Brahma Kumaris Centres for Spiritual Learning

ACN 132 195 683

Financial report

for the year ended 30 June 2015

BRAHMA KUMARIS CENTRES FOR SPIRITUAL LEARNING
ACN 132 195 683

Financial Report
For the Year Ended 30 June 2015

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

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

Directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Silvana Dimech-Conti (Appointed 11 January 2015)
Charles Hogg
Dr Nirmala Kajaria
Chakrapani Ogoti
Rajahram Padmanabhan
Amanda Quinn
Sarah Sally Segal

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

Company Secretary

The following persons held the position of Company Secretary during the year and to the date of this report:
Chakrapani Ogoti

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was to provide facilities for members of the public, irrespective of colour, creed, language, religion or nationality, to study and practice Brahma Kumaris Raja Yoga; to provide an education in spiritual and moral understanding, principles and values, in Australia.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Operating Results

The profit of the Company amounted to $3,424,592 (2014: $214,791).

Review of Operations

A review of operations of the Company during the financial year and the results of those operations found that during the year, the Company continued to engage in its principal activities, the results of which are disclosed in the attached financial statements.

Dividends Paid or Recommended

The Company's constitution prohibits the payment/declaration of dividends.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

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

After Balance Date Events

There were no significant events after Balance Date.

Future Developments

The Company expects to maintain the present status and level of operations and hence there are no likely developments in the Company's operations.

Environmental Issues

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Options

The Company's constitution prohibits the granting of options.

Information on Directors

Silvana Dimech-Conti	—	Director (Appointed 11 January 2015)
Qualifications	—	B.Bus, MBA, MAICD, CFTP-FTA, SA-FINSIA
Experience	—	Management Consultant, University Lecturer
Special Responsibilities	—	Treasury, Finance and Risk Management and Corporate Structures
Charles Hogg	—	Director
Qualifications	—	N/A
Experience	—	Centre Operations and Meditation Teacher
Special Responsibilities	—	Chairman, Centre Management and Public Relations
Dr Nirmala Kajaria	—	Director
Qualifications	—	Bachelor of Medicine
Experience	—	Centre Operations and Meditation Teacher
Special Responsibilities	—	President and Centre Management
Chakrapani Ogoti	—	Director
Qualifications	—	Bachelor of Law, BSc (Chemistry)
Experience	—	Barrister & Solicitor in Supreme Court NSW
Special Responsibilities	—	Company Secretary, Legal and Corporate Governance
Rajahram Padmanabhan	—	Director
Qualifications	—	Chartered Accountant, CPA, MBA
Experience	—	Principal in Public Practice and Registered Tax Agent
Special Responsibilities	—	Accounting and Finance
Amanda Quinn	—	Director
Qualifications	—	N/A
Experience	—	Accounting and Finance
Special Responsibilities	—	Treasurer
Sarah Sally Segal	—	Director
Qualifications	—	Bachelor of Arts, Diploma in Education
Experience	—	Centre Operations and Meditation Teacher
Special Responsibilities	—	Centre Management

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 13 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Silvana Dimech-Conti	5	5
Charles Hogg	13	13
Dr Nirmala Kajaria	13	1
Chakrapani Ogoti	13	13
Rajahram Padmanabhan	13	12
Amanda Quinn	13	11
Sarah Sally Segal	13	13

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

During the year, the Company has paid premiums of $2,693 including GST (2013: $2,130) in respect of an insurance contract to indemnify officers against liabilities that may arise from their position as officers of the Company. Officers indemnified include the Company secretary, all directors and all executive officers participating in the management of the Company.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Entity

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

The entity was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2015 has been received and can be found on page 4 of the directors' report.

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

Amanda Quinn

Director
Amanda Quinn

Rajahram

Director
Rajahram Padmanabhan

Dated this 16th day of December 2015

Meoli&Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA • NEW ZEALAND

ABN: 93 466 745 204

Flavio Meoli B.Com., F.C.A.
Sarina Meoli B.Bus., F.C.A.

