Annual Report 2015

Caloundra City Community Support Services Limited

ABN 76 122 651 969

Caloundra **Community Bank®** Branch

Contents

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2015

Another great year for your **Community Bank**® branch where we have seen continuing support during sustained difficult economic times here on the Sunshine Coast. Our business growth targets were achieved and we continue to contribute back to our local community via many sporting clubs, welfare groups and the arts.

We were pleased to finish the year with our new Branch Manager Pip Fawcett performing strongly. Pip came to us as a Customer Service Officer (CSO) six years ago. She increased her responsibilities when promoted to our Customer Relations Officer (CRO) position in 2011 and was appointed as our Branch Manager in June 2015.

We look forward to benefiting from her extensive customer relationship experience as she continues to lead the growth of our business. Her initial month in the position was well received by our local businesses. As a result of her promotion we sought Bendigo Bank approval to employ a Customer Relations Manager (CRM) to replace her. This was approved and consequently Iain Hemmings has joined the team. Our new team at Caloundra **Community Bank**® Branch led by Pip Fawcett is Iain Hemmings, Sheena Bartlett, Roxanne Faulkner and Maria Jary.

At our Annual General Meeting (AGM) last November we said farewell to our Director Stephen Hall. Stephen joined the Board at the formation of our company in November 2006, serving faithfully as Secretary from before the opening of our branch in May 2007 until November 2014. We are appreciative of both his attention to detail and support over the last eight years.

Peter Ryan also resigned at the AGM after serving on the Board for six years. In June 2015 Melissa Austin was farewelled after resigning due to her own personal and business commitments. We were fortunate to have her with us for a little over three years.

A big thanks to Stephen, Peter and Melissa for their voluntary service as Directors of our company. We were pleased to welcome John Hall and Bill Eykman who both joined the Board during this past year.

I want to encourage you to continue supporting your company by putting your banking business with us. Your personal and business banking at Caloundra **Community Bank**® Branch supports our local community.

Please don't hesitate to contact our manager Pip Fawcett or branch staff who are always ready to look after your financial needs.

Colin Rose
Chairman

Manager’s report

For year ending 30 June 2015

This is my first report and I am very excited about my recent appointment as Branch Manager at Caloundra **Community Bank**® Branch. I have been a loyal employee with Bendigo Bank for 12 years starting at Brendale **Community Bank**® Branch as a Customer Service Officer, before transferring to Strathpine Branch as Customer Relationship Manager and then relocating with my family to the Sunshine Coast six years ago. I was successful in gaining a position at Caloundra **Community Bank**® Branch as a Customer Service Officer before being appointed the role of Customer Relationship Officer.

I am very passionate about my role in the Caloundra community and have been involved with the Dicky Beach Surf Life Saving Club for the last 11 years commuting on weekends before our big move to the Sunshine Coast. I serve on a number of Committees, and together with my family, work on patrol and regularly compete for the Club.

Last year was an active year for the Caloundra **Community Bank**® Branch. The end of financial year results show:

- Customer numbers - 2,320
- Deposits - $50.3 million
- Lending - $41.5 million.

We are now entering an exciting new phase having recently appointed a new Customer Relationship Manager Iain Hemmings. Iain has many years’ experience with lending and building business. We look forward to his ideas as an important member of the team. We also welcomed Sheena Bartlett who joined us earlier this year as Senior Customer Service Officer. Sheena has been an employee of Bendigo Bank for 11 years and has moved from Port Arlington, Victoria. Roxanne Faulkner and Maria Jary are our other two important team members and I thank them for their ongoing loyalty. Together we hope to assist and help you reach your financial dreams.

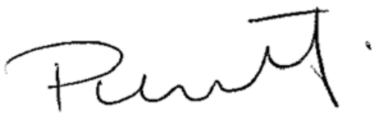
This year we seek to increase our involvement with our local schools with Bendigo Bank now part of the Queensland Government School Banking Scheme. Being Australia’s most customer connected Bank we are passionate about family and community.

We are also driven by ensuring the ongoing success of local business and clubs. We sponsor a great number of organisations throughout Caloundra and the Kawana area and are excited about the endless opportunities being generated from these associations.

I would like to thank all our shareholders for your ongoing support. For those not currently banking with us, we would love the opportunity to meet with you so together we may review your banking and financial needs. We are a full service **Community Bank**® branch and we pride ourselves on our customer service. Being locally owned and operated, we also give you the added peace of mind that your money stays in the local community.

Finally thank you to the Board for your ongoing support over the years, and especially over the past 12 months. I am excited to work alongside you as we strive to reach new heights together in the business and in our wonderful community.

