Bright Community Financial Services Ltd

ABN 93 117 798 553

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

Bright **Community Bank®** Branch

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2013

This year has seen many changes to our branch as we reached our seventh birthday!

We have become profitable and now that we are sustaining profit we have been able to pay our first dividend. Thank you to all of our shareholders for their foresight and investment. In October we celebrated with a shareholder function at the Bright Art Gallery.

Through our Marketing Development Fund (MDF) we have contributed $3,000 to Scholarships for local school students, $20,000 for sponsorships to local groups and clubs and have supported many of the Alpine activities including the Bright Fun Run for $3,000. In conjunction with the Alpine Shire and local community groups we have entered into a project to develop the river foreshore at the current toddler pool at Centenary Park. This will provide a new and exciting play area for families and their children.

Since our beginning in 2006 the Bright **Community Bank®** Branch has given over $155,000 back to our local community.

All of our services and support to the community activities happens because of the strong drive and professionalism of our staff. Mark Ditcham leads of group of ladies who are the engine room of our **Community Bank®** branch. Pauline, Jill, Naomi and Marnie are the face of our branch and it is through their efforts that we have the achievements of this year. They have built a new website and I encourage you to view this.

Bright **Community Bank®** Branch is part of the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank franchise network which has, through the global financial crisis, grown to become Australia's fifth largest bank with over $100 million in donations to local groups and winning the Roy Morgan Customer Satisfaction Award. Your **Community Bank®** branch now has footings of around $70 million and in September were a finalist at the Alpine Shire Business and Tourism Awards in the Professional Services category.

It is the Board's intention to continue the growth in the Bright and Myrtleford region by setting our next target to $100 million.

Behind the branch is a dedicated group of volunteer Directors who are responsible for the financial governance of your branch. These Directors manage the HR, the Marketing Development Fund and the many projects and events that make your branch part of our community. The Board and staff entered into a new EBA in September and it is a sign of the positive relationship.

I would like to thank the staff and Board for their hard work, their support and enthusiasm in making the Bright **Community Bank®** Branch a great success. We have an exciting future with their commitment and with the Board's guidance. You as a shareholder have provided the base for all of these successes.

May I wish all shareholders, Staff and Board members and their families the Best Wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Mark Howard
Chairman

Manager’s report

For year ending 30 June 2013

It is once again with pleasure that I submit the Branch Manager’s report for the Bright **Community Bank®** Branch.

Another year of operation for Bright **Community Bank®** Branch has passed and in the last 12 months we enjoyed another successful year of growth that exceeded our own expectations. This has been a very pleasing outcome for all involved in Bright **Community Bank®** Branch.

During the 12 months of the last financial year, ending 30 June 2013, we grew our business by over $13 million and the Bright **Community Bank®** Branch ended the financial year with funds under management totalling $72.6 million. We also grew our customer numbers to 1,474.

This outstanding growth in business has and will allow the Bright **Community Bank®** Branch to continue its charter of assisting local community groups and clubs and to contribute to, and be a major partner of, local community projects and initiatives.

Our Bright **Community Bank®** Agency at Myrtleford has also had business growth in the last year. The agency is operated through the Dickens Real Estate office located at 97A Myrtle Street, Myrtleford and we thank Dickens Real Estate for their support. Our aim is to continue to grow the agency business so as to provide benefits to the local community and groups of Myrtleford as we do in Bright, Porepunkah, Wandiligong, Harrietville and surrounding areas.

I strongly believe that the growth we have been able to achieve is a testament to the **Community Bank®** model and the clear and distinct advantage we have over our competitors. This strong and unique point of difference is what we can contribute back to our local communities and to make where we all live an even better place to be. Our success is directly linked to the success of our communities so assisting local groups and supporting community events and projects is ultimately good for all of us.

Whilst we are pleased with our business growth despite the competitive industry in which we operate, we know that we will need to continue to provide the products and the customer service we are known for to remain competitive.

We receive great support and backing of the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank and we are confident that we have competitive products, interest rates and banking options available. Our business and customer growth has been spread among both deposit and finance products which supports our view that we have the suite of products and services to meet all types of customer’s banking and financial needs.

In our industry operational risk and regulatory requirements are always a major focus for the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank. This ensures all staff and branches such as ours adhere to correct policies and procedures. The operational reviews conducted at our branch over the last 12 months confirm that our staff continue to meet these policy and regulation requirements.

