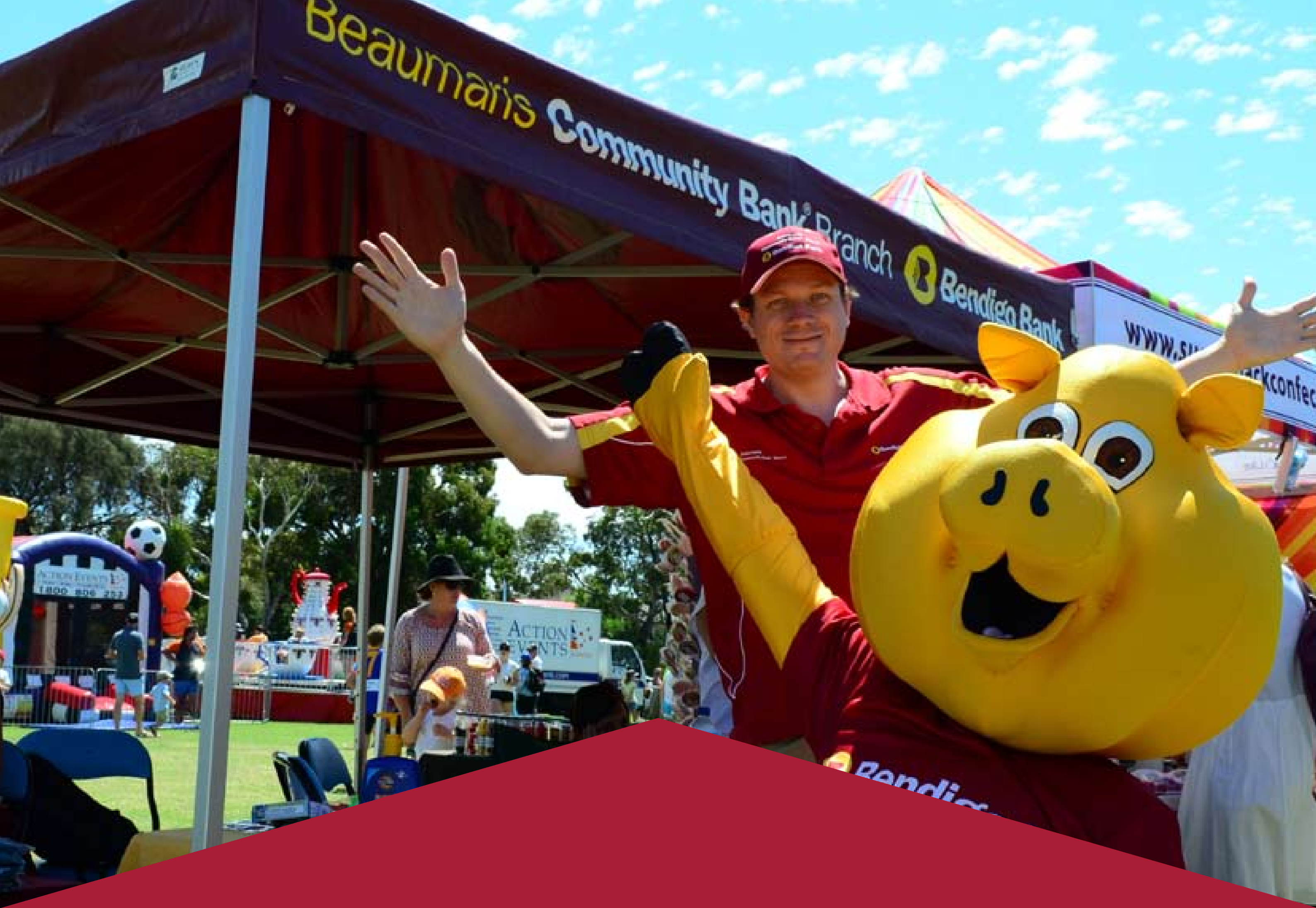

Annual Report 2015

Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited

ABN 25 100 506 643

Beaumaris **Community Bank®** Branch

Contents

Chairman’s report

For year ending 30 June 2015

The **Community Bank**® movement has been in existence for over 17 years in Australia and in this time we have changed the face of banking in Australia with the establishment of over 310 branches that all exist primarily to serve, help nurture and grow each community.