Kind regards,



Pip Fawcett
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2015

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors

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

John Colin Rose
Chairman
Retired
22 years service in the Royal Australian Air Force. Operations Manager large flower & bulb farming business in Victoria for 10 years. Leadership roles in community organisation. Retired for 10 years.
Interest in shares: 7,801

Rex William Barnes
Deputy Chairman
Licensed Plumber
Licensed plumber. 50 years experience in plumbing trade, 41 years in business.
Executive Committee, Marketing & Sponsorship Committee
Interest in shares: 501

Stephen Leslie Ramsdale
Treasurer
Fitness Trainer
Bachelor of Applied Science (Applied Chemistry). Diploma Fitness and Diploma of Sport & Recreation. Former Chief Scientist (Modelling and Assessment) Air Sciences Queensland EPA. Former Committee Roles for incorporated associations including Niu Chunming, Tai Chi Institute Inc, and Australian International Martial Arts Association Inc.
Treasurer
Interest in shares: 72,001

Bernadette Maree Strong
Secretary
Retired
Over a number of years I have worked as a Retail Sales Officer with Bendigo Bank Maroochydore, Telstra Shop Maroochydore, Bendigo Bank Kuranda, ANZ Bank Toowoomba and a Teacher Aide at Our Lady of Lourdes Primary School Toowoomba. Currently serving in Rotary Club of Caloundra and Superannuants League.
Interest in shares: 9,501

Hendrik Willem Reinking
Director
Retired
Licenced Customs Broker. Property Developer.
Interest in shares: 65,000

Directors (continued)

Edward John Hall
Director (Appointed 3 November 2014)
Company Director
Former head of Queensland Treasury, Queensland Competition Authority and a major Queensland law firm. Experience in finance, economics, accounting, regulation, corporate governance and tourism. Wide variety of directorships held over past 25 years. B.Comm, BEcon, MBA, AAUQ, FAICD.
Chairman of Business Development Committee
Interest in shares: 2,000

William Eykman
Director (Appointed 7 February 2015)
Consultant
Prior to currently being a consultant, Bill was employed in a number of roles including Real Estate Manager for the Victorian Gov’t, General Manager Port of Melbourne, Property Director for and international subsidiary of General Motors and the Real Estate Director on start up of Optus. Qualifications include diplomas in Project Management, Real Estate, Valuation, Business Management and a Masters in Corporate Real Estate. Skills relate to Business, Finance, People Management and Business Development. Bill is also a volunteer driver for Comlink, a supplier of transport services to the community - mainly infirm and disability aged.
Business Development
Interest in shares: Nil

Melissa Ann Austin
Director (Resigned 30 June 2015)
Chartered Accountant
Practising Chartered Accountant for 12 years, for the past 5 years operating own accounting business. Involved in the Business Women’s Network including being a mentor for 2 of the mentor programs.
Human Resource Committee Chair
Interest in shares: 1,000

Lee Andrew Green
Director (Appointed 24 September 2014 - Resigned 5 February 2015)
Occupation: Retail Manager
Previously employed as a Marketing Manager for Crazy Clarks. Currently working for a company operating out of New Guinea. Involved in the community with the Scouting movement.
Special responsibilities: Nil
Interest in shares: Nil

Stephen Jon Hall
Director (Resigned 3 November 2014)
Teacher
Experience in School Administration over 30 years. Leadership role in schools (Principal, Deputy Principal). Involved in leadership roles in community organisations/clubs.
Interest in shares: 2,001

Directors (continued)

Peter Bernard Ryan
Director (Resigned 3 November 2014)
Retired/ Investor
Since I came to Caloundra in 1970, I have held the following positions, some still current: Secretary of the Caloundra Chamber of Commerce; President of the Caloundra Aero Club (for about 15 years, now a life member); Chairman, MD and Licensee of Main Street Realty Pty Ltd; Chairman and MD of Main Stream Housing Pty Ltd; Chairman and MD of Sirocco Holdings Pty Ltd; Owner Caloundra Holiday Centre; Chairman of Caloundra Investment Group Inc; Chairman of Tourism Caloundra until it became Caloundra Tourism Inc; Member of the board of Caloundra Tourism Inc; Member of Caloundra City Council Tripcony-Hibiscus Task Force; Member Caloundra City Council Economic Development Task Force until it was incorporated; Member Caloundra City Council Rates Review Task Force; Member Sunshine Coast Regional Council Rating Reference Group; Member Caloundra City Council's Moffat Beach Industrial Estate (originally set up by council later a private group); Member several small local clubs; General Manager Ela Motors (South Pacific) Ltd in Rabaul, PNG; Member Caloundra City Council Golden Beach Master Plan committee (the only non-council member); Board member of Caloundra Ratepayers & Residents Committee Inc; Chairman of Renaissance Body Corporate Committee; Chairman of the Park Haven No One Body Corporate Committee, Vice President Probus Club Pelican Waters Inc. and Membership officer; Freelance Photo-journalist; Newspaper general manager; Property Investor; Board Member of CCCSS Ltd (franchisee of Bendigo Bank) 5 years and Marketing Manager. Some of my strengths include extensive Australian and international travel, experience in tourism and the aviation industry, sales management, business marketing, logic, marketing and leadership and the knowledge gained from being a successful business owner & self funded retiree.
Interest in shares: Nil

Craig Leon Pullen
Director (Resigned 6 August 2014)
Veterinary Surgeon
Bachelor Veterinary Science (UQ 1991). MBA (Uni Melb 2014). Director and Principal Suncoast animal Hospital. President AVA Qld 2006. President Caloundra Rugby Union 2010.
Interest in shares: 5,000

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

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Bernadette Maree Strong was appointed to the position of secretary on 24 September 2014.

