Annual Report

LandMark White Limited and its Controlled Entities For the year ended 30 June 2013

ABN 50 102 320 329





Brad Piltz Chief Executive Officer



Stuart Gregory Chairman

ANNUAL REVIEW 2013

Financial Results for 2012 - 13

LandMark White Limited (ASX:LMW) announces its audited financial results for the full year to 30 June 2013. Profit Before Tax from continuing operations was \$1,069k. Profit After Tax was \$724k. This represented 2.6 cents per share. This reflected a 46% increase on last year's Net Profit After Tax.

Revenue

Revenue from continuing operations of \$19,638k was \$1,064k lower than the previous year of \$20,702k. The reduction reflected the franchising of the Sydney Commercial operations from 1 February 2013. As announced at the time it was anticipated that this would result in lower top line revenues as valuation fee revenues would be replaced by lower licence fees but an improved overall result. Revenues from Residential property valuations continued to increase whilst Commercial property valuation revenues continued to experience tough market conditions.

Outlook

Although the property market continues to be challenging, there are positive indications suggesting that profits for 2013-14 will show significant improvement over 2012-13.

Dividends

The Board has declared a final fully franked dividend of 2.25 cents per share payable on 2 October 2013. This brings the total dividend for the year to 3.25 cents per share, which is an increase of 0.25 cents per share over last year. LandMark White has continued to maintain a consistent level of fully franked dividends since listing in 2003. The increase in dividend reflects the Board's confidence in expected improved performance in 2013-14.

Cash at Bank

Throughout the year LandMark White continued to have strong cash balances and had cash funds of \$1.6m at 30 June 2013.

Debt Free

Despite the continued difficult trading conditions LandMark White Limited remains debt free.

ANNUAL REVIEW 2013 (continued)

The following is a summary of the financial results for the year ended 30 June 2013 (previous corresponding period 30 June 2012).

	Year ended 30 June 2013 \$000s	Year ended 30 June 2012 \$000s	Increase/ (Decrease) \$000s	% Change
Revenue from Continuing Operations	19,638	20,702	(1,064)	Down 5.1%
Profit before tax from continuing operations	1,069	837	232	Up 27.7%
Income tax expense	345	306	39	Up 12.7%
Net Profit after tax from continuing operations	724	531	193	Up 36.3%
Net (loss) from discontinued operations	-	(35)	35	
Net Profit attributable to members	724	496	228	Up 46.0%

We would like to thank our management team and staff for their continued hard work and commitment to LMW Group.

Stuart Gregory Chairman

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Brad Piltz Chief Executive Officer

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

The Directors present their report together with the financial report of the Consolidated Entity, being LandMark White Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities, for the year ended 30 June 2013 and the auditor's report thereon.

DIRECTORS

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

Mr Stuart C Gregory – appointed 9 October 2003

Chairman, Independent Non-Executive Director, member audit committee and remuneration committee

Stuart is a non-executive director of the board and until 30 June 2005 was Chief Executive Officer of McCullough Robertson, a Brisbane based law firm. Stuart held that position for 12 years. He has extensive experience in dealing with the broad range of issues unique to professional service organisations. Stuart is a Certified Practicing Accountant and member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors who, during his career, has gained experience in financial services, investment banking, manufacturing and agribusiness. He is a director of Australian Food & Fibre Limited, Brisbane Housing Company Limited and Sugar Terminals Limited.

Mr Glen J White – appointed 26 September 2002

Non-Executive Director, member audit committee and remuneration committee

The co-founder of LandMark White's practice, Glen was a registered valuer with over 40 years extensive experience in the real estate industry throughout Queensland and New South Wales. Working in both the public and private sectors, Glen commenced his valuation career in 1968 and gained experience with the Queensland Lands Department, National Mutual Life Association and with a private valuation firm before working in the Queensland practice that has become LandMark White since the 1980s. Previously a fellow of the Australian Property Institute now retired.

Mr Bradley J Piltz – appointed 26 September 2002

Executive Director (Chief Executive Officer)

Brad has been involved in financial and property markets since 1975 and was co-founder of LandMark White. In addition to extensive experience with the Commonwealth Bank, Brad has acted for major corporations and government instrumentalities providing advice from portfolio analysis to property acquisition, disposal and tenancy requirements. Brad specialises in cash flow and management sensitive properties such as hotels, international and domestic tourism, hospitality and retail centres. Brad has acted in court as an expert witness; is highly experienced in rental determinations; prepared educational valuation materials; lectured in valuation; and appeared on Sydney radio and television providing property market commentary. He is a fellow of the Australian Property Institute, a senior associate of the Financial Services Institute of Australia and a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Frank Hardiman – appointed 16 March 2011

Frank is also Chief Financial Officer of the LandMark White group a position he was appointed to on 28 February 2011. Prior to joining LandMark White he was Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary of publicly listed Konekt Limited for 2 years and prior to that Chief Financial Officer for 16 years of the publicly listed PPK Group Limited (formerly Plaspak Group Limited) and is a Fellow of CPA Australia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

DIRECTORS MEETINGS

The number of directors' meetings and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

Director	Board Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings		Remuneration Committee Meetings	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Mr G White	9	9	2	2	1	1
Mr B Piltz	9	9	-	-	-	-
Mr S Gregory	9	9	2	2	1	1

COMPANY PARTICULARS

LandMark White Limited is incorporated in Australia. The address of the registered office is: Level 15, 55 Clarence Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

In developing LandMark White's corporate governance policies, the board has been guided by the 'Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations' published by the ASX Corporate Governance Council. This statement outlines the main corporate governance practices in place throughout the financial year, and the extent to which LandMark White follows the Best Practice Recommendation. Where the Company has not followed a recommendation, the recommendation is identified and the reasons are given for not following it.

Role of the Board

The board's primary role is the protection and enhancement of long-term shareholder value. The board is comprised of one independent and two non-independent directors.

To fulfil this role, the board is responsible for the overall corporate governance of the Consolidated Entity including formulating its strategic direction, approving and monitoring capital expenditure, setting remuneration, appointing, removing and creating succession policies for directors and senior executives, establishing and monitoring the achievement of management's goals and ensuring the integrity of internal controls, management information and risk management systems. It is also responsible for approving and monitoring financial and other reporting. Details of the board's charter are located on the Company's website.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The board has delegated responsibility for operation and administration of the Company to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and senior executives. Responsibilities are delineated by formal authority delegations. The performance of senior executives is reviewed annually by the CEO. The performance of the CEO is reviewed annually by the Chairman.

Board processes

To assist in the execution of its responsibilities, the board has established an Audit and Risk Management Committee and a Remuneration Committee. The committees have a written mandate and operating procedures, which are reviewed on a regular basis.

The board has elected not to establish a Nominations Committee (Best Practice Recommendation 2.4 as set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council) on the basis that it is only a relatively small board and the board is able to efficiently carry out the functions that would otherwise be delegated to the Nominations Committee. The conditions of the appointments of non-executive directors are set in a letter of appointment including expectations of attendance at board meetings, appointments to other boards, procedures for dealing with conflicts of interest and availability of independent professional advice.

The full board currently holds at least six scheduled meetings each year including a strategy meeting. Extraordinary meetings are held at such other times as may be necessary to address any specific significant matters that may arise.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued) Board processes (continued)

The agenda for meetings is prepared in conjunction with the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Company Secretary. Standing items include the Chief Executive Officer's report, financial reports, strategic matters, governance and compliance. Submissions are circulated in advance.

Director and executive education

The Consolidated Entity has a process to inform new directors about the nature of the business, current issues, the corporate strategy and the expectations of the Consolidated Entity concerning performance of directors. Directors also have the opportunity to visit Consolidated Entity facilities and meet with management to gain a better understanding of business operations.

The Consolidated Entity also has a process to educate new senior executives upon taking such positions. The induction process includes reviewing the Consolidated Entity's structure, strategy, operations, financial position and risk management policies. It also familiarises the individual with the respective rights, duties, responsibilities and roles of the individual and the Board.

Independent professional advice and access to company information

Each director has the right of access to all relevant company information and to the Company's executives and, subject to prior consultation with the Chairman, may seek independent professional advice from a suitably qualified advisor at the Consolidated Entity's expense. The director must consult with an advisor suitably qualified in the relevant field, and obtain the Chairman's approval of the fee payable for the advice before proceeding with the consultation. A copy of the advice received by the director is made available to all other members of the board.

Composition of the Board

The names of directors of the Consolidated Entity in office at any time during or since the end of the financial year are set out in the Directors' report on page 4.

The composition of the board is determined using the following principles:

- a minimum of three directors, with a broad range of expertise, a majority of directors having extensive knowledge of the Consolidated Entity's industry, and those who do not, have extensive expertise in significant aspects of auditing and financial reporting or operational and financial management of a professional services organisation
- a majority of independent directors

The current composition of the board no longer meets the second of these two principles. At the present time the decision to refocus on the core valuation business has made this requirement not cost effective given the size of the organization.

The Chairman of the board of directors is Mr Stuart Gregory who is non-executive and independent. ASX Best Practice Recommendation 2.2 is that the Chairperson of the board should be independent. Appropriate conflict of interest policies are in place to ensure material personal interests are disclosed. At the date of this report the board is not comprised of a majority of independent directors. However given the size of the Board, the Company believes the appointment of a non-executive chairman is sufficient to ensure adequate corporate governance.

