Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 64 110 946 168

annualreport

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2008

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services has achieved considerable growth since opening in August 2005.

This has contributed to an improved performance over the 2007/08 financial year, with losses for the year reduced by 32%. In June 2008 the Company had its first cash flow positive month.

The Company has extended its overdraft to provide sufficient funds to cover operating costs to June 2009 and is confident of generating some profit months towards the end of this financial year.

During the year the Company opened an agency in Margaret River and we have commenced the process to install an ATM. This agency is operating well and our staff have received a positive commendation from a Bendigo staff member who reported that "....this is the best relationship between an agent and branch I have seen."

The Board acted on the decision taken at last year's AGM to de-list the Company from the stock exchange. The Company has now been accepted to operate on the low volume market (LVM).

This year we welcomed Jasmin McFadden and Nicole Rose as new staff. Jasmin and Nicole have complimented our excellent staff at the branch and as always our staff are guaranteed to provide an excellent service to our customers and community.

In 2008, we sponsored the Bowling Club, Golf Club, Yacht Club, and River Festival produced an emergency sticker for the Sea Search and Rescue and facilitated the funding and construction of a new synthetic green for the bowling club.

I would like to offer my personal thanks and congratulations to the Directors and staff for another magnificent year, but it is the customers that make the branch what it is and I would ask that you continue spreading the word.

C flottle Ted Coulter,

Director

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2008

By the time of our 2008 Annual General Meeting our Augusta & Districts **Community Bank®** branch will have celebrated its third birthday.

Our branch continues to enjoy solid growth. We now have more than \$35 million in business on our books and recently opened our 1,000th account. Income streams have grown considerably over the past 12 months and expenses have been closely monitored. We are now getting very close to the profitability milestone.

In the past 12 months we have established an Agency in Margaret River at the 777 Pharmacy and we are now waiting on having an ATM installed at the site.

Nationally the Bendigo Bank has undertaken one of the largest advertising campaigns in its history, firstly with the television ads during the Olympics and now with ongoing exposure in the print media across the country. This can only have a positive impact at the local level.

The **Community Bank®** network has recently celebrated its tenth anniversary, a significant milestone for Bendigo Bank and its community partners.

In the decade, **Community Bank®** branches have contributed more than \$21.7 million back into community projects and groups, with \$12 million paid in dividends to more than 50,000 local shareholders. Behind those numbers are hundreds of stories of **Community Bank®** branches making a real difference to the lives of local people.

I would like to thank our staff, Donna, Erin, Jasmin and Nicole for the excellent service they provide our customers. Their efforts and support in growing the business have been superb.

I would also like to thank the members of our Board. They give freely of their time, are an enormous support to the branch and work together as a close knit team with a strong focus on driving the business to profitability.

Lastly and most importantly I would like to thank the community. Without your support we would not be where we are. You have underpinned the growth that continues to amaze. I thank you for that trust and support.

Doug Anderson

Manager

Directors' report

For year ending 30 June 2008

Your Directors present their report on the Company for the year ended 30 June 2008.

Directors

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

Edward John Coulter

Chairman

Financial Director

Financial Controller of a development Company in the tourism industry. Former business proprietor.

1,001 shares

Barry Francis Godley

Non-Executive Director
Independent Retiree

President of Augusta Golf Club and Secretary of the Augusta Tennis Club. Former School Principal, Superintendent and Regional Director of the country South West as well as one year Director of Operations.

5,001 shares

Russell James Simpson

Non-Executive Director

IT Consultant

Telecentre Coordinator, Life member of Augusta Telecentre, Mt Newman Gliding Club and Past Shire Councillor of Augusta Margaret River.

501 shares

Stephen Geoffrey Williams

Non-Executive Director

Business Proprietor/Builder

Current owner operator of local tourist accommodation since 1993; has been involved in the building industry for over 30 years.

12,001 shares

Thomas Leonard Howells

Non-Executive Director
B&B Proprietor, semi-retired

Involved in Mining and Construction for all of working life.