PO Box 262, BURWOOD NSW 2134
Level 1, 94 Burwood Road, BURWOOD NSW 2134

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AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

TO THE DIRECTORS OF BRAHMA KUMARIS CENTRES FOR SPIRITUAL LEARNING

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

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

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

Flavio Meoli - Partner
Registered Company Auditor
Meoli & Co
Chartered Accountants
Level 1,
94 Burwood Road
BURWOOD NSW 2134

Dated: 16 December 2015

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
Income			
Contributions	2c	2,130,446	1,315,398
Other Income	2d	2,733,662	21,914
Interest income	2a	86,018	60,650
		4,950,125	1,397,961
Expenditure			
Administration expenses		457,960	199,307
Occupancy expenses		226,610	209,652
Insurance		76,048	77,413
Marketing expenses		53,308	62,584
Public programs and retreats		256,664	277,135
Finance costs		2,642	1,692
Interest expense	2b	88,740	-
Depreciation and amortisation	2b	147,153	134,426
Repairs and maintenance		216,408	220,962
		1,525,534	1,183,171
Profit for the year		3,424,592	214,791
Total comprehensive income		3,424,592	214,791

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

BRAHMA KUMARIS CENTRES FOR SPIRITUAL LEARNING ACN 132 195 683

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	3,256,300	2,142,877
Other Assets	4	151,250	32,282
		3,407,550	2,175,159
Non Current Assets			
Freehold Land & Buildings - At Market Valuation	5	21,720,000	20,100,000
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	2,345,737	1,751,326
		24,065,737	21,851,326
Total Assets		27,473,287	24,026,485
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	6	18,159	-
Loans and Advances	7	2,289,265	639,296
		2,307,425	639,296
Non Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	8	515,492	-
Net Assets		24,650,371	23,387,189
Equity			
Retained Surpluses		17,008,413	13,583,822
Asset Revaluation Reserve		7,641,957	9,803,367
		24,650,371	23,387,189

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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

	2015 $	2014 $
Retained Surpluses		
Balance at 1 July 2014	13,583,822	13,369,031
Movement in net surplus	3,424,592	214,791
Balance at 30 June 2015	17,008,413	13,583,822
Asset Revaluation Reserve		
Balance at 1 July 2014	9,803,367	9,403,367
Movement in reserve	(2,161,410)	400,000
Balance at 30 June 2015	7,641,957	9,803,367
Total Equity Balance at 30 June 2015	24,650,371	23,387,189

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

BRAHMA KUMARIS CENTRES FOR SPIRITUAL LEARNING ACN 132 195 683

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
Cash flow from operating activities			
Receipts from donors		5,212,122	1,596,185
Interest received		86,018	60,650
Interest paid		(88,740)	-
Payments to suppliers		(4,472,124)	(1,241,754)
Net Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9	737,275	415,081
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment for plant & equipment		(1,789,312)	(47,509)
Net Cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(1,789,312)	(47,509)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds of bank borrowings		5,011,381	-
Net repayment of Bank Loan - Secured		(4,495,889)	-
Loans - Unsecured		1,649,969	(152,000)
Net Cash provided by (used in) investing activities		2,165,461	(152,000)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		1,113,424	215,571
Cash at beginning of the period		2,142,877	1,927,305
Cash at the end of the period		3,256,300	2,142,877

Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the period as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

	2015	2014
Cash on hand	4,900	5,050
Term Deposit	-	1,000,000
Cash at Bank	3,251,400	1,137,827
	3,256,300	2,142,877

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Accounting Policies

a. Revenue

Grant revenue is recognised in the income statement when the entity obtains control of the grant and it is probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant will flow to the entity and the amount of the grant can be measured reliably.

If conditions are attached to the grant which must be satisfied before it is eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue will be deferred until those conditions are satisfied.

When grant revenue is received whereby the entity incurs an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this is considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability until the service has been delivered to the contributor, otherwise the grant is recognised as income on receipt.

Brahma Kumaris Centres for Spiritual Learning receives non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for zero or a nominal value. These assets are recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the balance sheet, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the income statement.

Donations and bequests are recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

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

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

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

Property (continued)

In periods when the freehold land and buildings are not subject to an independent valuation, the directors conduct directors' valuations to ensure the carrying amount for the land and buildings is not materially different to fair value.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve in equity. Revaluation decreases that offset previous increases of the same class of assets are recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of revaluation surplus. All other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

As the revalued buildings are depreciated the difference between depreciation recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, which is based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset, and the depreciation basedon the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

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

Freehold land and buildings that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

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.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the asset's useful life to the entity commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	**Depreciation Rate**	
Property Improvements	2.5%	Prime Cost Method
Motor Vehicles	22.5%	Diminishing Value Method
Furniture, plant and equipment	15%	Diminishing Value Method

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

Asset classes 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.

c. Leases

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

Finance leases are capitalised, recording an asset and a liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the entity will obtain ownership of the asset. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

d. 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 (ie trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions 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 either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or cost. *Fair value* represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:
i the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition;
ii less principal repayments;
iii 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
iv 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 value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

