Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

ACN 148958061

Financial report

For the period ended 30 June 2015

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
ACN 148958061
Trading, Profit and Loss Statement
For the Year ended 30 June 2015

	2015 $	2014 $
Income		
Consultancy Fees	-	36,228.95
Electricity Sales	59,898.76	-
	59,898.76	36,228.95
Less Cost of Goods Sold		
Environmental Schemes	4,161.56	-
Market Operator Charges	323.66	-
Metering Charges	1,494.56	-
Network Charges	45,534.88	-
Retail Energy Usage Charge	22,771.08	-
	74,285.74	-
	74,285.74	-
Gross Loss from Trading	(14,386.98)	36,228.95
Expenditure		
Accountancy & Audit Fees	14,716.27	12,539.93
Advertising	8,401.10	4,342.27
Amortisation		
- Borrowing Costs	75.21	-
- Legals (Contracts)	5,626.31	-
Bank Charges	582.93	196.00
Computer Expenses	3,627.85	5,646.91
Consultancy Fees	178,308.86	1,000.00
Depreciation	10,290.69	-
Electricity	982.27	-
Entertainment Expenses	4,206.74	-
Filing Fees	560.00	-
General Expenses	1,732.34	-
Insurance	4,460.38	610.23
Interest Paid		
- Loan Interest	22,847.42	15,254.91
Legal Costs	12,002.82	5,508.18
Licensing Fees	-	500.00
Meeting Costs	-	2,273.49
Motor Vehicle Expenses	6,344.00	2,682.54
Parking & Tolls	1,034.20	829.28
Penalties & Fines	-	162.45
Printing, Postage & Stationery	3,814.27	558.59
Rent	33,014.34	23,913.19
Repairs & Maintenance	112.32	7.18

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
These financial statements have been subject to audit and should be read in conjunction with the attached Audit Report.

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
ACN 148958061
Trading, Profit and Loss Statement
For the Year ended 30 June 2015

	2015	2014
	$	$
Subscriptions	576.14	-
Superannuation Contributions	11,864.73	15,460.67
Telephone	5,490.61	1,816.44
Travelling Expenses	4,908.06	9,088.48
Uniforms	258.18	-
Wages & Salaries	153,136.49	168,064.61
Workcover Insurance	-	526.68
	488,974.53	270,982.03
Other Income		
Loss on Sale of Investments	(10,000.00)	-
	(10,000.00)	-
Loss before Income Tax	(513,361.51)	(234,753.08)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
These financial statements have been subject to audit and should be read in conjunction with the attached Audit Report.

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
ACN 148958061
Statement of Appropriations
For the Year ended 30 June 2015

	2015 $	2014 $
Retained Profits - Beginning of Year	(233,789.87)	963.21
Loss before Income Tax	(513,361.51)	(234,753.08)
Loss after Income Tax	(747,151.38)	(233,789.87)
Accumulated Loss at 30 June 2015	(747,151.38)	(233,789.87)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
These financial statements have been subject to audit and should be read in conjunction with the attached Audit Report.

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
ACN 148958061
Balance Sheet
As at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	16,844.41	9,510.06
Trade and Other Receivables	5	45,368.84	10,118.23
Other Current Assets	6	12,174.79	-
Total Current Assets		74,388.04	19,628.29
Non-Current Assets			
Trade and Other Receivables	5	-	1,076.50
Financial Assets		-	10,000.00
Property, Plant and Equipment	7	50,445.51	3,628.59
Other	6	110,833.97	-
Total Non-Current Assets		161,279.48	14,705.09
Total Assets		235,667.52	34,333.38
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	8	133,610.13	3,135.00
Financial Liabilities	9	212,861.46	-
Short Term Provisions	10	41,569.51	6,821.86
Total Current Liabilities		388,041.10	9,956.86
Non-Current Liabilities			
Site Conversion Loan	9	68,134.47	-
Financial Liabilities	9	225,000.00	256,966.39
Total Non-Current Liabilities		293,134.47	256,966.39
Total Liabilities		681,175.57	266,923.25
Net Assets		(445,508.05)	(232,589.87)
Equity			
Issued Capital	11	301,643.33	1,200.00
Accumulated Losses	12	(747,151.38)	(233,789.87)
Total Equity		(445,508.05)	(232,589.87)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.
These financial statements have been subject to audit and should be read in conjunction with the attached Audit Report.