The world changes of course, and we all need to consider how best to position ourselves for the future. In particular financial markets are still exceedingly volatile and it is vital that an enduring model for the future of the **Community Bank**® model can be established.

Our partner Bendigo Bank has, in conjunction with the national **Community Bank**® network, recently completed the most comprehensive review of the **Community Bank**® model since inception. Called “Project Horizon” this review looked at the **Community Bank**® model from its humble beginnings in 1998 to what is today, a vibrant a network of community-owned branches with representation in every State and Territory. Details of this can be found in the attached report from Robert Musgrave but it is important to note that 64 recommendations have been made to position both Bendigo Bank and our **Community Bank**® network to ensure success of the model for the future.

One of the major changes to Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited (BCFSL) and our Beaumaris **Community Bank**® Branch, is a move to a more equitable form of income distribution called “Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP)” which is now a commonly accepted methodology throughout the banking industry. This was foreshadowed in my report last year and has now been agreed.

Our current method of income share, contained within our franchise agreement, contains a mixture of margin income, the difference between funds paid to depositors and income derived from loans, and trailer income, a fixed percentage of income on some products. The demographics of our community have resulted in a greater proportion of deposits to loans and in some circumstances this has resulted in a loss-making situation for us. FTP will resolve a number of these issues and we can look forward to a more secure income flow in the future. The FTP model will take effect from July 2016 and our franchise agreement will be changed accordingly.

There will also be changes to what is referred to as the “Market Development Fund” (MDF). Initially introduced to assist with **Community Bank**® branches in their early days, for every banking milestone reached, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has provided funding for the **Community Bank**® company to promote their business locally. This was particularly helpful in the start-up days of the branch and as our branch has become more profitable over the years, it’s provided additional funds we can use to promote our products and services.

The Project Horizon review will result in some changes to the MDF. Less established and/or new **Community Bank**® branches will receive a greater share and more established sites will receive less. There will be a pool of marketing funds that all **Community Bank**® companies will contribute to and this will enable improved collaboration for regional, state and national marketing of the **Community Bank**® brand and the ideals that it stands for. In our case we anticipate only a small negative adjustment in income from the MDF.

The banking environment has been a tough one for several years now, not just in our community but nationally, and indeed globally. Markets remain volatile and interest rates remain at historic lows. This is good of course for lending but less good for depositors. Business confidence also remains challenged and in these circumstances there are numerous challenges to profitability.

In 2014/15 our income decreased slightly from $563,000 to $527,000 and whilst we showed a small profit on the year our Board has had to recommend that again no dividend can be paid. This is a matter of great regret to us but whilst the current ratios of deposits to loans continue our profitability will be challenged, although the move to FTP will greatly assist in increasing our profitability.

Chairman's report (continued)

During the year we were, however, able to continue support to the Beaumaris and Black Rock community, albeit at reduced levels. For the most part this was support of major community activities such as Day on Oak Street and the Concourse Car Show and also Christmas trader's events.

Following the departure of our first Manager Rob Fenton, as detailed in last year's report, I am delighted to introduce our new Manager, Brian Quinn. Brian has considerable experience in the **Community Bank**® philosophy coming from Cowes **Community Bank**® Branch to join us in Beaumaris. He brings new energy and commitment to this role.

It was with great regret that I decided to retire as Chair and Director of Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited with effect from 30 June 2015. I am the last of the 'founder" members of our company to hold a position on the Board and it was my great privilege to hold the position of Chair for well over a decade. However a recent bout of ill-health made my decision inevitable. My successor is Chris Shaw who has been on the Board for three years and is energetically setting about re-invigorating the Board and working closely with Brian and our wonderful staff. I would like to personally thank Chris for taking on this challenging role, and I would like to thank all my fellow Directors, current and past, as well as our fantastic staff for their support and friendship. As Directors we do this work as unpaid volunteers because we love our community. In my case, I have greatly enjoyed the challenges of building this business and seeing Beaumaris and Black Rock develop as the true gems that they are.

Our Directors continue to focus on the need to grow the business and are working on a number of strategies to achieve this. Together with our committed and friendly service driven branch staff they are continuing to work hard to grow the business for the betterment of our local community.