I would like to personally thank our fantastic branch staff (Pauline, Jill, Marney and Naomi) for the support and service they provide to our customers. The personal service we provide to our customers is something we are very proud and passionate about.

We are also fortunate to receive great support from our business partners, Business Bankers Tony Clarebrough and Alan Jones, our Financial Planner Sheridan Gillham and our Agribusiness Manager Peter Nolan. All provide great support and service to our branch and to our customers. They are experts in their respective areas of business, finance, agribusiness and Financial Planning.

I would also like to sincerely thank Board Chairman Mark Howard and the other Board members for their support and assistance. Also a big thank you to the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank support team, Mark Brown (Regional Manager), Kendall Beattie (Regional Sales Lead) and Scott Whatley (Retail Operations Manager) and their teams who are a great support to our branch and to our staff.

Manager's report (continued)

Most of all I would like to thank our individual customers and the local business' and groups that choose to do their banking with the Bright **Community Bank®** Branch. It is because they do so that we are able to provide the support that we do to our local groups and the community.

On behalf of the branch staff we look forward to another year of growth and we will be working hard as we strive to become a major community asset and assist in the growth and prosperity of our communities.

As we like to say, making a difference to your community can be as easy as changing your banking.

Thank you.

Mark Ditcham
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2013

Your Directors submit their report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

Directors

The names and details of the company's Directors who held office during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name and position held	Qualifications	Experience and other Directorships
Mark Henry Beyer Director Board member since 2008	Diploma of Business Studies CPA Australia	Previous Accountant at Mt Buffalo Chalet and Carey Baptist Grammar
Stuart Hargreaves Director Board member since 2006	Qualified Motor Mechanic	Contractor - Bright Pine Mills 25 years Board member - Rotary Club of Bright - 38 years of service Life member of Bright Fire Brigade Charter Member of Bright **Community Bank®** Branch
Geoffrey Gurner Tually Director Board member since 2006	Master of Science - Environmental Management Graduate Diploma in Taxation Graduate Diploma in Agricultural Extension Bachelor of Arts - Economics Major Hawkesbury Diploma in Agriculture	Head of Agribusiness - Longerening Agricultural College Lecturer - Qld Agricultural College Registered Tax Agent Member - Assoc of Taxation & Management Accountants of Aust Member - Alpine Health Board of Management
Adrian Ciolli Director Board member since 2011		Resigned 22/05/2013
Adam Williams Director Board member since 2010		Business Owner Director of Wilko Cabinets Pty Ltd Self employed for 16 years
Sabine Helsper Director Board member since 2011	Diploma in Business Administration/Foreign Commerce	Owner - The Buckland (accomodation) Previously Director ABX Logistics

Directors (continued)

Jan Vonarx Director Board member since 2011	Diploma of Management Cert IV in Business Cert IV in Leadership Cert IV in Assessment & Workplace Training	Councillor - Alpine Shire Chair of High Country Library Corp Chair of Timber Towns Victoria Board member of Rural Councils Vic Committee member of Alpine Childrens Services Hume Region Manager for Girl Guides Vic
Mark Howard Chairman Board member since 2011	Bachelor of Engineering (Electronics)	Chairman - CorProcure Pty Ltd Director - Postcorp Developments Pty Ltd
Bruce Reid Director Board member since 2007		Retired 28/11/2012

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

Review of operations

The profit/(loss) of the company for the financial year after income tax was $36,006 (2012 profit: $62,920).

The net assets of the company have increased to $341,721 (2012: $340,420).

Dividends

	Year ended 30 June 2013	
	Cents per share	**$**
Dividends paid in the year	5	34,705

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 reporting date

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.

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 were 10. Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board meetings #
Mark Henry Beyer	10/(10)
Stuart Hargreaves	8/(10)
Geoffrey Gurner Tually	9/(10)
Adrian Ciolli	4/(10)
Adam Williams	7/(10)
Sabine Helsper	8/(10)
Jan Vonarx	9/(10)
Mark Howard	9/(10)
Bruce Reid (retired 28 November 2012)	5/(5)

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

Directors' report (continued)

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. However, the Board believes that the company has adequate systems in place for the management of its environment requirements and is not aware of any breach of these environmental requirements as they apply to the company.

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

Julie Blood has been the Company Secretary of Bright Community Financial Services Limited since 2011. Julie's qualifications and experience include office Manager for 14 years.