1,000 shares

Mervyn John Barrett

Non-Executive Director/Company Secretary Retired Accountant

CPA Member, Treasurer MIHO, former public accountant and taxation practitioner.

Jasmine Shanelle Meagher

Non-Executive Director

PR/Events Coordinator Augusta-Margaret River Tourist Association

Actively involved in a number of community projects and organisations. Currently chairperson for the Augusta River Festival. Also involved in Arts Margaret River.

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Libby Patricia Williams (Appointed 27 November 2007

Non-Executive Director

Business Proprietor

Resident of Augusta since 1991/ previous bank experience 1980-1991. Roadhouse and Caravan Park Manager 1993-1996. Current owner of IGA super market.

2,000 shares

Douglas Grahaeme Anderson (Appointed 27 November

2007)

Non-Executive Director

Bank Manager

Current bank Manager. 30 years experience in the finance industry at senior management level. Resident of Augusta since 2005.

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Company Secretary

Mervyn John Barrett

Directors meetings attended

During the financial year, 11 meetings of Directors were held. Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Directors' meetings

Number of meetings attended:	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Edward John Coulter	11	11
Barry Francis Godley	11	7
Russell James Simpson	11	11
Stephen Geoffrey Williams	11	9
Thomas Leonard Howells	11	10
Mervyn John Barrett	11	8
Jasmine Shanelle Meagher	11	10
Libby Patricia Williams	7	7
Douglas Grahaeme Anderson	7	7

Principal activity and review of operations

The principal activity and focus of the Company's operations during the year was the operation of a Branch of Bendigo Bank, pursuant to a franchise agreement.

Operating results

The loss of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$(152,705).

Dividends paid or recommended

The Company did not pay or decline a dividend during the year.

Financial position

The net assets of the Company at year end were \$(81,434).

The Directors believe the Company is in a stable financial position.

Significant changes in state of affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review, not otherwise disclosed in these financial statements.

After balance date events

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year that 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.

Future developments

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.

Remuneration report

This report details the nature and amount of remuneration for each key management person of the Company, and for the Executives receiving the highest remuneration.

Remuneration of Directors

No income was paid or was payable or otherwise made available, to the Directors of the Company during the years ended 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2007.

Remuneration policy

The remuneration policy of the Company has been designed to align key management personnel objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Company's financial results. The Board of the Company believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best key management personnel to run and manage the Company, as well as create goal congruence between Directors, Executives and shareholders.

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for key management personnel of the Company is as follows:

- The remuneration policy, setting the terms and conditions for the key management personnel, was developed by the Board.
- All key management personnel receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), and superannuation.
- The Board reviews key management personnel packages annually by reference to the Company's performance, Executive performance and comparable information from industry sectors.

The performance of key management personnel is measured against criteria agreed annually with each Executive and is based predominantly on the forecast growth of the Company's profits and shareholders' value. All bonuses and incentives must be linked to predetermined performance criteria. The Board may, however, exercise its discretion in relation to approving incentives and bonuses, which must be justified by reference to measurable performance criteria. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of Executives and reward them for performance that results in long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

The key management personnel receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 9%, and do not receive any other retirement benefits. Some individuals may have chosen to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

All remuneration paid to key management personnel is valued at the cost to the Company and expensed.

Performance-based remuneration

figures.

As part of each key management personnel's remuneration package there is a performance-based component, consisting of key performance indicators (KPIs). The intention of this program is to facilitate goal congruence between key management personnel with that of the business and shareholders. The KPIs are set annually, with a certain level of consultation with key management personnel to ensure buy-in. The measures are specifically tailored to the areas each key management personnel is involved in and has a level of control over. The KPIs target areas the Board believes hold greater potential for Company expansion and profit, covering financial and non-financial as well as short- and long-term goals. The level set for each KPI is based on budgeted figures for the Company and respective industry standards.