As a shareholder, I thank you for your support. If you're banking with Beaumaris **Community Bank**® Branch – thank you. If you're not, then it's worth asking yourself the question "why not?" Does the bank you are with actually care about more than just finance? Does it consider you a person or a number? Does it care about making your life better within your community? We do and we would love you to come and see us for any of your financial needs.

A note from Chris Shaw

Please join us for our Annual General Meeting on Tuesday 24 November at the Beaumaris Bowls Club at 1 Martin Street Beaumaris. The meeting will commence at 6.00pm. We look forward to seeing you.

Phil McConnell,
Chair 2014/15

Chris Shaw
Chair 2015

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2015

It is a pleasure to present my report for the 2014/15 financial year. This is my first report since I joined the Beaumaris **Community Bank**® Branch in December 2014.

Interest rates have continued to fall to unprecedented levels over the last 12 months and this has resulted in pressures on term deposit rates and, of course, intense competition for business from all banks and financial providers. For us in Beaumaris, one of the flow-on effects has been for customers to pay down their loans at very fast rates. Nevertheless, over the course of the 2014/15 financial year our banking business grew. We started the year at $91.6 million and were able to end at $93.2 million, which is a small but welcome increase.

Our staff have all worked tremendously hard to give our customers the best possible service. This past year has seen a number of changes, most notably with Rob Fenton, my predecessor and founder Manager, leaving in the early Spring as was foreshadowed in last year's report.

Sophie has taken up a position elsewhere in Bendigo Bank but is still a regular to us, as she helped organise one of our more successful seminars during the year. We also sadly bid farewell to Ange and Melissa, both of them moving on to other pursuits outside of the bank. In their place we have recently welcomed Sharan to the branch and have just appointed Jesse into a full time role.

Your volunteer Board of Directors have been a fantastic support to both myself and the team. All have helped make my integration into the community easier and I would like to thank Phil and Chris in particular. The Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Regional support team have also gone out of their way to assist us throughout the year and I thank them for all they do for us. I would like to make special mention to Michelle, Clyde, Alex and Fiona. All of these people have taken a special interest in the success of our branch.

I look forward to beginning my first full financial year as Branch Manager of Beaumaris **Community Bank**® Branch and thank you for your continued support.

Brian Quinn
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2015

Your Directors present their report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Name and position held	Qualifications	Experience and other Directorships
Philip McConnell Chairman and Company Secretary Board member since 2002 Retired 30 June 2015	BA (Hons)	Over 35 years' experience in the aviation industry, the last 14 as GM Moorabbin Airport. Director: Cloud Aviation Pty Ltd
David Wilson Director Board member since 2012	Chartered Accountant	Owner of chartered accountancy practice for over 25 years. Director: David Wilson Alliance Pty Ltd
Catherine Powell Director Board member since 2011	B. Bus (HR) Grad Dip Continuing Education Cert III Investigative Services	Many years' experience in conflict management, performance management, HR advice and mediation. Director: Acadine Pty Ltd
Allan Jones Director Board member since 2004		Worked as a public servant until his retirement in 2003.
Chris Shaw Director Chair from 30 June 2015 Board member since April 2013	B.Comm Grad Dip Bus Admin	Many years' experience in the fashion industry, initially in manufacturing and then import/distribution. Palombi Pty Ltd, Finnwear Pty Ltd. Leck Pty Ltd
Graeme Lund Director Board member since April 2013 Retired July 2015	Cert IV in Property	Operated a successful fashion agency for 30 years, the last 15 years as local estate agent. No other Directorships
Jacques Mellon Director Board member since November 2013		Owner of a picture framing business in Cheltenham. 30 years experience with multi-national corporations. Director: The Spanish Experience Pty Ltd, Nullem Enterprises Pty Ltd Phoenix Logistics Pty Ltd, Phoenix Visual Pty Ltd

Directors (continued)

Name and position held	Qualifications	Experience and other Directorships
William John Michael Flavell Director Board member since June 2014		Building Practitioner. Direct Sales Specialist. Director: M Flavell & Associates Pty Ltd

Directors were in office for this entire year unless otherwise stated.