An independent director is a director who is not a member of management, known as a non-executive director, and who:

holds less than 5% of the voting shares of the Company and is not an officer of, or otherwise associated, directly or indirectly, with a shareholder of more than 5% of the voting shares of the Company

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued) Composition of the Board (continued)

- has not within the last three years been employed in an executive capacity by the Company or another group member, or been a director after ceasing to hold any such employment
- within the last three years has not been a principal or employee of a material* professional advisor or a material* consultant to the Company or another group member
- is not a material* supplier or client of the Company or another group member, or an officer of or otherwise associated, directly or indirectly, with a material* supplier or client
- has no material* contractual relationship with the Company or another group member other than as a director of the Company
- is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to materially* interfere with the director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company.
- * the board considers, 'material', in this context, to be where any director-related business relationship has represented or is likely in future to represent the lesser of at least 10% of the relevant segment's or the director-related business's revenue. The board considered the nature of the relevant industries' competition, and the size and nature of each director related business relationship, in arriving at this threshold.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has a documented charter, approved by the board. All members should be independent non-executive directors. The Chairman of the Audit Committee should not be the Chairman of the board. The committee advises on the establishment and maintenance of a framework of internal control and appropriate ethical standards for the management of the Consolidated Entity. Given the reduction in size of the Board it is no longer possible to meet either of these criteria.

The members of the Audit Committee during the year were:

- Mr Stuart Gregory, B. Comm (Hons) FCPA (Chairman) Independent Non-Executive
- Mr Glen White Non-Independent appointed 4 August 2011

The Audit Committee only comprised two members, which is not in line with the Best Practice Recommendation 4.3 set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council. Due to the size of the Company and the number of non-executive directors it is currently not possible to comply with Recommendation 4.3. The external auditors, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are invited to Audit Committee meetings at the discretion of the committee. The committee met 2 times during the year and attendance is recorded on page 5 of this report. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer declared in writing to the board that the Consolidated Entity's financial reports for the year ended 30 June 2013 present a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the Consolidated Entity's financial condition and operational results and are in accordance with relevant accounting standards. This statement is required annually and is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the board.

The Audit Committee's charter is available on the Company's website. Information on procedures for the selection and appointment of the external auditor and for the rotation of external audit engagement partners is on the Company's website.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued) Audit Committee (continued)

The responsibilities of the Audit Committee include reporting to the board on:

- reviewing the annual and half year financial reports and other financial information distributed externally. This includes approving new accounting policies to ensure compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and generally accepted accounting principles, and assessing whether the financial information is adequate for shareholder needs
- assessing management processes supporting external reporting
- assessing corporate risk assessment processes
- assessing whether non-audit services provided by the external auditor are consistent with maintaining the external auditor's independence. The external auditor provides an annual declaration of independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for professional Accountants
- reviewing the nomination and performance of the external auditor
- establishing procedures for selecting, appointing, and if necessary, removing the external auditor
- assessing the adequacy of internal control framework and the Consolidated Entity's code of ethical standards
- monitoring the procedures to ensure compliance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX Listing Rules and all other regulatory requirements
- addressing any matters outstanding with auditors, Australian Taxation Office, Australian Securities and Investments Commission, ASX and financial institutions.

The Audit Committee reviews the performance of the external auditors on an annual basis and normally meets with them during the year to;

- discuss the external audit plans, identifying any significant changes in structure, operations, and internal controls or accounting policies likely to impact the financial statements and to review the fees proposed for the audit work to be performed;
- review the half-year and preliminary final report prior to lodgement with the ASX, and any significant adjustments required as a result of the auditor's findings, and to recommend board approval of these documents, prior to announcement of results;
- finalise half-year and annual reporting to:
 - review the results and findings of the auditor, the adequacy of accounting and financial controls, and to monitor the implementation of any recommendations made;
 - review the draft financial report and recommend board approval of the financial report;
- as required, to organise, review and report on any special reviews or investigations deemed necessary by the board.

Risk Management

Oversight of the risk management system

Management has established and implemented a fully comprehensive formal Risk Management System for assessing, monitoring and managing operational, financial reporting and compliance risks for the Consolidated Entity. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer declare annually, in writing to the board, that the financial reporting risk management and associated compliance and controls have been assessed and found to be operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

Risk management and compliance and control

The board is responsible for the overall internal control framework, but recognises that no cost effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued) Risk Management (continued)

Comprehensive practices have been established to ensure:

- capital expenditure and revenue commitments above a certain size obtain prior board approval
- occupational health and safety standards and management systems are monitored and reviewed to achieve high standards of performance and compliance with regulations
- business transactions are properly authorised and executed
- financial reporting accuracy and compliance with the financial reporting regulatory framework (see below)
- environmental regulation compliance (see below)

Financial reporting

Monthly actual results are reported against budgets approved by the directors and revised forecasts for the year are prepared regularly.

Environmental regulation

The Consolidated Entity's operations are not subject to any significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth or State legislation.

Ethical Standards

All directors, managers and employees are expected to observe the highest standards of corporate and individual integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Consolidated Entity. Every employee has a nominated supervisor to whom they may refer any issues arising from their employment. The board reviews the Directors' Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct for Transactions in securities regularly and processes are in place to promote and communicate these policies. A formal code of conduct for employees has been given to all Directors and Employees.

Conflict of interest

Directors must keep the board advised, on an ongoing basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the Consolidated Entity.

Where the board believes that a significant conflict exists for a director on a board matter, the director concerned does not receive the relevant board papers and is not present at the meeting whilst the item is considered. Details of director related entity transactions with the Consolidated Entity are set out in Note 28 to the financial statements.

Trading in general company securities by directors and employees

The Consolidated Entity has a share trading policy which has been disclosed to the ASX and which has been published on the company website. The key elements of the Code of Conduct for Transactions in Company Securities by Directors and Employees are:

- identification of those restricted from trading directors and all staff may acquire shares in the Company, but are prohibited from dealing in Company shares;
 - during the five week period preceding the announcement of half-year and annual results to the Australian Stock Exchange ("ASX");
 - whilst in possession of price sensitive information not yet released to the market;
- requiring details to be provided of intended trading in the Company's shares and approval to be given;
- details may be required to be provided of the subsequent confirmation of the trade;

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LANDMARK WHITE LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN 50 102 320 329

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued) Risk Management (continued)

 identification of processes for unusual circumstances where discretion may be exercised in cases such as financial hardship.

Diversity policy

The company has a diversity policy which has been published on the Consolidated Entity's website. Whilst the Consolidated Entity would prefer its workforce to reflect the diversity of our population, as a microcap professional service organisation, it is limited to recruiting from the available talent pool. In our specialist area of property valuation and advisory services, this pool of qualified candidates does not currently reflect significant gender or other diversity. Until it does, setting a measurable diversity objective would not be meaningful or effective for the company.

Communication with shareholders

The board provides shareholders with information using a comprehensive Continuous Disclosure Policy which includes identifying matters on a timely basis that may have a material effect on the price of the Company's securities, ensuring the matters are factual and expressed in a clear and factual way, notifying the ASX, posting them on the Company's website, and issuing media releases. The Chief Executive Officer and Company Secretary are accountable for ensuring adherence to the Continuous Disclosure Policy.

Consistent with the Continuous Disclosure Policy, LandMark White is committed to communicating with shareholders in an effective and timely manner, so as to provide them with ready access to information relating to LandMark White. LandMark White maintains an extensive website (<u>www.lmw.com.au</u>).

Shareholders are encouraged to attend and participate in general meetings of the Company. Shareholders are provided with details of any proposed meetings well in advance of the relevant dates. The external auditor will attend any Annual General Meeting and be available to answer questions from shareholders about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

REMUNERATION REPORT- AUDITED

Remuneration Committee

The role of the Remuneration Committee is to ensure that the remuneration policies and outcomes achieve an appropriate balance between the interests of LandMark White shareholders and rewarding and motivating executives and employees in order to achieve their long term commitment to the Consolidated Entity. The committee meets as required.

The members of the Remuneration Committee during the year were:

- Mr Glen White (Chairman) Non-independent and non-executive
- Mr Stuart Gregory Independent and non-executive

Remuneration policies

Remuneration levels are competitively set to attract and retain appropriately qualified and experienced directors and senior executives. Remuneration packages of executives and the Chief Executive Officer include a mix of fixed remuneration and performance-based remuneration. The executive remuneration structures set out below are designed to attract suitably qualified candidates, and to effect the broader outcome of increasing the Consolidated Entity's net profit attributable to members of the parent entity.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013 REMUNERATION REPORT- AUDITED (continued) Remuneration policies (continued)

The remuneration of the Consolidated Entity's senior executives includes a mix of fixed and performance based incentives. The fixed component consists of base remuneration, allowances and superannuation. The performance based component is a cash bonus based on a share of a fixed percentage of the level of profit of the executives' operational division. The performance-based component of the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer is based on a fixed percentage of the increase in the level of profit after tax of the consolidated group. The board considers that the performance-linked incentive is appropriate as it directly aligns the individuals reward with the consolidated entity's performance.

The terms of remuneration are designed to align senior management compensation with the interests of shareholders by including performance related bonuses. These payments are linked to the achievement of individual and company objectives which are relevant to meeting LandMark White's overall goals.

The board considers that the above performance-linked remuneration structure is generating the desired outcome even in the very difficult trading conditions that have been experienced during the past twelve months due to the continuing effects of the global economic crisis.

In considering the Consolidated Entity's performance the board has regard to the following indices in respect of the current financial year and previous years.