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Basis of Preparation

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is a non-reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. The financial statements are therefore special purpose financial statements that have been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the mandatory Australian Accounting Standards applicable to entities reporting under the Corporations Act 2001 and the significant accounting policies disclosed below, which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs unless stated otherwise in the notes. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar. The material accounting policies that have been adopted in the preparation of the statements are as follows:

Accounting Policies

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

(b) **Provisions**
Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.
Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(c) **Employee Benefits**
Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bond terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

(d) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets' employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(e) **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(f) **Financial Instruments**

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

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

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method or cost. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

- the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
- less principal repayments;
- plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method; and
- less any reduction for impairment.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

The company does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of Accounting Standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

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

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial assets (or group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).
In the case of available-for-sale financial assets, a significant or prolonged decline in the market value of the instrument is considered to constitute a loss event. Impairment losses are immediately recognised in profit or loss. Also, any cumulative decline in fair value previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss at this point.

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.
For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.
When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

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

(g) **Revenue and Other Income**

Revenue from the supply of energy is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

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

(h) **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).
Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable.
The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.
Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(i) **Comparative Figures**

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.
Where the company has retrospectively applied an accounting policy, made a retrospective restatement of items in the financial statements or reclassified items in its financial statements, an additional statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period will be disclosed.

(j) **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments**

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

Key Estimates - Impairment

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

(k) **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. The company have decided not to early adopt any of new and amended pronouncements and that it would not have any material effect on the company's financial statements.

	2015 $
2. Profit for the Year	
Profit before income tax expense from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:	
Charging as Expense	
Cost of Goods Sold	74,285.74
Cost of Finance	22,922.63
Movements in Provisions	
Depreciation	
- Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	10,290.69
	10,290.69
Net Expenses Resulting from Movement in Provisions	10,290.69
3. Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Cash on Hand	1,200.00
Cash at Bank - ANZ	13,882.22
Cash at Bank - Macquarie	1,762.19
	16,844.41
Reconciliation of Cash	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16,844.41
	16,844.41
4. Cash Flow Information	
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit after Income Tax	
Loss after Income Tax	(513,361.51)
Adjustments for Non-Cash Components in Profit:	
Depreciation	10,290.69
Impairment	5,701.52
Net Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	10,000.00

	2015 $
Changes in Assets and Liabilities	
Increase in Trade and Other Receivables	(46,208.46)
Increase in Trade and Other Payables	200,160.60
Increase in Provision for Holiday Pay	25,994.16
Increase in Provision for Superannuation	8,753.49
Net Cash Decrease in Cash Held	(298,669.51)

5. Trade and Other Receivables

Current	
Trade Debtors	23,969.06
Bonds Paid	3,046.17
Provision for GST	18,353.61
	45,368.84
Total Trade and Other Receivables	45,368.84

6. Other Assets

Current	
Prepayments	
ERM Prepayment Electricity	10,000.00
Prepaid Borrowing Expenses	2,250.00
Less Amortisation	75.21
	2,174.79
	12,174.79
Non-Current	
Legals (Contracts)	28,131.55
Less Accumulated Amortisation & Impairment	5,626.31
	22,505.24
Site Conversion Costs	90,385.73
Less Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment	2,057.00
	88,328.73
	110,833.97

	2015 $
7. Property, Plant and Equipment	
Plant and Equipment	
Capital Equipment at WDV	58,679.20
Less Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment	8,233.69
	50,445.51
Total Plant and Equipment	50,445.51
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	50,445.51
8. Trade and Other Payables	
Current	
Trade Creditors	115,893.13
PAYGW Payable	17,717.00
Total Trade and Other Payables	133,610.13
9. Financial Liabilities	
Current	
Loans - Roger Pettett	200,000.00
Current Site Conversion Loan	12,861.46
	212,861.46
Non-Current	
Loans - Damien Glanville	100,000.00
Loans - Ben Chester	125,000.00
	225,000.00
Site Conversion Loan	68,134.47
	68,134.47
Total Financial Liabilities	505,995.93
10. Provisions	
Current	
Provision for Holiday Pay	25,994.16
Superannuation Payable	15,575.35
	41,569.51
Total Provisions	41,569.51