No Directors have material interests in contracts or proposed contracts with the company.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the financial year were in providing **Community Bank®** services under management rights to operate a franchised branch of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Review of operations

The profit of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was $9,313 (2014 profit: $8,813), which is a 5% increase as compared with the previous year.

The net assets of the company have increased to $379,698 (2014: $370,385).

Dividends

Dividends paid or declared since the start of the financial year.

	Year ended 30 June 2015	
	Cents per share	$
Dividends paid in the year (interim /or final) dividend:	0	0

Options

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

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

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration report

Remuneration policy

There has been no remuneration policy developed as Director positions are held on a voluntary basis and Directors are not remunerated for their services.

Remuneration benefits and payments

No Director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a Director, a firm which a Director is a member or an entity in which a Director has a substantial financial interest. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

The company has agreed to indemnify each Officer (Director, Secretary or employee) out of assets of the company to the relevant extent against any liability incurred by that person arising out of the discharge of their duties, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving dishonesty, negligence, breach of duty or the lack of good faith. The company also has Officers Insurance for the benefit of Officers of the company against any liability occurred by the Officer, which includes the Officer's liability for legal costs, in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the company or in or arising out of the discharge of the Officer's duties.

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance. The company has not provided any insurance for an Auditor of the company.

Directors' meetings

The number of Directors' meetings held during the year was 10. Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	**Board Meetings #**
Philip McConnell	9 (10)
David Wilson	7 (10)
Catherine Powell	9 (10)
Allan Jones	10 (10)
Chris Shaw	10 (10)
Graeme Lund	8 (10)
Jacques Mellon	8 (10)
Mike Flavell	6 (10)

The first number is the meetings attended while in brackets is the number of meetings eligible to attend.

Likely developments

The company will continue its policy of providing banking services to the community.

Environmental regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

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.

Company Secretary

Janina Puttick was elected as Company Secretary of Beaumaris Community Financial Services in July 2015. Janina's qualifications and experience include a BSc in Chemistry and a BBs Accounting. Janina is the owner of a Bookkeeping and Accounting business based in Beaumaris since 2001.

Auditor independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set at page 9 of this financial report. No Officer of the company is or has been a partner of the Auditor of the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Beaumaris on 29 September 2015.

Chris Shaw
Chair

Auditor's independence declaration

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty
Chartered Accountants

Level 2, 10-16 Forest Street
Bendigo, VICTORIA
PO Box 30, Bendigo VICTORIA 3552

Ph: (03) 5445 4200
Fax: (03) 5444 4344
rsd@rsdadvisors.com.au
www.rsdadvisors.com.au

Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2015 there has been no contraventions of:

(i) the Auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY
Chartered Accountants

Philip Delahunty
Partner
Bendigo
Dated at Bendigo, 29th September 2015

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Revenue	2	527,916	563,303
Employee benefits expense	3	(309,702)	(319,076)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(18,293)	(26,946)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	(121)	(250)
Rental expense		(36,355)	(32,841)
Other expenses		(149,596)	(157,771)
Operating profit before charitable donations & sponsorships		**13,849**	**26,419**
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(6,207)	(30,548)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**7,642**	**(4,129)**
Tax benefit	4	(1,671)	(12,942)
Profit for the year		**9,313**	**8,813**
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**9,313**	**8,813**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Members of the company		9,313	8,813
Total		**9,313**	**8,813**
Earnings per share (cents per share)			
- basic earnings per share	22	1.59	1.51

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	179,257	149,862
Trade and other receivables	7	51,522	56,503
Income tax receivable	12	-	7,204
Total current assets		**230,779**	**213,569**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	143,035	154,218
Deferred tax assets	12	28,883	27,212
Intangible assets	9	30,311	37,421
Total non-current assets		**202,229**	**218,851**
Total assets		**433,008**	**432,420**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	41,883	37,578
Provisions	11	7,976	5,757
Total current liabilities		**49,859**	**43,335**
Non current liabilities			
Provisions	11	3,451	18,700
Total non current liabilities		**3,451**	**18,700**
Total liabilities		**53,310**	**62,035**
Net assets		**379,698**	**370,385**
Equity			
Issued capital	13	526,103	526,103
Accumulated losses	14	(146,405)	(155,718)
Total equity		**379,698**	**370,385**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2013		526,103	(164,531)	361,572
Profit for the year		-	8,813	8,813
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**8,813**	**8,813**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	23	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2014		**526,103**	**(155,718)**	**370,385**
Balance at 1 July 2014		526,103	(155,718)	370,385
Profit for the year		-	9,313	9,313
Other total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**9,313**	**9,313**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	23	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2015		**526,103**	**(146,405)**	**379,698**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		531,783	617,995
Payments to suppliers and employees		(510,706)	(614,581)
Interest received		1,114	1,110
Interest paid		-	(593)
Income tax paid		7,204	(4,544)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	**15**	**29,395**	**(613)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**-**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**29,395**	**(613)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		149,862	150,475
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	**6**	**179,257**	**149,862**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2015