	2013 \$000s	2012 \$000s	2011 \$000s	2010 \$000s	2009 \$000s
Services revenue	19,638	20,702	22,219	22,377	23,563
Net profit/(loss) to equity holders of					
the company	724	482	462	955	(635)
Dividends declared					. ,
(per share)	\$0.0325	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.035	\$0.02
Share price at the end of the period	\$0.30	\$0.29	\$0.30	\$0.35	\$0.26
Change in share price	\$0.01	(\$0.01)	(\$0.05)	\$0.09	(\$0.36)

Remuneration and other terms of employment for the executive directors and senior management are formalised in service contracts. Senior management contracts are for an unlimited period but are capable of termination on 3 months notice, or by making payment equal to 3 months pay in lieu of notice. Mr Bradley Piltz, Chief Executive Officer, has a contract for an unlimited period which may be terminated with 24 months notice, or by making payment equal to 24 months pay in lieu of notice.

Non-executive directors are paid an annual fee for their service on the board and committees which is determined by the Remuneration Committee. Total remuneration for all non-executive directors is not to exceed \$400,000 per annum. The non-executive directors' total fees for the year were \$109,500. These fees include statutory superannuation. Non-executive directors do not receive bonuses nor are they currently entitled to be issued with options on securities in the Consolidated Entity. Non-executive directors do not receive any retirement benefits other than statutory superannuation payments.

The Consolidated Entity has a policy that prohibits those that are granted share-based payments as part of their remuneration from being compensated for changes in value of the underlying securities.

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LANDMARK WHITE LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN 50 102 320 329

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

REMUNERATION REPORT- AUDITED (continued)

Directors' and senior executive officers' remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each major element of the remuneration of each Director of the Company and the Consolidated Entity's senior executives and each of the key management personnel are:

			Short tern	n	Post- employment	Long term benefits			
Directors	Year	Salary and fees \$	Bonus (b) \$	Movement in annual leave provision \$	Superannuation benefits \$	Movement in long service leave provision \$	Total \$	Proportion of remuneration performance related (%)	Value of options as proportion of remuneration (%)
<i>Non-executive</i> Mr G White	2013	45,641	-	-	23,359	-	69,000	-	-
Mr S Gregory – Chairman	2013	37,156	-	-	3,344	-	40,500	-	-
<i>Executive</i> Mr B Piltz – CEO	2013	245,152	-	-	24,848	4,767	274,767	-	-
<i>The Company</i> Mr G Coonan - Chief Operating Officer resigned 12/10/12	2013	43,867	49,196	913	8,726	(28,045)	74,657	65.9 %	-
Mr Frank Hardiman - Chief Financial Officer	2013	125,011	-	6,727	24,989	265	156,992	-	-

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

REMUNERATION REPORT- AUDITED (continued) Directors' and senior executive officers' remuneration (continued)

			Short term	1	Post- employment	Long term benefits Movement			
Directors	Year	Salary and fees \$	Bonus (b) \$	Movement in annual leave provision \$	Superannuation benefits \$	in long service leave provision \$	Total \$	Proportion of remuneration performance related (%)	Value of options as proportion of remuneration (%)
Non-executive									
Mr G White – Resigned as Chairman 12 July 2011	2012	28,250	-	-	40,750	-	69,000	-	-
Mr S Gregory – Appointed Chairman 12 July 2011	2012	35,788	-	-	3,220	-	39,008	-	-
Mr D Hobart – Resigned 12 July 2011	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr A Meakin – Resigned 12 July 2011	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Executive</i> Mr B Piltz – CEO	2012	222,273	-	-	47,728	9,494	279,495	-	-
The Company									
Mr G Coonan - Chief	2012	166,028	43,707	3,449	17,904	3,621	234,709	18.6%	-
Operating Officer Mr Frank Hardiman - Chief Financial Officer	2012	102,813	-	7,335	47,185	-	157,333	-	-

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

REMUNERATION REPORT- AUDITED (continued) Directors' and senior executive officers' remuneration (continued) Notes in relation to the table of directors' and executives officers' remuneration

(a) Analysis of options included in remuneration

There were no options issued during the year and there were no options outstanding at 30 June 2013.

(b) Analysis of bonuses included in remuneration

Details of the vesting profile of short-term incentive cash bonuses awarded as remuneration to each director of the Company and the Consolidated Entity's senior executive who received short term incentive bonuses is detailed below:

		Short term incentive bonus				
	Grant date	Included in remuneration \$	% vested in year	% forfeited in year		
Executives <i>Consolidated</i> Mr Glen Coonan	22 September 2012	49,196	100%	-		

Amounts included in remuneration for the financial year represents the amount that vested in the financial year based on achievement of personal goals and satisfaction of specified performance criteria. No amounts vest in future financial years in respect of the short-term incentive bonus schemes for the 2013 financial year.

No short term incentive cash bonus was awarded to the CEO for the 2013 year, as the performance conditions applicable to his short term incentive scheme were not met.

(c) Analysis of other remuneration

Analysis of share based payments granted as remuneration

During the year, no options have been granted as remuneration to directors of the Company, and no options were issued to the Company's or Consolidated Entity's senior executives.

Option Plan - Share Based Payments

The directors at their discretion allocate share options that entitle key management personnel and senior employees to purchase shares in the entity. The terms of the options including vesting conditions and performance criteria vary depending upon the incentive arrangements appropriate for key management personnel and senior staff.

During the year, no options over ordinary shares in LandMark White Limited have been granted to a Company director or the Company's or Consolidated Entity's senior executives as part of their remuneration and no options have been exercised, by company directors or company or Consolidate Entity executives. There are no options on issue at the date of this report.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013 REMUNERATION REPORT- AUDITED (continued)

Contracted Commitment

The maximum exposure to salary commitments under an employment contract for the CEO, Brad Piltz not provided for in the financial statements and payable on termination under certain circumstances is as follows:

	\$
Within one year	270,000
One year or later and no later than five years	270,000
Later than five years	-
	540.000

For other named senior executives, the Consolidated Entity's liability for early termination of employment contracts, beyond normal termination notices are not considered material.

<END OF REMUNERATION REPORT>

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Consolidated Entity during the course of the financial year was property valuation. On 31 January 2013 the company franchised out its Sydney Commercial valuation operations. There were no other significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Consolidated Entity during the year.

OPERATING RESULTS AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The consolidated profit for the 12 months ended 30 June 2013 from ordinary activities after income tax attributable to equity holders of the company amounted to \$724,000 which was an increase of \$228,000 from the profit recorded in the previous year. A detailed review of operations is contained in the review from the Chairman and CEO included in this Annual Report.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends paid and payable by the Company since the end of the previous financial year were:

Туре	Cents per share	Total Amount \$	Franked/ Unfranked	Date of payment
Declared and paid du	ring the year:			
Declared after end of	2.0 1.0 <i>year:</i>	551,776 275,888	Franked at tax rate of 30% Franked at tax rate of 30%	9 October 2012 4 April 2013
	2.25	551,776	Franked at tax rate of 30%	2 October 2013

The financial effect of the dividend declared after year end has not been brought to account in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

Other than the declaration of a dividend on 7 August 2013 as disclosed 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 Consolidated Entity, to affect significantly the operations of the Consolidated Entity, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity, in future financial years.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

STATE OF AFFAIRS

Other than the franchising of the Sydney commercial operations on 31 January 2013 and matters described in this report, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity that occurred during the year under review.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

Refer to the Chairman's and CEO's review included in this Annual Report.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The operations of the Consolidated Entity are not subject to any particular and significant environmental regulation under a law of the commonwealth or of a state or territory.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE CONSOLIDATED ENTITY

During the financial year and in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report the Consolidated Entity has made no application for leave under Section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Consolidated Entity or intervene in any proceeding to which the Consolidated Entity is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Consolidated Entity for all or any part of these proceedings. The Consolidated Entity was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The relevant interest of each director in the shares issued by the Company as notified by the Directors to the Australian Securities Exchange in accordance with S205G(1) of the Corporations Act 2001, at the date of this report is as follows:

	Ordinary Shares	Options over Ordinary Shares
Mr G White	9,587,364	-
Mr B Piltz	6,400,687	-
Mr S Gregory	129,000	-

SHARE OPTIONS

Employee Options

No options over unissued ordinary shares in LandMark White Limited have been granted during or since the end of the financial year to any director or employee of the Company or Consolidated Entity.

Unissued shares under option

At the date of this report there are no unissued shares of the Company under option.

Shares issued on exercise of options

There were no options (2012: Nil options) exercised during the year. No ordinary shares have been issued as a result of the exercise of options.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013 INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

Indemnification

The Consolidated Entity has agreed to indemnify all current Directors of LandMark White Limited to the maximum extent permitted by law against any liability incurred by them by virtue of their holding office as an officer of the Consolidated Entity other than:

- a liability owed to the Consolidated Entity or a related body corporate of the Company;
- a liability for a pecuniary penalty order under section 1317G of the Law or a compensation order under section 1317H of the Law; or
- a liability owed to a person other than the Consolidated Entity that did not arise out of conduct in good faith.

Insurance Premiums

Since the end of the previous financial period, the Consolidated Entity has paid premiums in respect of Directors and Officers liability insurance, for all past, present, or future directors, secretaries, officers or employees of the Consolidated Entity. Conditions of the Insurance policy restrict disclosure of the premium amount.