The Company does not designate any interests in associates or joint venture entities as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

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

ii Loans and receivables

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

iii Held-to-maturity investments

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

iv Available-for-sale financial assets

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

v Financial liabilities

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

Fair Value

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.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where 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 expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability, which is 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.

e. Impairment of Assets

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

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon on the assets ability to generate net cash inflows and when the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a class of asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation reserve for that same class of asset.

f. 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.

g. 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. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense. Receivables and payables in the Balance Sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

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

h. Income Tax

No provision for income tax has been raised, as the entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

i. Provisions

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

j. Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

When an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period must be disclosed.

k. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the Company during the reporting period which remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

k. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities, which are not an incremental cost relating to the actual draw-down of the facility, is written off to profit and loss.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in other income or other expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the statement of financial position date.

m. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

n. Key Estimates

Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluation of conditions and events specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. In 2014, the directors ordered a valuation of two freehold land land and buildings located in New South Wales. The valuation was conducted by LandMark White and resulted in a revaluation increase of $400,000 being recognised in the Asset Revaluation Reserve for the year ended 30 June 2014.

All other freehold land and buildings were independently valued at 30 June 2012 by J.M Johnson & Associates (for all other New South Wales Properties) and M3Property Australia Pty Ltd (for all Victoria Properties). The valuation was based on fair value less cost to sell. The critical assumption adopted in determining the valuation included the location of the land and buildings, the current demand for the land and buildings in the area and recent sales date for similar properties. The valuation resulted in a revaluation increase of $2,015,000 being recognised in the Asset Revaluation Reserve for the year ended 30 June 2012.

At 30 June 2015 the directors reviewed the key assumptions made by the valuers at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2012. They have concluded that these assumptions remain materially unchanged, and are satisfied that carrying value does not exceed the recoverable amount of land and buildings at 30 June 2015.

Note 2: Total comprehensive income includes the following:

		2015 $	2014 $
a.	**Income**		
	Interest received	86,018	60,650
b.	**Expenses**		
	Depreciation and Amortisation	147,153	134,426
	Remuneration of auditor for audit services	9,000	9,000
	Interest expense	88,740	-
	Net rent expense	92,006	66,219
c.	**Significant Revenue**		
	The following significant revenue items are relevant in explaining the financial performance:		
	General Donations	1,615,905	851,169
	Building Fund Donations	514,541	464,229
		2,130,446	1,315,398
d.	**Other Income**		
	Profit on sale of non current assets	2,733,662	2,600
	Other income	-	19,314
		2,733,662	21,914

Note 3: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2015 $	2014 $
CURRENT		
Cash at bank	3,251,400	2,137,827
Cash on hand	4,900	5,050
	3,256,300	2,142,877

Note 4: Other Assets

	2015 $	2014 $
CURRENT		
GST Receivable	13,101	5,742
Bonds and Deposits	34,479	25,424
Other Receivables	-	1,116
Prepaid expenses	103,669	-
	151,250	32,282

Note 5: Property, Plant and Equipment

	2015 $	2014 $
PROPERTY AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS		
At cost	2,077,426	1,438,085
Less accumulated depreciation	(263,145)	(239,004)
	1,814,281	1,199,082
MOTOR VEHICLES		
At cost	267,897	191,971
Less accumulated depreciation	(164,472)	(145,466)
	103,426	46,505
PLANT, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT		
At cost	1,528,228	1,848,033
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,100,198)	(1,342,294)
	428,030	505,739
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	2,345,737	1,751,326

Note 5: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	Freehold Land and Buildings $	Property and Leasehold Improvements $	Motor Vehicles $	Plant Furniture and Equipment $	Total $
2014					
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,700,000	1,235,034	49,621	550,987	21,535,642
Revaluation Increase	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Additions at cost	-	-	10,455	40,749	51,203
Disposals	-	-	(1,230)	(348)	(1,578)
Depreciation expense	-	(35,952)	(12,341)	(85,649)	(133,942)
Carrying amount at the end of year	20,100,000	1,199,081	46,505	505,739	21,851,326
2015					
Balance at the beginning of the year	20,100,000	1,199,081	46,505	505,739	21,851,326
Revaluation Increase	-	-	-	-	-
Additions at cost	5,820,000	756,748	75,926	91,681	6,744,356
Disposals	(4,200,000)	(96,137)	-	(86,654)	(4,382,791)
Depreciation expense	-	(45,411)	(19,005)	(82,736)	(147,153)
Carrying amount at the end of year	21,720,000	1,814,281	103,426	428,030	24,065,737

On 28 November 2014 the Company acquired a commercial building in Sydney to be its new Head Office in Australia. The Company has also disposed two other properties located in Sydney, New South Wales to fund the new building purchase. The settlement on these properties sold also occured during the financial year ending 30 June 2015.