Performance in relation to the KPIs is assessed annually, with bonuses being awarded depending on the number and deemed difficulty of the KPIs achieved. Following the assessment, the KPIs are reviewed by the remuneration committee in light of the desired and actual outcomes, and their efficiency is assessed in relation to the Company's goals and shareholder wealth, before the KPIs are set for the following year. In determining whether or not a KPI has been achieved, the Company bases the assessment on audited

Company performance, shareholder wealth and Executive remuneration

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders and Executives. The method applied in achieving this aim is a performance based bonus based on key performance indicators. The Company believes this policy to have been effective in increasing shareholder wealth over the past years.

Key management personnel remuneration policy

The remuneration structure for key management personnel is based on a number of factors, including length of service, particular experience of the individual concerned, and overall performance of the Company. The contracts for service between the Company and key management personnel are on a continuing basis, the terms of which are not expected to change in the immediate future. Upon retirement key management personnel are paid employee benefit entitlements accrued to date of retirement.

The employment conditions of the key management personnel are formalised in contracts of employment.

All Executives are permanent employees of the Company.

The employment contracts stipulate a resignation periods. The Company may terminate an employment contract without cause by providing appropriate written notice or making payment in lieu of notice, based on the individual's annual salary component together with a redundancy payment. Termination payments are generally not payable on resignation or dismissal for serious misconduct. In the instance of serious misconduct the Company can terminate employment at any time.

Key management personnel remuneration

2008

	Salary, Fees and Commissions	Superannuation Contribution	Cash Bonus	Non-cash Benefits	Total	Performance related
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Douglas Anderson	74,915	6,742	-	-	81,657	-
	74,915	6,742	-	-	81,657	-

2007

	Salary, Fees and Commissions	Superannuation Contribution	Cash Bonus	Non-cash Benefits	Total	Performance related
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Douglas Anderson	73,437	6,359	-	-	79,796	-
	73,437	6,359	-	-	79,796	-

Performance income as a proportion of total remuneration

Executives are paid performance based bonuses based on set monetary figures, rather than proportions of their salary. This has led to the proportions of remuneration related to performance varying between individuals. The Board has set these bonuses to encourage achievement of specific goals that have been given a high level of importance in relation to the future growth and profitability of the Company.

The Board will review the performance bonuses to gauge their effectiveness against achievement of the set goals, and adjust future years' incentives as they see fit, to ensure use of the most cost effective and efficient methods.

Options

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

The Directors and Executive do not own any options over issued shares or interests in the Company at the date of this report.

Indemnifying officers or Auditor

Indemnities have been given, during and since the end of the financial year, for any persons who are or have been a Director or an officer, but not an Auditor, of the Company. The insurance contract prohibits disclosure of any details of the cover.

Share 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.

Environmental issues

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

Proceedings on behalf of 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.

Corporate governance

The Company has implemented various corporate governance practices, which include:

- a) Director approval of operating budgets and monitoring of progress against these budgets;
- b) Ongoing Director training; and
- c) Monthly Director meetings to discuss performance and strategic plans.

The Company has not appointed a separate audit committee due to the size and nature of operations. The normal functions and responsibilities of an audit committee have been assumed by the Board.

Non-audit Services

The Board is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for Auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2002. The Directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not compromise the external Auditor's independence for the following reasons:

all non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the Board prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the Auditor; and

the nature of the services provided do not compromise the general principles relating to Auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

The following fees for non-audit services were paid/payable to the external Auditors during the year ended 30 June 2008:

Taxation services:

\$6,650

RSM: Bird Cameron Partners

Chartered Accountants

8 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 GPO Box R1253 Perth WA 6844 T +61 8 9261 9100 F +61 8 9261 9111 www.rsml.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2008, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

RSM BIRD CAMERON PARTNERS

RSM Bird Carreson Pontons.