The insurance premiums relate to:

- costs and expenses incurred by the relevant officers in defending proceedings, whether civil or criminal and whatever their outcome
- other liabilities that may arise from their position, with the exception of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty or improper use of information or position to gain a personal advantage.

Further details of insurance policies have not been disclosed as the policies prohibit such disclosure.

Rounding of Amounts

The Consolidated Entity has applied the relief available under ASIC Class Order 98/100 and accordingly, amounts in the financial statements and directors' report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

AUDITORS INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

The auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 19 and forms part of the Directors' Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

During the year William Buck, the Company's auditor, has performed certain other services in addition to their statutory duties.

The board has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and in accordance with written advice provided by resolution of the audit committee, is satisfied that the provision of those non-audit services during the year by the auditor is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non audit services were subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Consolidated Entity and have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditors; and
- the non-audit services provided do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the Consolidated Entity, acting as an advocate for the Consolidated Entity or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

NON-AUDIT SERVICES (continued)

Details of the amounts paid to the auditors of the Consolidated Entity, William Buck, and its related practices for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out below:

	2013 \$	2012 \$
Statutory audit	84,000	84,106
Service other than statutory audit - Other services	25,335	12,895

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

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Brad Piltz Managing Director Dated at Sydney this 23rd day of September 2013



AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF LANDMARK WHITE LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief during the year ended 30 June 2013 there have been:

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

William Buck

William Buck Chartered Accountants ABN 16 021 300 521

L.E. Tutt Partner Sydney, 23 September 2013

Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Perth Adelaide Auckland

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

FOR THE TEAR ENDE	D 30 JUNE	Consolic	lated
		2013	2012
	Note	\$000's	\$000's
Revenue from rendering of services		19,638	20,702
Expenses from operating activities:			
Employee expenses		13,224	14,338
Report presentation expenses		1,144	1,186
Marketing expenses		149	232
Communications expenses		326	374
Administration expenses		2,441	1,970
Occupancy expenses		835	1,310
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		187	199
Other expenses from operating activities	-	295	325
Results from operating activities		1,037	768
Finance income	7(a)	35	81
Finance expense	7(a)	3	12
Profit before tax		1,069	837
Income tax expense	8	345	306
Profit from continuing operations		724	531
(Loss) from discontinued operations	29	-	(35)
Other comprehensive income Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income	_	724	496
Profit attributable to:	_		
Owners of the parent		724	496
	_		
	-	724	496
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		724	496
	-	724	496
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	9	\$0.026	\$0.019
Basic earnings per share from total operations	9	\$0.026	\$0.018
	-	# 2 222	\$2.010
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	9	\$0.026	\$0.019
Diluted earnings per share from total operations	9 _	\$0.026	\$0.018

The Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

		Consolidated		
Assets	Note	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's	
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,584	1,914	
Term deposits		5	126	
Trade and other receivables	11	1,955	2,685	
Inventories	12	65	118	
Other current assets	_	290	207	
Total current assets	_	3,899	5,050	
Deferred tax assets	14	496	724	
Term deposits		283	280	
Property, plant and equipment	15	311	415	
Intangible assets	16 _	5,070	4,949	
Total non-current assets	-	6,160	6,368	
Total assets	_	10,059	11,418	
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	17	1,009	1,316	
Current tax liabilities	13	78	133	
Employee benefits	18	1,828	2,138	
Provisions	19 _	-	180	
Total current liabilities	-	2,915	3,767	
Deferred tax liabilities	14	20	35	
Employee benefits	18	239	278	
Provisions	19 _	220	569	
Total non current liabilities	_	479	882	
Total liabilities	-	3,394	4,649	
Net assets	=	6,665	6,769	
Equity				
Issued capital		6,008	6,008	
Retained earnings	_	657	761	
Total equity	_	6,665	6,769	

The Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

	Share Capital \$000's	Share Option Reserve \$000's	Retained Earnings \$000's	Total \$000's	Total Equity \$000's
Consolidated	·			·	
Balance at 1 July 2011	6,008	40	1,053	7,101	7,101
Total comprehensive income Transfers	-	- (40)	496 40	496	496
Dividends to shareholders		-	(828)	(828)	(828)
Balance at 30 June 2012	6,008	-	761	6,769	6,769
Balance at 1 July 2012	6,008	-	761	6,769	6,769
Total comprehensive income Dividends to shareholders	-	-	724 (828)	724 (828)	724 (828)
Balance at 30 June 2013	6,008	-	657	6,665	6,665

The Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

		Consolidated	
		2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities	Note	\$000's	\$000's
Cash receipts in the course of operations		22,365	22,981
Cash payments in the course of operations		(21,494)	(22,479)
Interest received		35	81
Interest paid		(3)	(12)
Proceeds from return of security deposits		118	- (270)
Income tax paid		(187)	(279)
Net cash provided by operating activities			
···· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	27	834	292
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(192)	(40)
Payments for intangible assets		(144)	(31)
r aymonio for mangiolo abboto		(111)	(01)
Net cash provided (used in) investing activities		(336)	(71)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		-	(77)
Dividends paid		(828)	(828)
Net cash provided (used in) financing activities		(828)	(905)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents held		(330)	(684)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		1,914	2,598
Such and such equivalence at beginning of the year		1,017	2,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	1,584	1,914

The Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

LandMark White Limited (the 'Company') is a company incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2013 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the 'Consolidated Entity'). The principal business activities of the Consolidated Entity during the year were commercial and residential property valuations.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 23 September 2013.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, and have been applied consistently by entities within the Consolidated Entity.

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001. The financial statements of the Consolidated Entity comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical cost, modified, where applicable by the measurement at fair value of selected noncurrent assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

(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 all entities within the Consolidated Entity.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of 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 estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Revenue recognition

During the year the Consolidated Entity recognised revenue from the rendering of services using the percentage of completion method in accordance with the accounting policy as disclosed in Note 1(q). In determining the amount of revenue to be recognised the Directors of the Consolidated Entity are required to exercise judgement in determining the percentage of completion of relevant contracts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) (d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairment of goodwill

The Consolidated Entity assesses whether goodwill is impaired at least annually in accordance with the accounting policy in note 1(g). These calculations involve an estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated.

Provisions

The Consolidated Entity assesses whether a provision should be raised at the end of the reporting period to settle future potential obligations. The calculation for determining the amount of the provision is based on the potential loss from the future obligation and the likelihood of the Consolidated Entity incurring that obligation.

(e) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, 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.

(ii) 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.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (see accounting policy note 1(k)).

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net within "other income" in the Statement of Profit & Loss and other Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives, unless it is reasonably certain that the Consolidated Entity will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

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

	office equipment	2-5 years
•	furniture and fittings	4-5 years
	leasehold and improvements	life of the lease or 10 years

The residual value, the useful life and the depreciation method applied to an asset are reassessed at least annually.

(g) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Consolidated Entity.

Goodwill on the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash generating units or groups of cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

(ii) IT Development & Software

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licences that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials and service and direct payroll and payroll related costs of employees' time spent on the project. Amortisation is calculated on a straight line basis over periods generally ranging from 3 to 5 years. IT development costs include only those costs directly attributable to the development phase and are only recognised following completion of technical feasibility and where the entity has an intention and ability to use the asset.

(iii) 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.

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

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost after making an assessment of the recoverability of receivables over 120 days (see accounting policy note 1(k)).

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Individual debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An impairment provision is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Consolidated Entity will not be able to collect the receivable. Financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments or debts more than 120 days overdue are considered objective evidence of impairment. The amount of the impairment loss is the receivable carrying amount compared to the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

(i) Work in progress

Client engagements in progress at the end of the reporting period are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position as an asset and revenue in the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, based on the stage of completion of the engagement. Payments in advance are recognised as unearned income until the services are provided.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, short term bills and call deposits with original maturities of three months or less. The Consolidated Entity does not have loan facilities in place.

(k) Impairment

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Consolidated Entity's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the assets 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 the end of each reporting period.

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 generate 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 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 the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. 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.

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LANDMARK WHITE LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN 50 102 320 329

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Impairment (continued)

Non-financial assets (continued)

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period 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 or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(I) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are accounted for as a deduction from equity, net of any related tax effects.

(m) Employee benefits

(i) Wages, salaries, annual leave and non-monetary benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries and annual leave that are expected to be settled within 12 months of the end of the reporting period represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided at the end of the reporting period. These liabilities are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Consolidated Entity expects to pay including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance, superannuation and payroll tax.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Consolidated Entity'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. The discount rate is the yield at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Consolidated Entity's obligations.

(iii) Share based payment transactions

The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of the options granted is measured using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest except where forfeiture is only due to share prices not achieving the threshold for vesting.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) (m) Employee benefits (continued)

(iv) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit under which an entity pays defined contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee expenses in the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

(n) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Consolidated Entity has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, 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, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(o) Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Consolidated Entity assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

Upon initial recognition finance leases are measured at an amount equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased item and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges are included in short and long term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in terms of which the Consolidated Entity does not assume substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised in the Consolidated Entity's Statement of Financial Position. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

(p) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at their amortised cost. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

(q) Revenue and other income

Revenues are recognised at fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST) payable to the taxation authority. Exchanges of goods or services of the same nature and value without any cash consideration are not recognised as revenues.

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LANDMARK WHITE LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN 50 102 320 329

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(q) Revenue and other income (continued)

Interest Income

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, using the effective interest method.