Non audit services

The Directors in accordance with advice from the audit committee, are 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 2001. The Directors are satisfied that the services disclosed in Note 5 did not compromise the external Auditor's independence for the following reasons:

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

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 Bright on 1 November 2013.

Mark Howard
Chairman

Auditor's independence declaration

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty
Chartered Accountants

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

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

1 November 2013

The Directors
Bright Community Financial Services Limited
Shop 2, 104 Gavan Street
BRIGHT VIC 3741

Dear Directors

To the Directors of Bright Community Financial Services Limited

Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

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

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

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

P. P. Delahunty
Partner
Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty

Financial statements

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 $	2012 $
Revenue	2	564,414	580,486
Employee benefits expense	3	(262,726)	(250,811)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(31,266)	(21,717)
Finance costs	3	(2,708)	(2,442)
Bad and doubtful debts	3	(161)	(1,117)
Other expenses		(186,228)	(186,485)
Operating profit/(loss) before charitable donations & sponsorships		**81,325**	**117,914**
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(26,033)	(28,781)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		**55,292**	**89,133**
Tax expense / (benefit)	4	19,286	26,213
Profit/(loss) for the year		**36,006**	**62,920**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		**36,006**	**62,920**
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Members of the company		36,006	62,920
Total		**36,006**	**62,920**

Earnings per share (cents per share)			
- basic for profit / (loss) for the year	21	5.19	9.06
- diluted for profit / (loss) for the year	21	5.19	9.06

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 $	2012 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	115,819	113,621
Trade and other receivables	7	55,913	56,456
Total current assets		**171,732**	**170,077**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	56,815	75,823
Deferred tax asset	4	126,686	145,972
Intangible assets	9	55,331	67,589
Total non-current assets		**238,832**	**289,384**
Total assets		**410,564**	**459,461**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	48,185	96,497
Borrowings	11	4,945	3,799
Provisions	12	13,976	12,223
Total current liabilities		**67,106**	**112,519**
Non current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	1,737	6,522
Total non current liabilities		**1,737**	**6,522**
Total liabilities		**68,843**	**119,041**
Net assets / (liabilities)		**341,721**	**340,420**
Equity			
Issued capital	13	670,347	670,347
Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)	14	(328,626)	(329,927)
Total equity		**341,721**	**340,420**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	Issued Capital $	Retained Earnings $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2011		**670,347**	**(392,847)**	**277,500**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	62,920	62,920
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	22	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2012		**670,347**	**(329,927)**	**340,420**
Balance at 1 July 2012		670,347	(329,927)	340,420
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	36,006	36,006
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	22	-	(34,705)	(34,705)
Balance at 30 June 2013		**670,347**	**(328,626)**	**341,721**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 $	2012 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from clients		564,323	636,160
Payments to suppliers and employees		(521,706)	(471,103)
Dividend revenue received		-	(2,442)
Interest paid		(2,708)	-
Interest received		633	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	**15b**	**40,542**	**162,615**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment for intangible assets		-	(69,322)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		**-**	**(69,322)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(34,705)	-
Repayment of borrowings		(3,639)	(2,871)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		**(38,344)**	**(2,871)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**2,198**	**90,422**
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		113,621	23,199
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**15a**	**115,819**	**113,621**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2013

The financial statements and notes represent those of Bright Community Financial Services Limited.

Bright 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 7 October 2013.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements, that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a for profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the 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.

(b) Income tax

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are brought to account at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Class of asset	Depreciation rate
Branch fit out	10.0%
Motor vehicles	22.5%

Impairment

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets or cash-generating units are written down to their recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, land and buildings are carried at a revalued amount which is the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation on buildings and accumulated impairment losses.

Fair value is determined by reference to market based evidence, which is the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between a knowledgeable willing buyer and a knowledgeable willing seller in an arm's length transaction as at the valuation date.

(d) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset is impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the company makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

(e) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis.

The GST components of investing and 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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from the services rendered by employees to the end of the reporting period. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. 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. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy any vesting requirements. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows attributable to the employee benefits.

(g) Intangibles

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 per the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(h) Cash

Cash on hand and in banks are stated at nominal value. Bank overdrafts are shown as 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.

(i) Revenue

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

Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(j) Receivables and payables

Receivables and payables are non interest bearing and generally have payment terms of between 30 and 90 days. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months at the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. Receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollected debts. Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are carried at cost that is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the company and are recognised as a current liability.