Asset Revaluations

In 2014, the directors ordered a valuation of two freehold land land and buildings located in New South Wales. The valuation was conducted by LandMark White and resulted in a revaluation increase of $400,000 being recognised in the Asset Revaluation Reserve for the year ended 30 June 2014.

All other freehold land and buildings were independently valued at 30 June 2012 by J.M Johnson & Associates (for all other New South Wales Properties) and M3Property Australia Pty Ltd (for all Victoria Properties). The valuation was based on fair value less cost to sell. The critical assumption adopted in determining the valuation included the location of the land and buildings, the current demand for the land and buildings in the area and recent sales date for similar properties. The valuation resulted in a revaluation increase of $2,015,000 being recognised in the Asset Revaluation Reserve for the year ended 30 June 2012.

At 30 June 2015 the directors reviewed the key assumptions made by the valuers at 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2012. They have concluded that these assumptions remain materially unchanged, and are satisfied that carrying value does not exceed the recoverable amount of land and buildings at 30 June 2015.

Note 6: Trade and Other Payables

	2015 $	2014 $
CURRENT		
Sundry creditors and accruals	18,159	-

Note 7: Loans and Advances

Unsecured loans	2,289,265	639,296

Unsecured loans are interest free loans with no repayment period. No debt covenants or other financial restrictions are in place on these loans.

Note 8: Bank Loan

The bank loan represents an amount of $515,492 (2014: Nil) payable to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited. The loan has a 5 year term commencing 28 November 2014 with a variable interest rate accruing on a daily basis. The loan is secured by a first registered mortgage over the property situated at 181 First Avenue Five Dock NSW 2046.

Note 9: Cash Flow Information

	Note	2015	2014
Reconciliation of cash			
Cash at bank		3,251,400	2,137,827
Other cash		4,900	5,050
	3	3,256,300	2,142,877
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax			
Profit after income tax		3,424,592	214,791
Non cash flows in profit			
Depreciation and amortisation		147,153	134,426
Loss on disposal of of non-current aswsets		(2,733,662)	(2,600)
Changes in assets and liabilities			
(Decrease)/increase in receivables and other assets		(16,414)	13,216
Increase in prepayments		(103,669)	59,004
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		19,275	(3,756)
Cash flows (used in)/provided by operating activities		737,275	415,081

Note 10: Entity Details

The registered office of the Company is:
181 First Avenue
Five Dock NSW 2046

The principal place of business is:
181 First Avenue
Five Dock NSW 2046

Note 11: Members' Guarantee

The entity is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a Company limited by guarantee. If the Company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $20 each towards meeting any outstandings and obligations of the Company. At 30 June 2015 the number of members was 8 (2014: 8).

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

The directors of the company declare that:

A. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 5 to 17, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

i comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and

ii give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.

B. 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.

Amanda Quinn

Director
Amanda Quinn

Rajahram

Director
Rajahram Padmanabhan

Dated this 16th day of December 2015

Meoli&Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
AUSTRALIA • NEW ZEALAND

Flavio Meoli B.Com., F.C.A.
Sarina Meoli B.Bus., F.C.A.

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BRAHMA KUMARIS CENTRES FOR SPIRITUAL LEARNING A.C.N.132 195 683

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Brahma Kumaris Centres for Spiritual Learning (BKCSL) for the year ended 30 June 2015. This comprises of the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement, Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements and the Directors' Declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, provided to the directors of BKCSL for the year ended 30 June 2015, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the date of this auditor's report.

Qualification
As is common for organisations of this type, it is not practicable for the company to maintain an effective system of internal control over receipts from voluntary donations until their initial entry in the accounting records. Accordingly, our audit in relation to these receipts was limited to amounts recorded.

Audit Opinion
In our opinion, except for the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had the limitation discussed in the qualification paragraph not existed, the financial report of the BKCSL is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015, their financial performance and their cash flows for the year ended on that date; and complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

MEOLI & CO.
Chartered Accountants Flavio Meoli – Partner BURWOOD Dated 16 December 2015