Chartered Accountants

D J WALI Partner

Perth, WA

Dated: 30 September 2008



Financial statements

Income statement For year ending 30 June 2008

	Note	2008 \$	2007 \$	
Revenue	2	257,089	160,261	
Employee benefits expense		(205,776)	(182,839)	
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(34,607)	(41,482)	
Finance costs		(2,024)	(800)	
Other expenses	3	(167,387)	(155,587)	
Profit before income tax		(152,705)	(220,447)	
Income tax expense	4	-	-	
Profit attributable to members		(152,705)	(220,447)	
Overall operations				
Basic profit per share (cents per share)		(24.5)	(35.4)	
Diluted profit per share (cents per share)		(24.5)	(35.4)	

Financial statements continued

Balance sheet As at 30 June 2008

	Note	2008 \$	2007 \$	
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	100	100	
Trade and other receivables	6	18,801	10,689	
Other current assets	7	10,135	12,049	
Total current assets		29,036	22,838	
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	8	86,673	108,054	
Intangible assets	9	23,000	35,000	
Other non-current assets	7	5,500	11,500	
Total non-current assets		115,173	154,554	
Total assets		144,209	177,392	
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	10	32,478	22,590	
Financial liability	11	179,248	77,148	
Short-term provisions	12	13,917	6,383	
Total current liabilities		225,643	106,121	
Total liabilities		225,643	106,121	
Net assets		(81,434)	71,271	
Equity				
Issued capital	13	621,813	621,813	
Accumulated losses		(703,247)	(550,542)	
Total equity		(81,434)	71,271	

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements continued

Statement of cash flows As at 30 June 2008

	Note	2008 \$	2007 \$	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from customers		248,978	151,810	
Payments to suppliers and employees		(347,829)	(333,277)	
Interest received		-	1,198	
Borrowing costs paid		(2,024)	(800)	
Net cash used in operating activities	14 (a)	(100,875)	(181,069)	
Cash flows from investing activities				
Payments for plant and equipment		(1,225)	(190)	
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,225)	(190)	
Cash flows from financing activities				
Repayment of borrowings		(54)	-	
Proceeds from borrowings		-	69	
Net cash provided by/(used) in financing activities		(54)	69	
Net decrease in cash held		(102,154)	(181,190)	
Cash held at the beginning of the financial year		(76,979)	104,211	
Cash held at the end of the financial year	5	(179,133)	(76,979)	

Financial statements continued

Statement of changes in equity As at 30 June 2008

	Share Capital (Ordinary shares)	Accumulated losses	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	
Balance at 1 July 2006	621,813	(330,095)	291,718	
Profit attributable to the members of the Com	pany -	(220,447)	(220,447)	
Balance at 30 June 2007	621,813	(550,542)	71,271	
Balance at 1 July 2007	621,813	(550,542)	71,271	
Profit attributable to the members of the Com	pany -	(152,705)	(152,705)	
Balance at 30 June 2008	621,813	(703,247)	(81,434)	

Notes to the financial statements

For year ending 30 June 2008

Note 1. Statement of significant accounting policies

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis after consideration by the Directors of the following matters

- (i) The Company is budgeting to return a profit within the next 2 to 5 years; and
- (ii) Bendigo Bank has confirmed that it will support the Company such that it will be in a position to meet its financial obligations for the 2008/2009 financial year. The provision of additional funding by Bendigo Bank will be dependent upon the Company fulfilling its ongoing responsibilities under the Franchise Agreement and continuing to work closely with Bendigo Bank management to further develop the business.

In consideration of the above matters, the Directors believe that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of this financial report

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, including Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

The financial report covers Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited as an individual entity. Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited is a public Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs modified by the revaluation of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities for which the fair value basis of accounting has been applied.

(a) Income tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Note 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value 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.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Note 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including building and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line or diminishing value basis over their useful lives to the economic 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

Plant and equipment 20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

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 income statement. 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 that are transferred to entities in the Company are classified as finance leases.

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

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

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

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

Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.

Note 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

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 Company 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 expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

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, where they are derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or 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. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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 using the effective interest rate method.

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 using the effective interest rate method.

iv. Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated as such or that are not classified in any of the other categories. 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 using the effective interest rate method.