(k) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

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:

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

(i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments (2010), AASB 9 Financial Instruments (2009)

AASB 9 (2009) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under AASB 9 (2009), financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. AASB 9 (2010) introduces additions relating to financial liabilities. The IASB currently has an active project that may result in limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements of AASB 9 and add new requirements to address the impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

AASB 9 (2010 and 2009) are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 with early adoption permitted. The adoption of AASB 9 (2010) is not expected to have an impact on the company's financial assets or financial liabilities.

(ii) AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement (2011)

AASB 13 provides a single source of guidance on how fair value is measured, and replaces the fair value measurement guidance that is currently dispersed throughout Australian Accounting Standards. Subject to limited exceptions, AASB 13 is applied when fair value measurements or disclosures are required or permitted by other AASBs. The company is currently reviewing its methodologies in determining fair values. AASB 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 with early adoption permitted.

(iii) AASB 119 Employee Benefits (2011)

AASB 119 (2011) changes the definition of short-term and other long-term employee benefits to clarify the distinction between the two. For defined benefit plans, removal of the accounting policy choice for recognition of actuarial gains and losses is not expected to have any impact on the company. However, the company may need to assess the impact of the change in measurement principles of expected return on plan assets. AASB 119 (2011) is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 with early adoption permitted.

(l) Loans and borrowings

All loans are measured at the principal amount. Interest is recognised as an expense as it accrues.

(m) 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.

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.

(n) 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.

(o) Comparative figures

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) 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:

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation changes 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.

Income tax

The company is subject to income tax. Significant judgement is required in determining the deferred tax asset or the provision for income tax liability. 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.

Impairment

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by calculating 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.

(q) 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.

Fair value represents the amount for which an asset would be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties. Where available quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less 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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

(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

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset 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. In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include indications that the debtor is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in payments, indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Derecognition of financial instruments

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.

	2013 $	**2012 $**
Note 2. Revenue and other income		
Revenue		
- services commissions	564,414	580,486
Total revenue	**564,414**	**580,486**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 3. Expenses

Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	215,238	200,679
- superannuation costs	20,482	20,370
- workers' compensation costs	635	736
- other costs	26,371	29,026
	262,726	**250,811**
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- branch fit out	16,089	17,065
- motor vehicles	2,919	2,919
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise fees	12,258	1,733
	31,266	**21,717**
Finance costs:		
- Interest paid	2,708	2,442
Bad debts	161	1,117

Note 4. Tax expense

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% (2012: 30%)	16,588	26,740
Add tax effect of:		
- Adjustments in respect of deferred tax asset utilised in previous and current year	1,738	-
- Utilisation of previously unrecognised carried forward tax losses	-	-
- Non-deductible expenses	960	(527)
Current income tax expense	**19,286**	**26,213**
Income tax attributable to the entity	**19,286**	**26,213**
Deferred tax asset		
Future income tax benefits arising from tax losses are recognised at reporting date as realisation of the benefit is regarded as probable.	**126,686**	**145,972**

The applicable income tax rate is the Australian Federal tax rate of 30% (2012: 30%) applicable to Australian resident companies.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 5. Auditors' remuneration

Remuneration of the Auditor for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	3,900	3,900
	3,900	**3,900**

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand	**115,819**	**113,621**

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

Current		
Trade debtors	51,235	55,700
Other assets	4,678	756
	55,913	**56,456**

Credit risk

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or company of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 7. The main sources of credit risk to the company are considered to relate to the classes of assets described as trade and other receivables and "loans" (see Note 11).

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.

Note 7. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	Past due but not impaired			Not past due
			< 30 days	31-60 days	> 60 days	
2013						
Trade receivables	51,235	-	-	-	-	51,235
Other receivables	4,678	-	-	-	-	4,678
Total	**55,913**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55,913**
2012						
Trade receivables	55,700	-	-	-	-	55,700
Other receivables	756	-	-	-	-	756
Total	**56,456**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**56,456**

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment

	2013 $	2012 $
Branch fit out costs		
At cost	160,897	160,897
Less accumulated depreciation	(111,865)	(95,776)
	49,032	**65,121**
Motor vehicle		
At cost	19,459	19,459
Less accumulated depreciation	(11,676)	(8,757)
	7,783	**10,702**
Total written down amount	**56,815**	**75,823**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Branch fit out costs		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	65,121	82,186
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(16,089)	(17,065)
Carrying amount at end of year	**49,032**	**65,121**

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	2013 $	2012 $
Motor vehicle		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	10,702	13,621
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(2,919)	(2,919)
Carrying amount at end of year	**7,783**	**10,702**

