
17	Retained Earnings		
	Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial		
	year	201,050,810	184,187,870
	Net profit attributable to members of the company	25,189,775	17,684,992
	Dividends provided for or paid	(147,701)	(822,051
	Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	226,092,884	201,050,811
18	Standby Arrangements and Credit Facilities		
	The Company has access to:		
	Bank Guarantee Facility	100,000,000	100,000,000
	Bank Guarantees Issued	(80,535,647)	(84,498,579)
	Amount of facility available	19,464,353	15,501,421
	Insurance Bond Facility	100,000,000	100,000,000
	Insurance Bonds Issued	(52,848,802)	(44,946,206)
	Amount of facility available	47,151,198	55,053,794
	This joint facility of the company and J Scott Builders (Qld) Pty Ltd is secured by registered mortgage over the freehold land and buildings of the company and the related company J Scott Builders (Qld) Pty Ltd together with fixed and floating charges over the assets and undertakings of both companies		

assets and undertakings of both companies.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	This Year \$	Last Year \$
Capital and Leasing Commitments		
Operating Lease Commitments		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but		
·		
Not later than 12 months	2,696,391	3,821,911
Between 12 months and five years	2,864,631	4,589,595
Greater than five years	149,164	309,766
	5,710,185	8,721,272
	Operating Lease Commitments  Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:  Payable - minimum lease payments  Not later than 12 months  Between 12 months and five years	Capital and Leasing Commitments  Operating Lease Commitments  Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements:  Payable - minimum lease payments  Not later than 12 months  Between 12 months and five years  Greater than five years  \$\$\$\$ \$\$\$ \$

Property leases are payable monthly in advance and may be increased based upon movements in the CPI but is dependent upon the individual terms of the leases.

## 20 Events After the Reporting Period

No matter or circumstances have arisen since 30 June 2015 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the result of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

# 21 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at the reporting date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

		This Year \$	Last Year \$
22	Cash Flow Information		
	Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to profit after income tax		
	Operating profit (loss) after income tax	25,189,775	17,684,992
	Non-cash flows in profit:		
	Profit on sale of non-current assets	(1,301,138)	(403,999)
	Loss on sale of non-current assets	325,845	106,509
	Bad debts provided or written off	-	668,543
	Depreciation	5,902,918	6,471,207
	Revaluation of investments	99,500	246,000
	Increase (Decrease) in income taxes payable	11,195,948	4,137,573
	Increase (Decrease) in deferred taxes payable	64,821	(59,685)
	Changes in assets and liabilities		
	(Increase) Decrease in inventories	23,092,220	(18,583,928)
	(Increase) Decrease in current receivables	(11,952,296)	21,270,062
	(Increase) Decrease in deferred tax receivables	120,429	206,019
	(Increase) Decrease in other assets	802,782	1,447,463
	Increase (Decrease) in trade creditors and other		
	payables	(18,193,551)	(22,081,260)
	Increase (Decrease) in provisions	776,534	100,586
	Increase (Decrease) in deferred tax payables	(6,581,050)	541,436
		29,542,737	11,751,518

# 23 Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

J Hutchinson Pty Ltd

584 Milton Road, Toowong Queensland 4066

The principal place of business is:

584 Milton Road, Toowong Queensland 4066

#### DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors have determined that the company is not a reporting entity and that this special purpose financial report should be prepared in accordance with the accounting policies outlined in Note 1 to the financial statements.

The directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 27 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001:
  - (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards as described in Note 1 to the financial statements; and
  - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.
- 2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debt as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Director:

Director:

John Scott Hutchinson

Gregory Denis Quinn

Dated this 11th day of September 2015



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of J Hutchinson Pty Ltd

## Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report, being a special purpose financial report of J Hutchinson Pty Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

## 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 and have determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members.

The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 company'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 company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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



## Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of J Hutchinson Pty Ltd, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

### Opinion

In our opinion the financial report of J Hutchinson Pty Ltd is in accordance with the *Corporations Act* 2001, including:

- (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards to the extent described in Note 1 and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*

### Basis of accounting

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the *Corporations Act 2001*. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

**BDO Audit Pty Ltd** 

P A Gallagher

Director

Brisbane, 11 September 2015