Note 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken to the income statement unless they are designated as hedges.

The Company does not hold any derivative instruments.

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 un securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment

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

Financial guarantees

Where material, financial guarantees issued, which require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due, are recognised as a financial liability at fair value on initial recognition. The guarantee is subsequently measured at the higher of the best estimate of the obligation and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation in accordance with AASB 118: Revenue. Where the Company gives guarantees in exchange for a fee, revenue is recognised under AASB 118.

The Company has not issued any financial guarantees.

(e) Impairment of assets

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

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

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

Note 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Intangibles

Franchise fee

The franchise fee paid by the Company pursuant to a Franchise Agreement with Bendigo Bank is being amortised over the initial five (5) years period of the agreement, being the period of expected economic benefits of the franchise fee.

(g) Employee benefits

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

(h) 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.

(i) 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 balance sheet.

(j) Revenue and other income

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

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

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

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

(k) 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 of sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in income in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 1. Statement of significant accounting policies (continued)

(I) 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 the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

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

(m) Comparative figures

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

(n) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

Key estimates — Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the group that may lead to impairment of assets. Where an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. Value-in-use calculations performed in assessing recoverable amounts incorporate a number of key estimates.

No impairment has been recognised in respect of intangibles for the year ended 30 June 2008. Should the projected turnover figures be materially outside of budgeted figures incorporated in value-in-use calculations, an impairment loss would be recognised up to the maximum carrying value of intangibles at 30 June 2008 amounting to \$23,000.

(o) Authorisation for financial report

The financial report was authorised for issue on 30 September 2008 by the Board of Directors.

	2008 \$	2007 \$	
Note 2. Revenue			
Franchise margin income	257,089	159,063	
Interest revenue	-	1,198	
	257,089	160,261	
Note 3. Expenses			
Advertising and marketing	10,874	12,019	
ATM leasing and running costs	5,153	8,174	
Bad debts	80	-	
Community sponsorship and donations	2,665	1,916	
Freight and postage	10,780	11,563	
Insurance	10,939	10,502	
IT leasing and running costs	24,882	22,527	
Occupancy costs	11,129	16,014	
Printing and stationary	9,604	8,306	
Rental on operating lease	24,148	18,322	
Other operating expenses	57,133	46,244	
	167,387	155,587	
Remuneration of the Auditors of the Company			
Audit services	9,118	6,090	
Other services	6,650	2,520	
	18,268	8,610	

	2008 \$	2007 \$
Note 4. Income tax expense		
No income tax is payable by the Company as it incurred tax losses	es for the year	
a. The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax (Note 21)	-	-
	-	-
b. The prima facie tax on profit before income tax is reconciled to the income tax as follows:		
Prima facie tax payable on profit before income tax		
at 30% (2007: 30%)	(45,812)	(66,134)
Add:		
Tax effect of:		
- non-deductible depreciation and amortisation	3,600	3,600
- other non-allowable items	2,260	142
- tax losses not brought to account	42,572	65,012
Less:		
Tax effect of:		
- other allowable items	(2,620)	(2,620)
Income tax attributable to the Company		-

At balance date, the Company had tax losses of \$643,597 (2007: \$501,693) which are available to offset future years' taxable income.

The future income tax benefit of these tax losses is \$193,079 (2007: \$150,508). This benefit has not been recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position. The benefits will only be obtained if:

- a. the Company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deductions for the loss to be realised;
- b. the Company continues to comply with the conditions for deductibility imposed by the law; and
- c. no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Company in realising the benefit from the deductions for the losses.