These financial statements and notes represent those of Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited.

Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited ('the company') is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 29 September 2015.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The company is a for profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, 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.

<u>Economic dependency</u>

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the **Community Bank**® branches at Beaumaris.

The branches operate as a franchise of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, using the name "Bendigo Bank" and the logo and system of operations of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The company manages the **Community Bank**® branches on behalf of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, however all transactions with customers conducted through the **Community Bank**® branches are effectively conducted between the customers and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

All deposits are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, and all personal and investment products are products of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, with the company facilitating the provision of those products. All loans, leases or hire purchase transactions, issues of new credit or debit cards, temporary or bridging finance and any other transaction that involves creating a new debt, or increasing or changing the terms of an existing debt owed to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, must be approved by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. All credit transactions are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, and all credit products are products of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the **Community Bank**® branch franchise operations. It also continues to provide ongoing management and operational support, and other assistance and guidance in relation to all aspects of the franchise operation, including advice in relation to:

- Advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout and fit out of the **Community Bank**® branch;
- Training for the Branch Managers and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;
- Methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency (continued)

- Security and cash logistic controls;
- Calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses;
- The formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- Sale techniques and proper customer relations.

(b) Income tax

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

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

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

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.

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

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The company may measure some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an assets or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment

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

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's 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 assets 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 company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company 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 asset are:

Class of asset	Depreciation rate
Leasehold improvements	4 - 5%
Plant & equipment	10 - 20%

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(e) Leases

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Leases (continued)

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

Leased assets are depreciated 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 recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

(f) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

(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 (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(h) Employee benefits

<u>Short-term employee benefits</u>

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligation for short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The company's obligation for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Employee benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurement for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(i) Intangible assets and franchise fees

Establishment costs have been initially recorded at cost and amortised on a straight line basis at a rate of 20% per annum. The current amortisation charges for intangible assets are included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(k) Revenue and other income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any discounts and volume rebates allowed. Revenue comprises service commissions and other income received by the company.

Interest, dividend and fee revenue is recognised when earned.

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

(l) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) New and amended accounting policies adopted by the company

There are no new and amended accounting policies that have been adopted by the company this financial year.

(n) New accounting standards for application in future periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the company.

The company has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The company's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the company but applicable in the future reporting periods is set below:

(i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

This Standard will be applicable retrospectively and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

The key changes that may affect the company on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets.

Although the Directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the company's financial instruments, it is impractical at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

(ii) AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2017)

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in change for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

This Standard will require retrospective restatement, as well as enhanced disclosure regarding revenue.

Although the Directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 may have an impact on the company's financial instruments, it is impractical at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

(o) Provisions

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Provisions (continued)

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

A provision for dividends is not recognised as a liability unless the dividends are declared, determined or publicly recommended on or before the reporting date.

(p) Share capital

Issued and paid up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

(q) Comparative figures

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

(r) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company. Estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities are as follows:

<u>Estimation of useful lives of assets</u>

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives.

<u>Employee benefits provision</u>

Assumptions are required for wage growth and CPI movements. The likelihood of employees reaching unconditional service is estimated. The timing of when employee benefit obligations are to be settled is also estimated.

<u>Income tax</u>

The company is subject to income tax. Significant judgement is required in determining the deferred tax asset. Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is considered sufficient future profits will be generated. The assumptions made regarding future profits is based on the company's assessment of future cash flows.