	2015 $

11. Contributed Equity

Issued Capital	
Ordinary Shares	301,643.33
	301,643.33
Share Movements	
Shares on Issue at Beginning of the Reporting Period	1,200.00
Movement in Ordinary Shares	300,443.33
Shares on Issue at End of the Reporting Period	301,643.33

12. Retained Earnings

Accumulated Losses at the Beginning of the Financial Year	(233,789.87)
Less	
Net loss attributable to members of the company	513,361.51
Accumulated Loss at the End of the Financial Year	(747,151.38)

13. Company Details

The registered office of the company is:
Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
Suite 2/20 Walan Street, Mooloolaba QLD 4557

The principal place of business is:
Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
Suite 18/13 Norval Court, Maroochydore QLD 4558

The principal activities of the business include:
Sale and management of electricity to residential customers within embedded networks

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
ACN 148958061
Directors Report
for the Year Ended 30 June 2015

Your directors present their report on the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:
Damien Glanville
Ben Chester

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

Review of Operations

The loss of the company for the financial year amounted to $513,362.

A review of the company operations during the financial year and the results of those operations are as follows:
The company's operations during the year performed as expected in the opinion of the directors.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

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

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were:

Sale and management of electricity to residential customers within embedded networks

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

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

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

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

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

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
ACN 148958061
Directors Report
for the Year Ended 30 June 2015

Dividends

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

a) There were no dividends paid during the year.

b) There were no dividends or distributions recommended or declared for payment to members during the year that have not been paid or credited to the member throughout the year.

Options

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

Indemnification of Officers

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

Auditor's Independence Declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is included with the financial statements.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Damien Glanville
Director



Ben Chester
Director



Dated this 3 day of September 2015

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
ACN 148958061
Directors Declaration
for the Year Ended 30 June 2015

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

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes, as set out in the financial statements, present fairly the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements; and

2. in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Damien Glanville
Director

Ben Chester
Director

Dated this 3 day of September 2015

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
ACN 148958061
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

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Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd (the company), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2015, and the income statement for the period 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
ACN 148958061
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

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Opinion
In my opinion:

a. the financial report of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Roger Noakes
PO Box 1801, Noosaville 4566
Dated this 3rd day of September 2015

Auditors Independence Declaration
Under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the period ended 30 June 2015, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Roger Noakes
PO Box 1801, Noosaville 4566
Dated this 3rd day of September 2015

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

Financial report
For the year ended 30 June 2014

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Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148958061
Trading, Profit and Loss Statement
For the Year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 $	2013 $
Income		
Consultancy Fees	36,229	78,500
Gross Profit from Trading	36,229	78,500
Expenditure		
Accountancy Fees	12,540	2,684
Advertising	4,342	1,850
Bad Debts Written Off	-	1,000
Bank Charges	197	124
Computer Expenses	5,647	7,057
Consultancy Fees	1,000	32,000
Direct Fees/Costs	-	30,865
Electricity	-	697
Filing Fees	-	230
Insurance	610	-
Interest Paid		
- Loan Interest	15,255	-
Legal Costs	5,508	-
Licensing Fees	500	-
Meeting Costs	2,273	1,457
Motor Vehicle Expenses	2,683	-
Parking & Tolls	829	-
Penalties & Fines	162	-
Printing & Stationery	559	31
Rent	23,913	-
Repairs & Maintenance	7	-
Superannuation Contributions	15,461	-
Telephone	1,816	-
Travelling Expenses	9,088	765
Wages	167,143	-
Workcover Insurance	527	-
	270,060	78,760
Loss before Income Tax	(233,831)	(260)

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148958061
Balance Sheet
As at 30 June 2014