	2008 \$	2007 \$
Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	100	100
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the cash flow statement is reconciled to items in the balance sheet as follows:	ows:	
Cash and cash equivalents	100	100
Bank overdrafts	(179,233)	(77,079)
	(179,133)	(76,979)
Note 6. Trade and other receivables		
Trade debtors	18,801	10,689
Note 7. Other assets Current		
Prepayments	10,135	12,049
Non current		
Prepayments	5,500	11,500
Note 8. Property, plant and equipment		
Cost	170,450	170,474
Accumulated depreciation	(83,777)	(62,420)
	86,673	108,054
Movement in carrying amount		
Balance at the beginning of the year	108,054	137,347
Additions	1,225	190
Depreciation expense	(22,606)	(29,483)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	86,673	108,054

	2008 \$	2007 \$
Note 9. Intangible assets	•	Ş
_		
Franchise fee	CO 000	00.000
Cost	60,000	60,000
Accumulated amortisation	(37,000) 23,000	(25,000) 35,000
Pursuant to a five year franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank Bank, providing a core range of banking products and services.	, the Company operat	
Note 10. Trade and other payables		
Trade creditors and accruals	29,180	20,566
GST payable	3,298	2,024
	32,478	22,590
Current	179,233	77,079
Current Bank overdraft	179,233 15	77,079
Note 11. Financial liabilities Current Bank overdraft Credit card		
Current Bank overdraft Credit card Security: The bank overdraft is secured by a floating charge over the Cor	15 179,248	69
Current Bank overdraft Credit card Security: The bank overdraft is secured by a floating charge over the Cor Note 12. Provisions	15 179,248	69
Current Bank overdraft Credit card Security: The bank overdraft is secured by a floating charge over the Cor Note 12. Provisions Current	15 179,248 npany's assets.	69 77,148
Current Bank overdraft	15 179,248	69

621,813

621,813

Note 13. Equity

621,813 (2007: 621,813) fully paid ordinary shares

	2008 \$	2007 \$	
Note 14. Cash flow information			
a. Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after	er tax		
Profit after tax	(152,705)	(220,447)	
Depreciation and amortisation	34,607	41,482	
Movement in assets and liabilities			
Receivables	(8,112)	(7,253)	
Other assets	7,913	3,849	
Payables	9,888	827	
Provisions	7,534	473	

(100,875)

(181,069)

b. Credit Standby Arrangement and Loan Facilities

Net cash provided by/(used in) operating Activities

The Company has a bank overdraft facility amounting to \$200,000 (2007: \$100,000). This may be terminated at any time at the option of the bank. At 30 June 2008, \$179,233 of this facility was used (2007 \$77,079). Interest rates are variable.

Note 15. Related party transactions

The related parties have not entered into a transaction with the Company during the financial years ended 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2007.

Note 16. Leasing commitments

Non cancellable operating lease commitment contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements

Payable			
Not longer than 1 year	13,850	13,850	
Longer than 1 year but not longer than 5 years	13,850	27,700	
	27,700	41,550	

Note 17. Financial instruments

a. Financial risk management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, loans, bills and leases.

The Directors' overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the Company in meeting its financial targets, whilst minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance.

Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board of Directors on a regular basis. These include the credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

The main purpose of non-derivative financial instruments is to raise finance for Company operations.

The Company does not have any derivative instruments at 30 June 2008.

b. Financial risk exposures and management

The main risks the Company is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed with a mixture of fixed and floating rate debt.

ii. Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies.

lii. Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate unutilised borrowing facilities are maintained.

iv. Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements.

There are no material amounts of collateral held as security at 30 June 2008.

The Company does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the Company.

Credit risk is managed reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors. It arises from exposures to customers as well as through deposits with financial institutions.

The Board of Directors monitors credit risk by actively assessing the rating quality and liquidity of counter parties:

- all potential customers are rated for credit worthiness taking into account their size, market position and financial standing; and
- customers that do not meet the Company's strict credit policies may only purchase in cash or using recognised credit cards.

Note 17. Financial instruments (continued)

The trade receivables balances at 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2007 do not include any counterparties with external credit ratings. Customers are assessed for credit worthiness using the criteria detailed above.

v. Price risk

The Company is not exposed to any material commodity price risk.

c. Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for financial instruments of a fixed period of maturity, as well as management's expectations of the settlement period for all other financial instruments. As such, the amounts may not reconcile to the balance sheet.