Dividend Revenue

All dividends receivable shall be recognised as revenue when the right to receive the dividend has been established.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided:

- where it is probable that the compensation will flow to the entity;
- the amount to be received can be reliably measured; and
- the stage of completion of the contract can be reliably measured.

(r) Net financing income

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested as outlined above in (q) and dividend income.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions and impairment losses recognised on financial assets. All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

(s) Income tax

Income tax on the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income 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 end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) (s) Income tax (continued)

differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the

A deferred tax asset is recognised only 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 reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Company and its wholly-owned Australian resident entities have formed a tax-consolidated group with effect from 1 July 2003 and are therefore taxed as a single entity from that date. The head entity within the tax-consolidated group is LandMark White Limited.

(i) Tax consolidation

Current tax expense/income, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences of the members of the tax-consolidated group are recognised in the separate financial statements of the members of the tax-consolidated group using the group allocation approach by reference to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the separate financial statements of each entity and the tax values applying under tax consolidation.

Any current tax liabilities (or assets) and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses of the subsidiaries are assumed by the head entity in the tax-consolidated group and are recognised as amounts payable (receivable) to (from) other entities in the tax-consolidated group in conjunction with any tax funding arrangement amounts (refer below). Any difference between these amounts is recognised by the Company as an equity contribution or distribution.

The Company recognises deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses of the taxconsolidated group to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits of the taxconsolidated group will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised.

Any subsequent period adjustments to deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses as a result of revised assessments of the probability of recoverability are recognised by the head entity only.

(ii) Nature of tax funding arrangements and tax sharing arrangements

The head entity, in conjunction with other members of the tax-consolidated group, has entered into a tax funding arrangement which sets out the funding obligations of members of the tax-consolidated group in respect of tax amounts. The tax funding arrangements require payments to/from the head entity equal to the current tax liability (asset) assumed by the head entity and any tax-loss deferred tax asset assumed by the head entity, resulting in the head entity recognising an inter-entity receivable (payable) equal in amount to the tax liability (asset) assumed. Any such inter-entity receivables (payables) are at call.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) (s) Income tax (continued)

(ii) Nature of tax funding arrangements and tax sharing arrangements (continued)

Contributions to fund the current tax liabilities are payable as per the tax funding arrangement and reflect the timing of the head entity's obligation to make payments for tax liabilities to the relevant tax authorities.

The head entity in conjunction with other members of the tax-consolidated group has also entered into a tax sharing agreement. The tax sharing agreement provides for the determination of the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. No amounts have been recognised in the financial statements in respect of this agreement as payment of any such amounts under the tax sharing agreement is considered remote.

(t) 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.

(u) Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described in notes 1(h), 1(j), and 1(p).

Accounting for finance income and expense is discussed in note 1(r).

(v) Earning per share

The Consolidated Entity presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted to employees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(w) Comparative Figures

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

(x) Adoption of New and Revised Accounting Standards

During the current year the Consolidated Entity adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

The adoption of these standards has had no impact on the recognition, measurement and disclosure of certain transactions.

(y) New 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 Consolidated Entity has decided not to early adopt. A discussion of those future requirements and their impact on the Consolidated Entity is as follows:

AASB 10 Consolidation (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013)

This standard supersedes AASB 127 and establishes the principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.

The Standard:

- requires a parent entity (an entity that controls one or more other entities) to present consolidated financial statements;
- defines the principle of control, and establishes control as the basis for consolidation;
- set out how to apply the principle of control to identify whether an investor controls an investee and therefore must consolidate the investee; and
- sets out the accounting requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

This standard is not expected to impact the Consolidated Entity.

AASB 127 Separate Financial Statements (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013).

AASB 127 was amended as a result of the issuance of AASB 10 and now contains only the accounting requirements to be applied in accounting for investments in subsidiaries, jointly ventures, and associates when an entity elects, or is required by local regulations, to present separate (non-consolidated) financial statements. AASB 127 requires investments in subsidiaries, associates, and jointly controlled entities are accounted for either at cost, or in accordance with AASB 9 Financial Instruments.

This standard is not expected to impact the Consolidated Entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) (y) New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Periods (continued)

AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013)

AASB 12 provides the disclosure requirements for entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unconsolidated structured entity. As such, it consolidates and replaces disclosure requirements contained in many existing Standards.

This standard is not expected to impact the Consolidated Entity.

AASB 2011-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements Standards [AASB 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 101, 107, 112, 118, 121, 124, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 5, 9, 16 & 17] (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013)

This Standard gives effect to many consequential changes arising from the issuance AASB 10 Consolidation, AASB 11 Joint Arrangements and AASB 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, and accordingly, the Company has not yet assessed the impact of this Standard.

AASB 119 Employee Benefits, AASB 2011-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) [AASB 1, AASB 8, AASB 101, AASB 124, AASB 134, AASB 1049 & AASB 2011-8 and Interpretation 14] and 2011-11 Amendments to AASB 119 (September 2011) arising from Reduced Disclosure Requirements (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013)

These standards amend the accounting requirements for employee benefits and in particular pensions and other post retirement benefits. The amendments:

- Require recognition of changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) including immediate recognition of defined benefit cost, disaggregation of defined benefit cost into components, recognition of remeasurements in other comprehensive income, plan amendments, curtailments and settlements;
- Introduce enhanced disclosures about defined benefit plans;
- Require employee benefits not settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period to be captured as an 'other long term benefit' rather than 'short term benefits', and whilst presented as a current item in the statement of financial position such benefits would be measured differently under the amendments;
- Modify accounting for termination benefits, including distinguishing benefits provided in exchange for service and benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment and affect the recognition and measurement of termination benefits;
- Clarify miscellaneous issues, including the classification of employee benefits, current estimates
 of mortality rates, tax and administration costs and risk-sharing and conditional indexation
 features; and
- Incorporate other matters submitted to the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The Consolidated Entity does not anticipate early adoption of any of the above Australian Accounting Standards or Interpretations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued) (z) Non-current assets held for sale / discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a

sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Statement of Financial Position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Consolidated Entity's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of or held for sale, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier. In the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, income and expenses from discontinued operations are reported separately from income and expenses from continuing operations, down to the level of profit after taxes, even when the Consolidated Entity retains a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale. The resulting profit or loss (after taxes) is reported separately in the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(aa)Rounding of Amounts

The group has applied the relief available under ASIC Class Order 98/100 and accordingly, amounts in the financial statements and directors' report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar.

2. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

A number of the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

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

2. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES (continued)

(a) Property, plant and equipment

The fair value of property, plant and equipment recognised as a result of a business combination is based on market values. The market value of property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The market value of items of plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings is based on the quoted market prices for similar items.

(b) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables approximates their carrying value.

(c) Share-based payment transactions

The fair value of employee share options is measured using the Black-Scholes formula. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Consolidated Entity has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- interest rate risk.

This note presents information about the Consolidated Entity's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout the financial statements. The Consolidated Entity is not subject to foreign exchange risk.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Consolidated Entity, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Consolidated Entity's activities. The Consolidated Entity, through their training and management standards and procedures, aim to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Consolidated Entity's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Consolidated Entity's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Consolidated Entity.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Consolidated Entity if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Consolidated Entity's receivables from wholesale and retail customers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Trade and other receivables

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Consolidated Entity's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country, in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk. However, geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

The Consolidated Entity has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Consolidated Entity's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Credit limits are established for each customer, these limits are reviewed regularly. Customers which fail to meet the Consolidated Entity's benchmark creditworthiness are placed on a restricted customer list and may transact with the Consolidated Entity only on a prepayment basis.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or legal entity, whether they are a wholesale, retail or end-user customer, geographic location, industry, aging profile, maturity and existence of previous financial difficulties. The Consolidated Entity's trade and other receivables relate mainly to the Consolidated Entity's retail customers. The Consolidated Entity does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

The Consolidated Entity has established an allowance for impairment that represents their estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments. The components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures of over 120 day debtors

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Consolidated Entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Consolidated Entity's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Consolidated Entity's reputation.

Typically the Consolidated Entity ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 45 to 60 days, including the servicing of financial obligations: this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

(iii) Interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will affect the Consolidated Entity's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of interest rate risk management is to manage and control interest rate risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk is managed by seeking to maximise the yield achieved on cash held at bank.

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LANDMARK WHITE LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES ABN 50 102 320 329

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(iv) Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Consolidated Entity defines as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

There were no changes in the Consolidated Entity's approach to capital management during the year. The consolidated entity is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements given the absence of borrowings.

2013

2012

4. PARENT INFORMATION

	\$000's	\$000's
The following information has been extracted from the books and		
records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with		
the accounting standards.		

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Assets Current assets Non current assets Total Assets	2,385 5,776 8,161	2,398 6,973 9,371
Liabilities Current liabilities Non current liabilities Total Liabilities	3,033 63 3,096	2,524 147 2,671
Equity Issued capital Retained earnings Total Equity	6,008 (943) 5,065	6,008 692 6,700

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Total profit / (loss)	(807)	944
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	(807)	944

Guarantees

LandMark White Limited has not entered into any guarantees, in the current or previous financial year, in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries.