	Note	2014 $	2013 $
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	9,510	10,551
Trade and Other Receivables	6	10,000	16,439
Total Current Assets		19,510	26,990
Non-Current Assets			
Trade and Other Receivables	6	1,077	-
Financial Assets	7	10,000	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	3,629	-
Total Non-Current Assets		14,706	-
Total Assets		34,216	26,990
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	9	2,095	238
Financial Liabilities	10	1	-
Short Term Provisions	11	6,822	-
Total Current Liabilities		8,918	238
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	10	256,966	25,785
Total Non-Current Liabilities		256,966	25,785
Total Liabilities		265,884	26,023
Net Assets		(231,668)	967
Equity			
Issued Capital	12	1,200	10
Accumulated Losses	13	(232,868)	957
Total Equity		(231,668)	967

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148958061
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year ended 30 June 2014

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1. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

(a) **Basis of Preparation**

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Company is a non reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore a special purpose financial statements that has been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement criteria in the Australian Accounting Standards and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows and AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The significant accounting policies disclosed below are those which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless otherwise stated.

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

(b) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents and presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(c) **Provisions**

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used is a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the unwinding of the discount is taken to finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(d) **Employee Benefits**

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs.
Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bond terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Defined Contribution Schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods in which services are provided by employees.

(e) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Classes of property, plant and equipment are measured using the cost or revaluation model as specified below. Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable. Assets measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment, except for freehold land is depreciated on a straight line method from the date that management determine that the asset is available for use. Assets held under a finance lease and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the term of the lease and the assets useful life.
The useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed Asset Class	**Useful Life**
Plant and Equipment	7 - 11 years

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

When an assets is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

(f) **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.
All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(g) **Investments and Other Financial Assets**

Recognition
Financial assets are initially measured at cost of trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

Available for Sale Financial Assets
All investments are classified as available for sale financial assets. Available for sale financial assets are reflected at fair value unless their fair value cannot be reliably measured. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to equity.

Investments held are originally recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value which is equivalent to their market bid price at the end of the reporting period. Movements in fair value are recognised through an equity reserve.

Fair Value
Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

(h) **Revenue and Other Income**
Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied.
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.
All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Sale of Goods
Revenue is recognised on transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point
in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

(i) **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**
Revenues, 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 Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.
The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.
Cash flows are presented on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(j) **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. The company have decided not to early adopt any of new and amended pronouncements and that it would not have any material effect on the company's financial statements.

	2014 $	2013 $
2. Revenue		
Sales Revenue		
Sale of Goods	36,229	78,500
	36,229	78,500
	36,229	78,500
3. Profit for the Year		
Profit before income tax expense from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:		
Charging as Expense		
Cost of Finance	15,255	-
Bad & Doubtful Debts:-		
- Bad debts written off	-	1,000
	-	1,000
4. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	1,200	10
Cash at Bank - BOQ	-	10,541
Cash at Bank - ANZ	8,310	-
	9,510	10,551
Reconciliation of Cash		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,510	10,551
Bank Overdrafts	(1)	-
	9,509	10,551

	2014 $	2013 $
5. Cash Flow Information		
Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Profit after Income Tax		
Loss after Income Tax	(233,831)	(260)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables	7,639	(16,439)
Increase in Trade and Other Payables	1,857	238
Increase in Provisions	6,822	-
Net Cash Decrease in Cash Held	(217,513)	(16,461)
6. Trade and Other Receivables		
Current		
Trade Debtors	8,800	1,100
Provision for Income Tax	-	15,339
Bond Paid	1,200	-
	10,000	16,439
Non-Current		
Loan - LPE Holdings Pty Ltd	1,077	-
	1,077	-
Total Trade and Other Receivables	11,077	16,439
7. Financial Assets		
Non-Current		
Shares in Unlisted Companies		
- Shares in Novo Power	10,000	-
	10,000	-
Total Financial Assets	10,000	-

	2014 $	2013 $
8. Property, Plant and Equipment		
Plant and Equipment		
Capital Equipment at WDV	3,629	-
	3,629	-
Total Plant and Equipment	3,629	-
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	3,629	-
9. Trade and Other Payables		
Current		
Trade Creditors	1,584	-
Provision for GST	511	238
	2,095	238
Total Trade and Other Payables	2,095	238
10. Financial Liabilities		
Current		
Bank Overdraft	1	-
	1	-
Non-Current		
Loans - J Hague	26,523	25,785
Loans - D Glanville	30,443	-
Loans - Roger Pettett	200,000	-
	256,966	25,785
Total Financial Liabilities	256,967	25,785
11. Provisions		
Current		
Superannuation Payable	6,822	-
	6,822	-
Total Provisions	6,822	-