Note 9. Intangible assets

	2013 $	2012 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	69,322	69,322
Less accumulated amortisation	(13,991)	(1,733)
	55,331	**67,589**
Set up costs		
At cost	-	-
Less accumulated amortisation	-	-
	-	**-**
	55,331	**67,589**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Franchise fees		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	67,589	-
Additions	-	69,322
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation expense	(12,258)	(1,733)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**55,331**	**67,589**
Set up costs		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	19,815	19,815
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation expense	(19,815)	(19,815)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**-**	**-**
	55,331	**67,589**

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 10. Trade and other payables

	2013 $	2012 $
Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade creditors	23,845	79,442
Other creditors and accruals	24,340	17,055
	48,185	**96,497**

Note 11. Borrowings

	2013 $	2012 $
Current		
Bank loan	**4,945**	**3,799**
Non-current		
Bank loan	**1,737**	**6,522**
	6,682	**10,321**

Note 12. Provisions

	2013 $	2012 $
Employee benefits	**13,976**	**12,223**
Current		
Annual Leave	**13,976**	**12,223**
Total provisions	**13,976**	**12,223**

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2013 $	2012 $
Note 13. Share capital		
694,113 Ordinary shares fully paid of $1 each	694,113	694,113
Less: Equity raising costs	(23,766)	(23,766)
	670,347	**670,347**

	2013 No.	2012 No.
Movements in share capital		
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	694,113	694,113
Shares issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the reporting period	**694,113**	**694,113**

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 Franchisee 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 for the year ended 30 June 2013 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.

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 14. Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(329,927)	(392,847)
Profit/(loss) after income tax	36,006	62,920
Dividend Paid	(34,705)	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**(328,626)**	**(329,927)**

Note 15. Statement of cash flows

(a) Cash and cash equivalents balances as shown in the statement of financial position can be reconciled to that shown in the statement of cash flows as follows		
As per the statement of financial position	115,819	113,621
As per the statement of cash flow	**115,819**	**113,621**
(b) Reconciliation of profit / (loss) after tax to net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities		
Profit / (loss) after income tax	36,006	62,920
Non cash items		
- Depreciation	19,008	19,984
- Amortisation	12,258	1,733
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) decrease in receivables	543	(2,375)
- (Increase) decrease in deferred tax asset	19,286	26,213
- Increase (decrease) in payables	(48,312)	(127)
- Increase (decrease) in provisions	1,753	54,267
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	**40,542**	**162,615**

Note 16. 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.

(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.

Note 16. Related party transactions (continued)

(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 Bright Community Financial Services Limited held by each key management personnel of the company during the financial year is as follows:

	2013	2012
Mark Henry Beyer	500	500
Stuart Hargreaves	20,801	20,801
Geoffrey Gurner Tually	10,000	10,000
Adrian Ciolli	-	-
Adam Williams	-	-
Sabine Helsper	1,000	1,000
Jan Vonarx	500	500
Mark Howard	-	-
Bruce Reid (retired 28 November 2012)	500	500

There was no movement in key management personnel shareholdings during the year. Each share held has a paid up value of $1 and is fully paid.

(e) Other key management transactions

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

Note 17. 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 18. Contingent liabilities and assets

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

Note 19. 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 Bright, Victoria. The company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited who account for 100% of the revenue (2012: 100%).

Note 20. Company details

The registered office & principle place of business is: Shop 2, 104 Gavan Street, Bright, Victoria.

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 21. 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).

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

	2013 $	2012 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense	**36,006**	**62,920**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	**694,113**	**694,113**

Note 22. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

(a) Dividends paid during the year

	2013 $	2012 $
Unfranked dividends - 5 cents per share (2012: No dividend paid)	**34,705**	**-**

Note 23. Financial risk management

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

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Financial assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	6	115,819	113,621
Trade and other receivables	7	55,913	56,456
Total financial assets		**171,732**	**170,077**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	48,185	96,497
Loans and borrowings	11	6,682	10,321
Total financial liabilities		**54,867**	**106,818**

Note 23. 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 company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from their use of financial instruments. There have been no substantive 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

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. For the company it arises from receivables and cash assets.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures that ensure, to the extent possible, that clients and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness and their financial stability is monitored and assessed on a regular basis. 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.

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's exposure to credit risk is limited to Australia by geographic area. The majority of receivables are due from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

None of the assets of the company are past due (2012: 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.