2008

		Variable	Fi	xed		
	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Floating Interest Rate	Within 1 Year	Within 1 to 5 Years	Non Interest Bearing	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-	100	100
Loans and receivables		-	-	-	18,801	18,801
Total Financial Assets		-	-	-	18,901	18,901
Financial Liability						
Bank overdraft secured	10.15%	179,248	-	-	-	179,248
Trade and other payables		-	-	-	32,478	32,478
Total Financial Liabilities		179,248	-	-	32,478	211,726

2007

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Floating Interest Rate	Within 1 Year	Within 1 to 5 Years	Non Interest Bearing	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	-	100	100
Loans and receivables		-	-	-	10,689	10,689
Total Financial Assets		-	-	-	10,789	10,789
Financial Liability						
,	40.450/	77.440				77.440
Bank overdraft secured	10.15%	77,148	-	-	-	77,148
Trade and other payables		-	-	-	22,589	22,589
Total Financial Liabilities		77,148	-	-	22,589	99,737

Fixed

Variable

Note 17. Financial instruments (continued)

	2008 \$	2007 \$
Trade and sundry payables are expected to be paid as followed:		
Less than 6 months	32,478	22,589

d. Net fair values

The net fair values of investments have been valued at the quoted market bid price at balance date adjusted for transaction costs expected to be incurred. For other assets and other liabilities the net fair value approximates their carrying value. No financial assets and financial liabilities are readily traded on organised markets in standardised form other than investments. Financial assets where the carrying amount exceeds net fair values have not been written down as the Company intends to hold these assets to maturity.

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the balance sheet and in the notes to the financial statements.

Fair values are materially in line with carrying values.

e. Sensitivity analysis

i. Interest rate risk

The Company has performed a sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in these risks.

ii. Interest rate sensitivity analysis

At 30 June 2008, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in the interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

2008						
		-2	%	+ :	2%	
	Carrying Amount \$		Equity \$	Profit \$	Equity \$	
Financial assets						
Bank overdraft secured	179,248	3,585	3,585	(3,585)	(3,585)	

2007						
		-2	%	+ :	2%	
	Carrying Amount \$		1 3	Profit	Equity \$	
Financial assets						
Bank overdraft secured	77,148	1,543	1,543	(1,543)	(1,543)	

The above interest rate sensitivity analysis has been performed on the assumption that all other variables remain unchanged. The Company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

Note 18. Segment reporting

The Company operates in the financial services sector as a branch of Bendigo Bank in Western Australia.

Note 19. Events after the balance sheet date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year that 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 subsequent financial years.

Note 20. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

There were no contingent liabilities or contingent assets at the reporting date.

	2008 \$	2007 \$	
Note 21. Tax			
i. Gross Movements			
Deferred tax assets not brought to account , the benefits of which will only be realised if the conditions set out in Note 4 (b) occur:			
Temporary differences	4,175	1,915	
Tax losses: operating losses	193,079	150,508	
Closing balance	197,254	152,423	

Note 22. Key management personnel compensation

a. Names and positions

Name	Positions
Edward Coulter	Chairman
Barry Godley	Non-Executive Director
Russell Simpson	Non-Executive Director
Stephen Williams	Non-Executive Director
Thomas Howells	Non-Executive Director
Mervyn Barrett	Non-Executive Director
Jasmine Meagher	Non-Executive Director
Libby Williams	Non-Executive Director
Douglas Anderson	Non-Executive Director and Bank Manager

Note 22. Key management personnel compensation (continued)

Key management personnel remuneration has been included in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' Report.

b. Options provided as remuneration and shares issued on exercise of such options

No options were provided as remuneration or shares issued on exercise of options.

c. Option holdings

No options over ordinary shares in the Company are held by any Director of the Company or other key management personnel, including their personally related parties.