	2014 $	2013 $
12. **Contributed Equity**		
Issued Capital		
Ordinary A Class Shares	1,200	10
	1,200	10
Share Movements		
Shares on Issue at Beginning of the Reporting Period	10	-
Movement in Ordinary A Class Shares	1,190	10
Shares on Issue at End of the Reporting Period	1,200	10
13. **Retained Earnings**		
Retained Earnings at the Beginning of the Financial Year	963	1,217
Less		
Net loss attributable to members of the company	233,831	260
Accumulated Loss at the End of the Financial Year	(232,868)	957

14. **Company Details**

The registered office of the company is:
Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
Suite 18, 247 David Low Way, Peregian Beach 4573

The principal place of business is:
Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
67 The Esplande, Maroochydore 4558

The principal activities of the business include:
Consulting on Energy Infrastructure and Supply

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148958061
Directors' Declaration
for the Year Ended 30 June 2014

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

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2014 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

    a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards as stated in Note 1; and

    b. give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

2. in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Damien Glanville
Director

Ben Chester
Director

Dated this 14 day of October 2014

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148958061
Independent Auditor's Report
to the Members of
Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd (the company), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2014, and the income statement 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148958061
Independent Auditor's Report
to the Members of
Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

Opinion
In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Roger Noakes - REG'D COMPANY AUDITOR #5443
PO Box 1801, Noosaville 4556
Dated this 17 day of OCTOBER 2014

Auditors Independence Declaration
Under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2014, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Roger Noakes · REGD COMPANY AUDITOR #5443
PO Box 1801, Noosaville 4556
Dated this 17 day of OCTOBER 2014

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

ACN 148 958 061

Financial report

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148 958 061
Trading, Profit and Loss Statement
For the Year ended 30 June 2013

	2013 $	2012 $
Income		
Consultancy Fees	78,500	269,723
Gross Profit from Trading	78,500	269,723
Expenditure		
Accountancy Fees	2,684	1,000
Advertising & Website	1,850	10,103
Bad Debts Written Off	1,000	-
Bank Charges	125	452
Computer Expenses	7,057	108
Consultancy Fees	32,000	208,500
Depreciation – Low Cost Assets	-	590
Directors Fees/Costs	30,865	29,259
Electricity	697	547
Entertainment & Meeting Costs	1,457	7,884
Filing Fees	230	227
Freight & Cartage	-	1,765
Legal Costs	-	1,900
Postage	-	11
Printing & Stationery	31	997
Telephone	-	2,206
Travelling Expenses	765	1,897
	78,760	267,446
Loss before Income Tax	(260)	2,277

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148 958 061
Balance Sheet
As at 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	10,551	52,636
Trade and Other Receivables	3	16,439	22,806
Total Current Assets		26,990	75,442
Non-Current Assets			
Trade and Other Receivables		-	-
Financial Assets		-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		-	-
Total Assets		26,990	75,442
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	4	238	53,510
Financial Liabilities		-	-
Short Term Provisions		-	-
Total Current Liabilities		238	53,510
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities	5	25,785	33,055
Total Non-Current Liabilities		25,785	33,055
Total Liabilities		26,023	86,565
Net Assets		967	(11,123)
Equity			
Issued Capital	6	10	10
Accumulated Losses	7	957	(11,133)
Total Equity		967	(11,123)

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148 958 061
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year ended 30 June 2013

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1. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

(a) **Basis of Preparation**

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Company is a non reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These financial statements are therefore a special purpose financial statements that has been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement criteria in the Australian Accounting Standards and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows and AASB 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The significant accounting policies disclosed below are those which the directors have determined are appropriate to meet the needs of members. Such accounting policies are consistent with the previous period unless otherwise stated.