Contractual Commitments

At 30 June 2013 LandMark White Limited had not entered into any contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment (2012: nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

4. PARENT INFORMATION (continued)

CONTINGENCIES

The Consolidated Entity is involved in matters of litigation in the normal course of business in undertaking valuation services. At 30 June 2013, the Consolidated Entity has professional indemnity insurance, and under the terms of the insurance policy, each claim has an excess which is required to be paid by the Consolidated Entity. It was not practical to estimate the maximum contingent liability arising from litigation; however in a worse case situation there could be a material adverse effect on the Consolidated Entity's financial position. In the directors' opinion, disclosures of any further information in relation to litigation would be prejudicial to the interests of the Consolidated Entity.

5. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Consolidated Entity's operations and clients are located entirely in Australia.

The Consolidated Entity's operating segments have been identified based on the segments analysed within management reports. Based on this criteria it has been determined that the Consolidated Entity only operates in the Valuation segment, which provides valuation, research and advice services in relation to property and businesses.

Accordingly no separate segment reporting is required.

6. AUDITOR REMUNERATION

0.	AUDITOR REMONERATION	Consolidated	
		2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
	Audit services		
	Auditor of the Consolidated Entity – William Buck	0.4	0.4
	Audit and review of the financial reports Other services	84	84
	Auditor of the Consolidated Entity – William Buck		
	Taxation and other services	25	13
	Total and the second second	100	07
	Total audit services	109	97
7. (a)	FINANCE INCOME		
	Interest income	35	81
	Interest expense	(3)	(12)
	Net finance income	32	69
(b)	OPERATING EXPENSES		
	Operating lease expenses relating to occupancy	552	969
	Superannuation expense	950	1,055

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Consolidated	
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income Current tax expense		
Current year	124	279
Adjustments for prior years	8	26
	132	305
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences Total income tax expense in Statement of Profit & Loss and	213	(14)
Other Comprehensive Income	345	291
Income tax expense from continuing operations Income tax (credit) from discontinued operations	345	306 (15)
	345	291
Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before tax	1,069	837
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations before tax	-	(50)
Profit/(loss) before tax Prima facie income tax expense calculated	1,069	787
at 30% on profit (2012: 30%) Increase/(decrease) in income tax expense due to:	321	236
Non-deductible entertainment	16	29
Income tax under provided in prior year	8	26
Income tax expense	345	291

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 30 June 2013 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of \$724,000 (2012: \$496,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year ended 30 June 2013 of 27,588,781 (2012: 27,588,781) calculated as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Profit from continuing operations (Loss) from discontinued operations	724	531 (35)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	724	496
Weighted average number of ordinary shares Issued Ordinary Shares at 1 July	27,588,781	27,588,781
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 June	27,588,781	27,588,781

Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share at 30 June 2013 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of \$724,000 (2012: Profit of \$496,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year ended 30 June 2013 of 27,588,781 (2012: 27,588,781) calculated as follows:

Profit from continuing operations (Loss) from discontinued operations	2013 \$000's 724	2012 \$000's 531 (35)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	724	496
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 June	27,588,781	27,588,781
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) at 30 June	27,588,781	27,588,781

No options were granted to employees via the ESOP during the year ended 30 June 2013. As at the date of this report there are no options over unissued ordinary shares in LandMark White Limited.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Consolidated	
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Cash at bank and on hand	1,584	1,914
Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows	1,584	1,914
TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		

Current		
Trade receivables	1,991	2,761
Less: provision for impairment	(45)	(86)
Other receivables	9	10
	1,955	2,685

Impairment

11.

During the year, a decrease in the provision for impairment of receivables of \$41,000 (2012: \$93,000 decrease) was recorded in the Statement of Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and included in other expenses. Refer also to note 22.

12. INVENTORIES

	Consol	Consolidated	
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's	
Work in progress	65	118	

13. CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

The current tax liability for the Consolidated Entity of \$78,000 (2012 \$133,000) represents the amount of income taxes payable in respect of current and prior financial periods. In accordance with the tax consolidation legislation, LandMark White Limited as the head entity of the Australian tax-consolidated group has assumed responsibility for the current tax asset/liability initially recognised by the members in the tax-consolidated group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Recognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are attributable to the following:

2013 \$000's	2012
\$000's	
	\$000's
394	514
14	26
18	20
14	79
-	54
35	31
21	-
496	724
	394 14 18 14 - 35 21

Recognised deferred tax liabilities Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Liabili	Liabilities	
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's	
<i>Consolidated</i> Inventories	(20)	(35)	
Total deferred tax liabilities	(20)	(35)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued) Movement in temporary differences during the year Deferred tax assets

			Recognised in othe	r
Consolidated	Balance 1 July 12 \$000's	Recognised in Profit & Loss \$000's	comprehensive income \$000's	Balance 30 June 13 \$000's
Employee provisions	514	(120)	-	394
Doubtful debts	26	(12)	-	14
Accruals	20	(2)	-	18
Operating lease				
provisions	79	(65)	-	14
Legal fees provision	54	(54)	-	-
Make good provisions	31	4	-	35
Other	-	21	-	21
	724	(228)	-	496

Consolidated	Balance 1 July 11 \$000's	Recognised in Profit & Loss \$000's	Recognised in other comprehensive income \$000's	Balance 30 June 12 \$000's
Employee provisions	546	(32)	-	514
Doubtful debts	54	(28)	-	26
Superannuation	22	(22)	-	-
Accruals Operating lease	8	12	-	20
provisions	68	11	-	79
Legal fees provision	-	54	-	54
Make good provisions	31	-	-	31
	729	(5)	-	724

Deferred tax liabilities

	Recognised in other					
Consolidated	Balance 1 July 12 \$000's	Recognised in Profit & Loss \$000's	comprehensive income \$000's	Balance 30 June 13 \$000's		
Inventories	(35)	15	-	(20)		
	(35)	15	-	(20)		

Consolidated	Balance 1 July 11 \$000's	Recognised in Profit & Loss \$000's	Recognised in other comprehensive income \$000's	Balance 30 June 12 \$000's
Inventories	(75)	40	-	(35)
-	(75)	40	-	(35)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

15. **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Cost	Office Equipment	Consol Furniture and Fittings	idated Leasehold Improvements	Total
-	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
Balance at 1 July 2011	2,715	265	1,179	4,159
Additions	49	-	-	49
Disposals _	-	-	(185)	(185)
Balance at 30 June 2012	2,764	265	994	4,023
Balance at 1 July 2012	2,764	265	994	4,023
Additions	91	1	100	192
Disposals	(443)	(45)	(52)	(540)
Adjustments (i)	-	-	(132)	(132)
Balance at 30 June 2013	2,412	221	910	3,543

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

15. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Consolidated			
Accumulated Depreciation	Office Equipment \$000's	Furniture and Fittings \$000's	Leasehold Improvements \$000's	Total \$000's
Balance at 1 July 2011	2,463	251	839	3,553
Depreciation charge for the year	138	9	83	230
Disposals	-	-	(175)	(175)
Balance at 30 June 2012	2,601	260	747	3,608
Balance at 1 July 2012	2,601	260	747	3,608
Depreciation charge for the year	116	3	63	182
Disposals	(443)	(44)	(52)	(539)
Adjustments (i)	-	-	(19)	(19)
Balance at 30 June 2013	2,274	219	739	3,232
Carrying Amounts				
At 1 July 2011	252	14	340	606
At 30 June 2012	163	5	247	415
At 1 July 2012	163	5	247	415
At 30 June 2013	138	2	171	311

(i) Adjustments relate to changes in make good requirements within Leasehold Improvements category.

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Conso	Consolidated		
	2013	2012		
	\$000's	\$000's		
Goodwill	4,918	4,918		
Computer software	152	31		
	5,070	4,949		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

The following cash generating units have significant carrying amounts of goodwill:

	Conso	lidated
Goodwill	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
LandMark White Commercial LMW Residential	1,833 3,085	1,833 3,085
Movement in Goodwill	4,918	4,918
Balance at 1 July Additions/disposals/impairments	4,918	4,918 -
Balance at 30 June	4,918	4,918

Goodwill has an infinite useful life and is not amortised. The goodwill amount is tested for impairment annually by estimating the recoverable amount of the cash generating units based on value in use.

The key assumptions and the approach to determining the value in use when estimating the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit are:

Assumption	How determined
Cash flows	 The forecast 5 year cash flows are based on forecast results for the year ended 30 June 2014. The 2014 forecast forms the basis of cash flows in subsequent financial years adjusted based on the following assumptions determined on management's past experience: no increase in revenues and expenses in the first year and 3% increase in the years after increase in employee expense calculated as 45% of the increase in revenue since the prior year increase in variable expenses calculated as 18% of the increase in revenue since the prior year terminal value at the end of year 5 based on year 5
Discount rate	cash flows. The discount rate adopted was a pre tax rate of 18.8% (2012: 18.8%) and was based on the current risk free interest rate, industry and business specific risk factors, market borrowing rates and investor expected returns. On forecast 5 years cash flows, there would not be any impairment until the discount rate reached 37.1%. In this scenario all other variables are unchanged.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

16. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

17.

18.

	Consolidated		
Computer software	2013	2012	
	\$000's	\$000's	
	152	31	
Movement in Computer Software			
Balance at 1 July	31	-	
Additions	156	31	
Amortisation	(35)	-	
Balance at 30 June	152	31	
TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES			
Current			
Trade payables	313	253	
Other payables and accrued expenses	696	1,063	
	1,009	1,316	
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS			
Current			
Liability for annual leave	606	854	
Liability for long service leave	467	582	
Bonus liability	755	702	
	1,828	2,138	
Non Current			
Liability for long service leave	239	278	

(a) Share Based Payments

The directors in accordance with employment contracts may allocate share options that entitle key management personnel and senior employees to purchase shares in the entity. The terms of the options including vesting conditions and performance criteria vary depending upon the incentive arrangements appropriate for key management personnel and senior employees.