	2013 $	2012 $
Cash and cash equivalents:		
A rated	**115,819**	**113,621**

(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 23. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

	Note	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
30 June 2013					
Financial liabilities due					
Trade and other payables	10	(48,185)	(48,185)	–	–
Loans and borrowings	11	(4,945)	(4,945)	(1,737)	–
Total expected outflows		**(53,130)**	**(53,130)**	**(1,737)**	**–**
Financial assets - realisable					
Cash & cash equivalents	6	115,819	115,819	–	–
Trade and other receivables	7	55,913	55,913	–	–
Total anticipated inflows		**171,732**	**171,732**	**–**	**–**
Net (outflow)/inflow		**118,602**	**118,602**	**(1,737)**	**–**

	Note	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
30 June 2012					
Financial liabilities due					
Trade and other payables	10	(96,497)	(96,497)	–	–
Loans and borrowings	11	(10,321)	(3,799)	(6,522)	–
Total expected outflows		**(106,818)**	**(100,296)**	**(6,522)**	**–**
Financial assets - realisable					
Cash & cash equivalents	6	113,621	113,621	–	–
Trade and other receivables	7	56,456	56,456	–	–
Total anticipated inflows		**170,077**	**170,077**	**–**	**–**
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments		**63,259**	**69,781**	**(6,522)**	**–**

Note 23. 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.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company reviews the exposure to interest rate risk as part of the regular Board meetings.

The weighted average interest rates of the company's interest-bearing financial assets are as follows:

Financial assets	2013 %	2012 %
Cash and cash equivalents (net of bank overdrafts)	0.46%	0.06%

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 2013		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	1,091	1,091
	1,091	**1,091**
Year ended 30 June 2012		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	1,033	1,033
	1,033	**1,033**

The company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

(d) Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material price risk.

Fair values

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying values as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position. Fair value is the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The company does not have any unrecognised financial instruments at year end.

Directors' declaration

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

1 the financial statements and notes of the company as set out on pages 10 to 31 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 2013 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.

Mark Howard
Chairman

Signed at Bright on 1 November 2013.

Independent audit report

Richmond
Sinnott &
Delahunty
Chartered Accountants

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

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

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

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Bright Community Financial Services Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, 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 entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (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
ABN 60 616 244 309
Liability limited by a scheme
approved under Professional
Standards Legislation

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

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 Bright 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 Bright Community Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

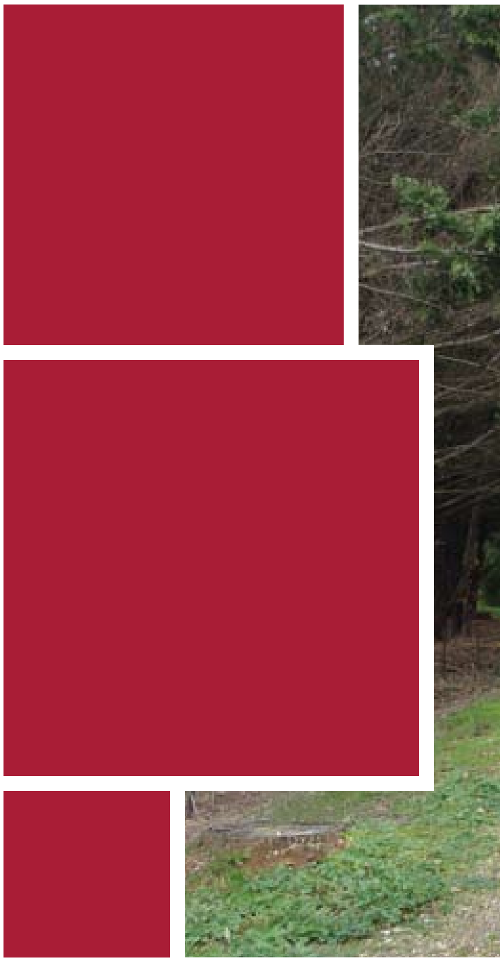
(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(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, 1 November 2013



Bright **Community Bank**® Branch
Shop 2, 104 Gavan Street, Bright VIC 3741
Phone: (03) 5755 1932 Fax: (03) 5755 1107

Franchisee: Bright Community Financial Services Limited
Shop 2, 104 Gavan Street, Bright VIC 3741
Phone: (03) 5755 1932
ABN: 93 117 798 553

www.bendigobank.com.au/bright

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Bendigo Bank