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

(b) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts also form part of cash equivalents and presented within current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(c) **Provisions**

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used is a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the unwinding of the discount is taken to finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(d) **Employee Benefits**

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs.
Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bond terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

Defined Contribution Schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods in which services are provided by employees.

(e) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Classes of property, plant and equipment are measured using the cost or revaluation model as specified below. Where the cost model is used, the asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Costs include purchase price, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and restoring the asset, where applicable. Assets measured using the revaluation model are carried at fair value at the revaluation date less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Revaluations are performed whenever there is a material movement in the value of an asset under the revaluation model.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured using the cost model.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all property, plant and equipment, except for freehold land is depreciated on a straight line method from the date that management determine that the asset is available for use. Assets held under a finance lease and leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the term of the lease and the assets useful life.
The useful lives used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed Asset Class	Useful Life
Plant and Equipment	7 - 11 years

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

When an assets is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

(f) **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.
All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(g) **Investments and Other Financial Assets**

Recognition
Financial assets are initially measured at cost of trade date, which includes transaction costs, when the related contractual rights or obligations exist. Subsequent to initial recognition these instruments are measured as set out below.

Available for Sale Financial Assets
All investments are classified as available for sale financial assets. Available for sale financial assets are reflected at fair value unless their fair value cannot be reliably measured. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken directly to equity.

Investments held are originally recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value which is equivalent to their market bid price at the end of the reporting period. Movements in fair value are recognised through an equity reserve.

Fair Value
Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

(h) **Revenue and Other Income**
Revenue is recognised when the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and specific criteria relating to the type of revenue as noted below, has been satisfied. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts and rebates.
All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Sale of Goods
Revenue is recognised on transfer of goods to the customer as this is deemed to be the point
in time when risks and rewards are transferred and there is no longer any ownership or effective control over the goods.

(i) **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**
Revenues, 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 Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST.
The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.
Cash flows are presented on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

(j) **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. The company have decided not to early adopt any of new and amended pronouncements and that it would not have any material effect on the company's financial statements.

	2013 $	2012 $
2. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	10	10
Cash at Bank - BOQ	10,541	52,626
	10,551	52,636
Reconciliation of Cash		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,551	52,636
Bank Overdrafts	-	-
	10,551	52,636
3. Trade and Other Receivables		
Current		
Trade Debtors	1,100	22,806
Provision for Income Tax	15,339	-
Total Trade and Other Receivables	16,439	-
4. Trade and Other Payables		
Current		
Trade Creditors	-	46,105
Provision for Taxation	238	7,405
	238	53,510
Total Trade and Other Payables	238	53,510
5. Financial Liabilities		
Non-Current		
Loans - J Hague	25,785	17,925
Loan – R Marchant	-	15,130
	25,785	33,055
Total Financial Liabilities	256,967	33,055

	2013 $	2012 $
6. Contributed Equity		
Issued Capital		
Ordinary Class Shares	10	10
	10	10
7. Retained Earnings		
Retained Earnings at the Beginning of the Financial Year	(11,133)	(13,410)
Add		
Income Tax Amendment (R&D Tax Credit 2012)	12,350	
Less		
Net profit/loss attributable to members of the company	(260)	(2,277)
Accumulated Loss at the End of the Financial Year	957	(11,133)

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148 958 061
Directors' Declaration
for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

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

The directors of the company declare that:

1. the financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2013 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

    a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards as stated in Note 1; and

    b. give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

2. in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Damien Glanville
Director

Ben Chester
Director

Dated this 28th day of October 2014

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148 958 061
Independent Auditor's Report
to the Members of
Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd (the company), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2013, and the income statement 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence
In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Australian professional ethical pronouncements.

Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd
148 958 061
Independent Auditor's Report
to the Members of
Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

Opinion
In our opinion:

a. the financial report of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

b. the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Roger Noakes Registered Company Auditor 50403
PO Box 1801, Noosaville 4556
Dated this 28 day of October 2014

Auditors Independence Declaration
Under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Locality Planning Energy Pty Ltd

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

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Roger Noakes registered company auditor 5443
PO Box 1801, Noosaville 4556
Dated this 28 day of October 2014