During the financial year and prior year there were no share options granted, exercised or outstanding.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

19. PROVISIONS

	Consolidated		
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's	
Current			
Legal	-	180	
		100	
	-	180	
Non Current	10	005	
Operating lease	48	265	
Make good	172	304	
	220	569	

	Operating Lease	Make good	Total
Consolidated	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
Balance at 1 July 2011	227	365	592
Provisions made during the year	38	(61)	(23)
Balance at 30 June 2012	265	304	569
Provisions made during the year	(217)	(132)	(349)
Balance at 30 June 2013	48	172	220

Operating lease

Provisions are made in order to straight line minimum lease payments for rental of office space over the total lease periods.

Make good

The provision has not been discounted to its present value as the effect is not material. It is expected that the expense will be incurred in a 4 - 10 year period.

20. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share on a poll at meetings of the Company. On a show of hands every shareholder present at a meeting or by proxy is entitled to one vote.

There are currently 27,588,781 ordinary fully paid shares on issue (2012: 27,588,781). Shares have no par value, and the company does not have a limited amount of capital.

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

21. DIVIDENDS

Dividends recognised in the current year by the Company are:

	Cents per share	Total amount \$000's	Franked/ unfranked	Date of payment
2013 Final 2012 ordinary Interim 2013 ordinary	2.0 1.0	552 276	Franked Franked	9 October 2012 4 April 2013
Total		828		
2012 Final 2012 ordinary Interim 2013 ordinary	2.0 1.0	552 276	Franked Franked	7 October 2011 4 April 2012
Total		828		

Dividends declared or paid during the year were fully franked at the tax rate of 30%. (2012: 30%)

After the end of the reporting period, the directors have declared a final dividend of 2.25 cents per share, representing \$620,748 fully franked and payable on 2 October 2013. The financial effect of this dividend has not been brought to account in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2013. The declaration and subsequent payment of dividends has no income tax consequences.

Dividend franking account	Company		
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's	
30% franking credits available to shareholders of LandMark White			
Limited for subsequent financial years	1,507	1,589	

The above available amounts are based on the balance of the dividend franking account at the end of the reporting period adjusted for:

- (a) franking credits that will arise from the payment of the current tax liabilities;
- (b) franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the yearend; and
- (c) franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables by the tax consolidated group at the year-end.

The ability to utilise the franking credits is dependent upon there being sufficient available profits to declare dividends. The impact on the dividend franking account of dividends proposed after the end of the reporting period but not recognised as a liability is to reduce it by \$266,000 (2012: \$236,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS Credit Risk

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of the Consolidated Entity's financial assets represents the maximum credit risk exposure. The Consolidated Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period was:

	Consolidated Carrying amount		
	Note	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Trade and other receivables	11	1,955	2,685
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,584	1,914
Term deposits & other		288	406
		3,827	5,005

The Consolidated Entity's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables before impairment losses at the end of the reporting period by type of customer was:

	Consolidated Carrying amount	
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Financial customers	1,408	1,552
Commercial non financial customers	587	1,183
Residential non financial customers	5	36
	2,000	2,771

The Consolidated Entity's most significant customer, an Australian financial customer, accounts for \$361,000 of the trade and other receivables carrying amount at 30 June 2013 (2012: financial customer \$383,000).

Impairment losses

The aging of the Consolidated Entity's trade and other receivables at the end of the reporting period was:

	Consolidated			
	Gross	Gross	Impairment	
	2013 \$000's	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Not past due	1,593	-	1,878	-
Past due 0-30 days	249	-	474	-
Past due 31-120 days	121	8	291	-
Past due 121-365 days	37	37	128	86
_	2,000	45	2,771	86

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	Consolidated Carrying amount	
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Balance at 1 July	86	179
Impairment loss reduced	(41)	(93)
Balance at 30 June	45	86

Based on historic default rates, the Consolidated Entity believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of trade receivables not past due or past due by up to 90 days. The Consolidated Entity's policy is to enforce upfront payment from clients who do not have a good credit history or from those who are relatively unknown. Accordingly, the trade receivables balance is comprised of customers that have no previous history of poor credit with the Consolidated Entity.

Liquidity Risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

Consolidated

30 June 2013

Non-derivative financial liabilities Trade and other	Carrying amount \$000's	Contractual cash flows \$000's	6 months or less \$000's
payables	1,009	1,009	1,009
Bonus liability	755	755	755
	1,764	1,764	1,764

30 June 2012

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount \$000's	Contractual cash flows \$000's	6 months or less \$000's
Trade and other			
payables	1,316	1,316	1,316
Bonus liability	702	702	702
	2,018	2,018	2,018

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest rate risk

At the end of the reporting period the interest rate profile of the Consolidated Entity's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Conso Carrying	lidated amount
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Variable rate instruments Financial assets	1,589	2,040

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2012.

	Consolidated Profit or (loss)	
	100 bp increase \$000's	e decrease
30 June 2013 Variable rate instruments	16	(16)
30 June 2012 Variable rate instruments	20	(20)

Fair values

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The Directors consider that the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Consolidated Entity approximate their carrying amount.

23. COMMITMENTS

The Consolidated Entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments at the end of the reporting period.

Operating lease commitments

	Consolidated	
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Within one year	1,082	1,065
One year or later and no later than five years	1,666	3,541
Later than five years	-	44
-	2,748	4,650

The Consolidated Entity leases property and equipment under non-cancellable operating leases expiring from one to five years. Leases of property generally provide the Consolidated Entity with a right of renewal at which time all terms are renegotiated. Lease payments may be increased to reflect market rates or changes in the Consumer Price Index.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

24. CONTINGENCIES

The Consolidated Entity is involved in matters of litigation in the normal course of business in undertaking valuation services. At 30 June 2013, the consolidated entity has professional indemnity insurance, and under the terms of the insurance policy, each claim has an excess which is required to be paid by the Consolidated Entity. It was not practical to estimate the maximum contingent liability arising from litigation; however in a worst case situation there would be a material adverse effect on the Consolidated Entity's financial position. In the directors' opinion, disclosures of any further information in relation to litigation would be prejudicial to the interests of the Consolidated Entity.

25. (a) CONTROLLED ENTITIES Particulars in relation to controlled entities

Name	2013 ownership %	2012 ownership %
Parent entity/Ultimate controlling party		70
LandMark White Limited		
Subsidiaries		
ACN 102 262 359 Pty Ltd (formerly LandMark White	-	100
(NSW) Pty Ltd)		
LandMark White (Gold Coast) Pty Ltd	100	100
LandMark White (Brisbane) Pty Ltd	100	100
LMW Residential Pty Ltd	100	100
LMW Group Pty Ltd	100	100
LMW Business Advisory Pty Ltd	100	100
LMW Invest Pty Ltd	100	100
LandMark White (Melbourne) Pty Ltd	100	100
LMW Advisory Pty Ltd	100	100
LMW Hegney Pty Ltd	50	50
ACN 121 424 440 Pty Ltd	100	100
All of the above controlled entities were incorporated in Au	ustralia.	

Following the formal implementation of the repositioning of LandMark White into a franchising model, ACN 102 262 359 Pty Ltd (formerly LandMark White (NSW) Pty Ltd) ceased trading on 31 January 2013 and was placed into voluntary liquidation on 14 June 2013. Prior to this repositioning ACN 102 262 359 Pty Ltd (formerly LandMark White (NSW) Pty Ltd) conducted the Consolidated Entity's commercial valuations in Sydney. However with effect from 1 February 2013 these valuations have been conducted by Landmark White (Sydney) Pty Ltd ATF Landmark White Sydney Unit Trust ("the franchisee") in accordance with the terms of a Master Licence franchise agreement between LMW Group Pty Ltd and the franchisee.

As disclosed in Note 28 Landmark White (Sydney) Pty Ltd ATF Landmark White Sydney Unit Trust is a director related entity, however it is not a member of the Consolidated Entity.

This repositioning had no impact on the continued recognition or composition of the Consolidated Entity's goodwill as the transaction was considered an internal restructure in line with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standard AASB 136 Impairment of Assets.

As announced previously, it was anticipated that franchising the Consolidated Entity's operations would result in lower top line revenues with valuation fee revenues being replaced by lower licence fee revenues, however it would provide an improved overall result as costs associated with conducting valuations within the Consolidated Entity would also reduce.

In testing goodwill for impairment the expected change in revenues and profitability has been considered in the determination of the value in use of the commercial cash generating unit (refer to Note 16 for further information).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

26. BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS

There were no business acquisitions during the year (2012: Nil).