<u>Impairment</u>

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) 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 transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified ‘at fair value through profit or loss’, in which case transaction costs are expensed to the profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest method or cost.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

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

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

Non derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

A financial asset (or group of financial assets) is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a “loss event”) having occurred, which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost loss events may include: indications that the debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency on interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial asset is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the company recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

Derecognition

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

	2015 $	2014 $
Note 2. Revenue and other income		
Revenue		
- services commissions	526,802	562,193
	526,802	**562,193**
Other revenue		
- interest received	1,114	1,110
	1,114	**1,110**
Total revenue	**527,916**	**563,303**
Note 3. Expenses		
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	264,981	266,603
- superannuation costs	27,048	35,082
- other costs	17,673	17,391
	309,702	**319,076**
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	8,249	12,223
- leasehold improvements	2,934	3,111

	2015 $	2014 $
Note 3. Expenses (continued)		
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- intangible assets	7,110	11,612
	18,293	**26,946**
Bad debts	121	250
Other expenses:		
- other	149,596	157,771
	149,596	**157,771**

Note 4. Tax expense

a. The components of tax expense/(income) comprise		
- current tax expense/(income)	(1,671)	(12,942)
- deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
- recoupment of prior year tax losses	-	-
- under/over provision in respect of prior years	-	-
	(1,671)	**(12,942)**
b. The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) before income tax at 30% (2014: 30%)	2,293	(1,239)
Add tax effect of:		
- Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
- Utilisation of previously unrecognised carried forward tax losses	-	-
- Non-deductible expenses	(3,964)	(11,703)
Current income tax expense	**(1,671)**	**(12,942)**
Income tax attributable to the entity	**(1,671)**	**(12,942)**
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is	-22%	313%

The applicable income tax rate is the Australian Federal tax rate of 30% (2014: 30%) applicable to Australian resident companies.

Note 5. Auditors' remuneration

Remuneration of the Auditor for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	**4,510**	**4,300**

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand	**179,257**	**149,862**

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

Current

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade receivables	-	38
Other assets	51,522	56,465
	51,522	**56,503**

Credit risk

The main source of credit risk relates to a concentration of trade receivables owing by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, which is the source of the majority of the company's income.

The following table details the company's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table below) are considered to be high credit quality.

	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	Past due but not impaired			Not past due
			< 30 days	31-60 days	> 60 days	
2015						
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	51,522	-	-	-	-	51,522
Total	**51,522**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51,522**
2014						
Trade receivables	38	-	-	-	-	38
Other receivables	56,465	-	-	-	-	56,465
Total	**56,503**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**56,503**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment

	2015 $	2014 $
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	159,810	159,810
Less accumulated depreciation	(44,623)	(41,689)
	115,187	**118,121**
Plant and equipment		
At cost	181,412	181,412
Less accumulated depreciation	(153,564)	(145,315)
	27,848	**36,097**
Total written down amount	**143,035**	**154,218**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Leasehold improvements		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	118,121	124,402
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	(3,170)
Depreciation expense	(2,934)	(3,111)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**115,187**	**118,121**
Plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	36,097	48,320
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(8,249)	(12,223)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**27,848**	**36,097**

Note 9. Intangible assets

	2015 $	2014 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	57,686	57,686
Less accumulated amortisation	(27,375)	(20,265)
	30,311	**37,421**

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 9. Intangible assets (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts

	2015 $	2014 $
Franchise fee		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	37,421	49,033
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation expense	(7,110)	(11,612)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**30,311**	**37,421**

Note 10. Trade and other payables

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade payables	14,089	19,048
Other creditors and accruals	27,794	18,530
	41,883	**37,578**

The average credit period on trade and other payables is one month.