d. Shareholdings

Number of ordinary shares held by key management personnel

2008								
	Ordinary Shares							
Directors	Balance at beginning of period	Purchased during the period	Other changes	Balance at end of period				
Edward Coulter	1,001	-	-	1,001				
Barry Godley	5,001	-	-	5,001				
Russell Simpson	501	-	-	501				
Stephen Williams	12,001	-	-	12,001				
Thomas Howells	1,000	-	-	1,000				
Mervyn Barrett	-	-	-	-				
Jasmine Meagher	-	-	-	-				
Libby Williams	2,000	-	-	2,000				
Douglas Anderson	-	-	-	-				
	21,504	-	-	21,504				

Note 23. Changes in accounting policy

The following Australian Accounting Standards have been issued or amended and are applicable to the parent and consolidated group but are not yet effective. They have not been adopted in preparation of the financial statements at reporting date.

AASB amendment	Standards affected		Outline of amendment	Application date of standard	Application date for group	
	AASB 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	The disclosure requirements of AASB 114: Segment Reporting have been replaced due to the issuing of AASB 8: Operating Segments in February 2007. These amendments will involve changes to segment reporting disclosures within the financial report. However, it is anticipated there will be no direct impact on recognition and measurement criteria	1.1.2009	1.7.2009	
	AASB 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral				
	AASB 102	Inventories				
AASB 2007–3 Amendments	AASB 107	Cash Flow Statements		Operating Segments		
to Australian Accounting	AASB 119	Employee Benefits				
Standards	AASB 127	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements		disclosures within the financial report. However, it is		
	AASB 134	Interim Financial Reporting				
	AASB 136	Impairment of Assets				
	AASB 1023	General Insurance Contracts				
	AASB 1038	Life Insurance Contracts				
AASB 8 Operating Segments	AASB 114	Segment Reporting	As above	1.1.2009	1.7.2009	

AASB amendment	Standards aff	ected	Outline of amendment	Application date of standard	Application date for group
AASB 2007–6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards	AASB 1	First time adoption of AIFRS	The revised AASB 123: Borrowing Costs issued in June 2007 has removed the option to expense all borrowing costs. This amendment will require the capitalisation of all borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. However, there will be no direct impact to the amounts included in the financial group as they already capitalise borrowing costs related to qualifying assets.	1.1.2009	1.7.2009
	AASB 101	Presentation of Financial Statements			
	AASB 107	Cash Flow Statements			
	AASB 111	Construction Contracts			
	AASB 116	Property, Plant and Equipment			
	AASB 138	Intangible Assets			
AASB 123 Borrowing Costs	AASB 123	Borrowing Costs	As above	1.1.2009	1.7.2009
AASB 2007–8 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards	AASB 101	Presentation of Financial Statements	The revised AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements issued in September 2007 requires the presentation of a statement of comprehensive income.	1.1.2009	1.7.2009
AASB 101	AASB 101	Presentation of Financial Statements	As above	1.1.2009	1.7.2009

Note 24. Company details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

54 Blackwood Avenue

Augusta WA 6290

Directors' declaration

The Directors of the Company declare that:

- the accompanying financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001
 and:
 - a. comply with Accounting Standard and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
 - b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2008 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company
- 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.

Director

Dated this 30th day of September 2008

Independent audit report

RSM: Bird Cameron Partners

Chartered Accountants

8 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 GPO Box R1253 Perth WA 6844 T +61 8 9261 9100 F +61 8 9261 9111

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

AUGUSTA & DISTRICTS COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ("the company"), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2008 and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes 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. In Note 1, the directors also state, that compliance with the Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes, comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation 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.

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation Major Offices in: Perfh, Sydney, Melboume, Adelaide and Canberra ABN 36 965 185 036 RSM Bird Cameron Partners is an independent member firm of RSM International, an affiliation of independent accounting and consulting firms.



Independent audit report continued

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

Independence

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

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited 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 2008 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2008. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion the Remuneration Report of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2008 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations* Act 2001.

RSM BIRD CAMERON PARTNERS

RSM Bird Camoon Parkers

Chartered Accountants

Perth, WA

Dated: 30 September 2008

Partner