27. RECONCILIATION OF CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	Consolidated	
	2013	2012
	\$000's	\$000's
Reconciliation of profit from ordinary		
activities after income tax to net cash		
provided by operating activities		
Profit for the period after tax	724	496
Adjustments for the period:		
Depreciation and amortisation	177	199
Doubtful debt increase / (decrease)	20	(16)
Provision for make good	10	(29)
Legal provision	(180)	180
Operating lease provision	(217)	38
Net cash provided by operating activities before change in		
assets and liabilities	534	868
Change in assets and liabilities during the financial		
period:		
(Increase)/decrease in security deposits	118	-
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	710	78
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	53	131
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets	228	5
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(83)	98
Increase/(decrease) in payables	(313)	(808)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax	(55)	47
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	(15)	(40)
Increase/(decrease) in employee provision	(343)	(87)
Net cash provided by operating activities	834	292

28. RELATED PARTIES

Key Management Personnel

The following were key management personnel of the Consolidated Entity and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period:

Non-Executive Directors

Mr S Gregory (Chairman) Mr G White

Executive Director

Mr B Piltz (CEO)

Executives

Mr F Hardiman Mr G Coonan (resigned 12-10-2012)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

28. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

Refer to the Remuneration Report contained in the Directors' Report for details of remuneration paid or payable to each of the Consolidated Entity's key management personnel for the year ended 30 June 2013.

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel for the year are as follow:

Consolidated		
2013	2012	
\$	\$	
553,663	609,643	
(23,013)	13,115	
85,266	156,787	
	-	
615,916	779,545	
	2013 \$ 553,663 (23,013) 85,266	

No director has entered into a material contract with the Company or the Consolidated Entity since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests existing at year-end.

Options and rights over equity instruments

There were no options issued, exercised or lapsed during the current or prior year. There were no options outstanding at the end of the current or prior year.

Movement in shares

Mr G Coonan

The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares in LandMark White Limited held directly, indirectly, or beneficially by each key management personnel including their personally related entities is as follows:

2013 Directors	Held at 1 July 2012	Purchases	Exercise of options	Sales	Held at 30 June 2013
Mr G White	9,771,718	-	-	184,354	9,587,364
Mr B Piltz	7,087,687	-	-	187,000	6,900,687
Mr S Gregory	129,000	-	-	-	129,000
Executive officers					
Mr F Hardiman	-	-	-	-	-
Mr G Coonan	-	-	-	-	-

2012	Held at 1 July 2011	Purchases	Exercise of options	Sales	Held at 30 June 2012
Directors	10,000,004			(001 000)	0 774 740
Mr G White	10,093,004	-	-	(321,286)	9,771,718
Mr B Piltz	6,827,869	259,818	-	-	7,087,687
Mr S Gregory	129,000	-	-	-	129,000
Mr D Hobart (resigned 12 July 2011)	-	-	-	-	-
Mr A Meakin (resigned 12 July 2011)	-	-	-	-	-
Executive officers Mr F Hardiman	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

28. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

The executive officers named are those who are directly accountable and responsible for the strategic direction and operational management of LandMark White Limited or its subsidiaries. In 2013 there were no executive officers holding shares in the Company. The Directors are of the opinion that only the executive officers detailed above meet the definition of key management personnel as set out in AASB 124.

Non-key management personnel Identity of related parties The Consolidated Entity has a related party relationship with its subsidiaries (refer to note 25).

Director Related Entity Particulars in relation to entity significantly influenced

The Consolidated Entity has a related party relationship with franchisee Landmark White (Sydney) Pty Ltd ATF Landmark White Sydney Unit Trust, an entity which Brad Piltz has a 42.5% interest in and exercises significant influence over.

During the year the following transactions took place between the Consolidated Entity and LandMark White Sydney Pty Ltd ATF The LandMark White Sydney Unit Trust.

	Consolidated		
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's	
Licence & Service Income charged by the Consolidated Entity	374	-	
	374	-	
	Cor	nsolidated	
	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's	
Trade Receivables outstanding at the end of the reporting			
period.	121	-	
	121	-	

These transactions took place based on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

29. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On 24 June 2011 the LandMark White Board of Directors decided that the loss making Funds Management business of the Consolidated Entity would be disposed. The Responsible Entity and AFSL business of LMW Managed Investments was subsequently sold for \$51,000 on 4 August 2011. LMW Invest which had sole responsibility for the management of the Responsible Entity therefore ceased any operating activity.

Result from discontinued operation	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Revenue		11
Expenses from operating activities: Employee expenses	-	6
Reports presentation expenses Administration expenses	-	3 40
Occupancy expenses Depreciation and amortisation expenses Other expenses from ordinary activities	-	- - 2
Results from operating activities	-	(50)
Finance income (Loss) before tax Income tax (credit) (Loss) from discontinued operations	- - - - -	(50) (15) (35)
Net Assets of discontinued operation	2013 \$000's	2012 \$000's
Cash and cash equivalents Total current assets		-
Total assets		-
Liabilities Trade and other payables	-	-
Total current liabilities		-
Total non current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities		-
Net assets		-

Cash flows from discontinued operations were not materially different from the income and expense amounts above.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

30. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

A fully franked dividend of 2.25 cents per share was declared by Directors on 7 August 2013, to be paid on 2 October 2013.

There have been no other events subsequent to the end of the reporting period which affect the results contained in the financial statements or the continuing operations of the Consolidated Entity.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

- 1 In the opinion of the directors of LandMark White Limited ('the Company'):
 - (a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 20 to 59 and the remuneration disclosures of the Remuneration report in the Directors' report, set out on pages 11 to 16, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Consolidated Entity as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001;
 - (a) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as discussed in Note 1(a);
 - (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 have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

Dated at Sydney this 23rd September 2013

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

30/10

Brad Piltz Chief Executive Officer



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LANDMARK WHITE LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial report of comprising LandMark White Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled at year's end or from time to time during the financial year (the consolidated entity). The consolidated financial report comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

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 gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LANDMARK WHITE LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES (CONT)

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- a) the financial report of the consolidated entity is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 10 to 15 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2013. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of LandMark White Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Matters Relating to the Electronic Presentation of the Audited Financial Report

This auditor's report relates to the financial report of LandMark White Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013 included on LandMark White Limited's web site. The company's directors are responsible for the integrity of the LandMark White Limited's web site. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the LandMark White Limited's web site. The auditor's report refers only to the financial report. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements. If users of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communications they are advised to refer to the hard copy of the audited financial report to confirm the information included in the audited financial report presented on this web site.

William Buck

William Buck Chartered Accountants ABN 16 021 300 521

Job Turk

L.E. Tutt Partner Sydney, 23 September 2013

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information required by the Australian Stock Exchange Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report is set out below.

The Company was admitted to the Australian Stock Exchange under rule 1.3.2(b).

Shareholdings (as at 31 August 2013)

Substantial Shareholders

The number of shares held by substantial shareholders and their associates are set out below:

Shareholder	Number of Ordinary
	Shares
White Valuations Pty Ltd	9,587,364
Piltz Holdings Pty Ltd	6,382,687

Voting Rights

Ordinary Shares

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share at shareholder meetings.

Options

There are no voting rights attached to options.

Distribution of equity security holders

	Ordinary Shares		Options	
Category	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Number of Option Holders	Number of Options
1 – 1,000	22	17,464	-	-
1,001-5,000	296	1,096,796	-	-
5,001-10,000	86	742,446	-	-
10,001-50,000	121	2,962,504	-	-
50,001-100,000	16	1,167,532	-	-
100,001 and over	28	21,602,039	-	-
Total	569	27,588,781		-

On-market buy-back

There is no current on-market buy-back.

Marketable Parcels

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of 1,315 shares (based on closing price of \$0.38 on 31 August 2013) is 26 and they hold 22,336 securities.

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (continued)

Twenty Largest Shareholders

	Number of Ordinary	Percentage of capital
Name	Shares held	held
White Valuations Pty Ltd <glen a="" c="" fund="" super="" white=""></glen>	9,587,364	35.38%
Piltz Holdings Pty Ltd	5,793,119	23.49%
Mr Christian Earnest Hansen &		
Mrs Fay Elizabeth Hansen <hansen a="" c="" family="" fund="" super=""></hansen>	600,000	2.17%
Llanzeal Pty Ltd	551,551	2.00%
Kevin King Pty Ltd	540,000	1.96%
Mr Stephan Vieth	500,000	1.81%
Bond Street Custodians Limited	379,568	1.38%
Phillips Consolidated Pty < Phillips Family Super Fund A/C>	350,000	1.27%
McMullin Nominees Pty Ltd	270,442	0.98%
IHOP Pty Ltd	248,698	0.90%
Mrs Melinda Ellis	245,000	0.89%
Velkov Funds Management Limited	225,000	0.82%
Mr Brad Piltz <super a="" c="" fund=""></super>	200,000	0.72%
Radex Pty Ltd <davis 2="" a="" c="" f="" l="" p="" s="" welding=""></davis>	200,000	0.72%
Stibbco Investments Pty Ltd < Stibbs Family S/F A/C>	179,700	0.65%
Mr Thomas James Robb& Mrs Helen Dawn Robb <helton f="" s=""></helton>	178,999	0.65%
Independent Property Analysts Pty Ltd <the a="" c="" family="" gavan=""></the>	160,000	0.58%
Mrs Margaret Elaine Treseder	152,000	0.55%
Mr Christopher Holden	150,000	0.54%
C N & W J Pointon Pty Ltd <pointon a="" c="" fund="" super=""></pointon>	139,192	0.50%
	21,379,629	77.49%

Offices and officers

Company Secretary Mr Frank Hardiman

Principal Registered Office Level 15 55 Clarence Street Sydney NSW 2000 Telephone: 02 8823 6300 Facsimile: 02 8823 6399 Website: www.lmw.com.au

Location of Share Registry Brisbane Link Market Services

Stock Exchange The Company is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

Other information

LandMark White Limited, incorporated and domiciled in Australia, is a publicly listed company limited by shares.