Note 11. Provisions

	2015 $	2014 $
Employee benefits	**11,427**	**24,457**
Movement in employee benefits		
Opening balance	24,457	39,361
Additional provisions recognised	20,383	21,055
Amounts utilised during the year	(33,413)	(35,959)
Closing balance	**11,427**	**24,457**
Current		
Annual leave	7,976	5,757
	7,976	**5,757**
Non-current		
Long-service leave	3,451	18,700
	3,451	**18,700**
Total provisions	**11,427**	**24,457**

Note 11. Provisions (continued)

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience the company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

	2015 $	**2014 $**
Note 12. Tax balances		
(a) Tax assets		
Current		
Income tax receivable	-	7,204
	-	**7,204**
Non-current		
Deferred tax asset comprises:		
- Prepayments	-	-
- Tax losses carried forward	28,883	27,212
- Provisions	-	-
	28,883	**27,212**
(b) Tax liabilities		
Current		
Income tax payable	-	-
	-	**-**

Note 13. Share capital

584,559 Ordinary shares fully paid	584,559	584,559
Less: Equity raising costs	(58,456)	(58,456)
	526,103	**526,103**

Note 13. Share capital (continued)

	2015 $	2014 $
Movements in share capital		
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	584,559	584,559
Shares issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the reporting period	**584,559**	**584,559**

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held. At the shareholders' meetings each shareholder is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, or on a show of hands. The company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid. All shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the company. The Board of Directors monitor the return on capital and the level of dividends to shareholders. Capital is represented by total equity as recorded in the Statement of Financial Position.

In accordance with the franchise agreement, in any 12 month period, the funds distributed to shareholders shall not exceed the Distribution Limit.

(i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:

  (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the company otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and

  (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the Relevant Rate of Return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the Franchisee over that 12 month period; and

(ii) the Relevant Rate of Return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

The Board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income.

There were no changes in the company's approach to capital management during the year.

Note 14. Accumulated losses

	2015 $	2014 $
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(155,718)	(164,531)
Profit/(loss) after income tax	9,313	8,813
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**(146,405)**	**(155,718)**

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 15. Statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax

	2015 $	2014 $
Profit / (loss) after income tax	9,313	8,813
Non cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	11,183	15,334
- Amortisation	7,110	11,612
- Assets written off	-	3,170
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) decrease in receivables	4,981	(440)
- (Increase) decrease in deferred tax asset	(1,671)	-
- Increase (decrease) in payables	4,305	(6,712)
- Increase (decrease) in provisions	(13,030)	(14,904)
- (Increase) decrease in income tax receivable	7,204	(17,486)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	**29,395**	**(613)**

Note 16. Leases

Operating lease commitments

	2015 $	2014 $
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position.		
Payable - minimum lease payments		
- no later than 12 months	41,575	40,760
- between 12 months and 5 years	68,360	109,935
	109,935	**150,695**

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a 6 year term, with rent payable monthly in advance and with CPI increases each year. The lease has 2, 5-year options.

Note 17. Related party transactions

The company's main related parties are as follows:

(a) Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority or responsibility for planning, directing or controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that company is considered key management personnel.

Note 17. Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Other related parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their close family members.

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties.

Other than detailed below, no key management personnel or related party has entered into any contracts with the company. No Director fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

(d) Key management personnel shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited held by each key management personnel of the company during the financial year is as follows:

	2015	2014
Philip McConnell	3,400	3,400
Allan Jones	1,000	1,000
Chris Shaw	5,000	5,000

Management personnel without any shareholdings not listed.

There was no movement in key management personnel shareholdings during the year. Each share held has a paid up value of 90c and is fully paid.

(e) Other key management transactions

There has been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described above.

Note 18. Events after the reporting period

There have been no events after the end of the financial year that would materially affect the financial statements.

Note 19. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

There were no contingent liabilities or assets at the date of this report to affect the financial statements.

Note 20. Operating segments

The company operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The company operates in one geographic area being Beaumaris, Victoria. The company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited who account for 100% of the revenue (2014: 100%).

Note 21. Company details

The registered office is:	13 North Concourse Beaumaris VIC 3193
The principle place of business is:	32 East Concourse Beaumaris VIC 3193

Note 22. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (loss) after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (loss) after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (adjusted for the effects of any dilutive options or preference shares). There were no options or preference shares on issue during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	2015 $	2014 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense	**9,313**	**8,813**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	**584,559**	**584,559**

Note 23. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

No dividends were paid or proposed by the company during the period.

Note 24. Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, account receivables and payables, bank overdraft and loans. The totals for each category of financial instruments measured in accordance with AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies are as follows:

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	179,257	149,862
Trade and other receivables	7	51,522	56,503
Total financial assets		**230,779**	**206,365**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	41,883	37,578
Total financial liabilities		**41,883**	**37,578**

Note 24. Financial risk management (continued)

Financial risk management policies

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has established an Audit Committee which reports regularly to the Board. The Audit Committee is assisted in the area of risk management by an internal audit function.

Specific financial risk exposure and management

The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk and other price risk. There have been no substantial changes in the types of risks the company is exposed to, how the risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the company.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures that ensuring, to the extent possible, that clients and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms for normal fee income are generally 30 days from the date of invoice. For fees with longer settlements, terms are specified in the individual client contracts. In the case of loans advanced, the terms are specific to each loan.

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets as presented in the statement of financial position.

The company has significant concentrations of credit risk with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The company's exposure to credit risk is limited to Australia by geographic area.

None of the assets of the company are past due (2014: nil past due) and based on historic default rates, the company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of assets not past due.

The company limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and therefore credit risk is considered minimal.

	2015 $	2014 $
Cash and cash equivalents:		
A rated	179,257	149,862

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company ensures it will have enough liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity management is carried out within the guidelines set by the Board.

Typically, the company maintains sufficient cash on hand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

Note 24. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. Bank overdrafts have been deducted in the analysis as management does not consider there is any material risk the bank will terminate such facilities. The bank does however maintain the right to terminate the facilities without notice and therefore the balances of overdrafts outstanding at year-end could become repayable within 12 months.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

30 June 2015	Note	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial liabilities due for payment					
Trade and other payables	10	41,883	41,883	-	-
Total expected outflows		**41,883**	**41,883**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets - cash flow realisable					
Cash & cash equivalents	6	179,257	179,257	-	-
Trade and other receivables	7	51,522	51,522	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**230,779**	**230,779**	**-**	**-**
Net (outflow)inflow on financial instruments		**188,896**	**188,896**	**-**	**-**

30 June 2014	Note	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial liabilities due for payment					
Trade and other payables	10	37,578	37,578	-	-
Total expected outflows		**37,578**	**37,578**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets - cash flow realisable					
Cash & cash equivalents	6	149,862	149,862	-	-
Trade and other receivables	7	56,503	56,503	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**206,365**	**206,365**	**-**	**-**
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments		**168,787**	**168,787**	**-**	**-**

Note 24. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit $	**Equity $**
Year ended 30 June 2015		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	1,793	1,793
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	-	-
	1,793	**1,793**
Year ended 30 June 2014		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	1,499	1,499
'+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	-	-
	1,499	**1,499**

There have been no changes in any of the methods or assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

(d) Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material price risk.

Fair values

- Fair value estimation

  The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position.

  Differences between fair values and the carrying amounts of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied to the market since their initial recognition by the company.

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited, the Directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10 to 34 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
   (i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which as stated in accounting policy Note 1(a) to the financial statements constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
   (ii) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;
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 resolution is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Chris Shaw
Chair

Signed at Beaumaris on 29 September 2015.

Independent audit report

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty
Chartered Accountants

Level 2, 10-16 Forest Street
Bendigo, VICTORIA
PO Box 30, Bendigo VICTORIA 3552

Ph: (03) 5445 4200
Fax: (03) 5444 4344
rsd@rsdadvisors.com.au
www.rsdadvisors.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF BEAUMARIS COMMUNITY
FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the company.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Richmond Sinnott Delahunty Pty Ltd
ABN 60 616 244 309
Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

Partners:
Kathie Teasdale
David Richmond
Philip Delahunty
Cara Hall
Brett Andrews

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

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

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY
Chartered Accountants

P. P. DELAHUNTY
Partner

Dated at Bendigo, 29th September 2015

Beaumaris **Community Bank®** Branch
32 East Concourse, Beaumaris VIC 3193
Phone: (03) 9589 5366 Fax: (03) 9589 5277

Franchisee:
Beaumaris Community Financial Services Limited
32 East Concourse, Beaumaris VIC 3193
Phone: (03) 9589 5366 Fax: (03) 9589 5277
ABN: 25 100 506 643

www.bendigobank.com.au/beaumaris
(BMPAR15143) (10/15)

Bendigo Bank
Bigger than a bank.

bendigobank.com.au