Bernadette has experienced working in banks, employed at ANZ and Bendigo Bank for 20 years as a Customer Service Officer.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were facilitating **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.

Operating results

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations. The profit/(loss) of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was:

Year ended 30 June 2015 $	Year ended 30 June 2014 $
(47,001)	4,231

Remuneration report

All directors of the company are on a voluntary basis, therefore no remuneration guidelines have been prepared.

Directors shareholdings

	Balance at start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
John Colin Rose	7,801	-	7,801
Rex Williams Barnes	501	-	501
Stephen Leslie Ramsdale	72,001	-	72,001
Bernadette Maree Strong	9,501	-	9,501
Hendrik Willem Reinking	65,000	-	65,000
Edward John Hall (Appointed 3 November 2014)	2,000	-	2,000
William Eykman (Appointed 7 February 2015)	-	-	-
Melissa Ann Austin (Resigned 30 June 2015)	1,000	-	1,000
Lee Andrew Green (Appointed 24 September 2014 - Resigned 5 February 2015)	-	-	-
Stephen Jon Hall (Resigned 3 November 2014)	2,001	-	2,001
Peter Bernard Ryan (Resigned 3 November 2014)	2,000	(2000)	-
Craig Leon Pullen (Resigned 6 August 2014)	5,000	-	5,000

Dividends

	Year ended 30 June 2015	
	Cents	$
- Dividends paid in the year	4.5	35,197

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or the financial statements.

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

The company has indemnified all directors and the manager in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors or manager of the company except where the liability arises out of conduct involving the lack of good faith.

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 or a related body corporate.

Directors' meetings

The number of directors' meetings attended by each of the directors of the company during the year were:

	Board Meetings Attended		Committee Meetings Attended							
			Executive		Governance & Audit		Sponsoring & Marketing		Human Resources	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
John Colin Rose	9	9	3	3	2	2	8	1	2	2
Rex Williams Barnes	9	8	3	3	-	-	8	5	-	-
Stephen Leslie Ramsdale	9	8	3	3	2	2	8	3	2	2
Bernadette Maree Strong	9	9	3	3	2	2	8	8	-	-
Hendrik Willem Reinking	9	7	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-
Edward John Hall (Appointed 3 November 2014)	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
William Eykman (Appointed 7 February 2015)	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melissa Ann Austin (Resigned 30 June 2015)	9	8	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2
Lee Andrew Green (Appointed 24 September 2014 - Resigned 5 February 2015)	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Stephen Jon Hall (Resigned 3 November 2014)	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Directors' meetings (continued)

	Board Meetings Attended		Committee Meetings Attended							
			Executive		Governance & Audit		Sponsoring & Marketing		Human Resources	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Peter Bernard Ryan (Resigned 3 November 2014)	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craig Leon Pullen (Resigned 6 August 2014)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to 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 part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Non audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non audit services provided during the year are set out in the notes to the accounts.

The board of directors has considered the position, in accordance with the advice received from the governance & audit committee and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out in the notes did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the governance & audit committee to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or a decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risk and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 10.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Caloundra, Queensland on 4th September 2015.

John Colin Rose,
Chairman

Auditor's independence declaration

Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

Auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Caloundra City Community Support Services Limited

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

- the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

David Hutchings
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 4 September 2015

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation. ABN: 51 061 795 337.

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Financial statements

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

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	611,052	602,389
Employee benefits expense		(325,133)	(324,232)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(136,205)	(72,037)
Occupancy and associated costs		(83,869)	(85,355)
Systems costs		(20,623)	(20,061)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(23,081)	(25,685)
Finance costs	5	(3,074)	(243)
General administration expenses		(73,574)	(68,732)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**(54,507)**	**6,044**
Income tax (expense)/credit	6	7,506	(1,813)
Profit/(loss) after income tax		**(47,001)**	**4,231**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(47,001)**	**4,231**
Earnings per share for profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		**¢**	**¢**
Basic earnings per share	20	(6.01)	0.54

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	512	2,331
Trade and other receivables	8	23,339	25,392
Total Current Assets		**23,851**	**27,723**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	113,770	122,987
Intangible assets	10	25,419	39,283
Deferred tax asset	11	162,230	154,724
Total Non-Current Assets		**301,419**	**316,994**
Total Assets		**325,270**	**344,717**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	11,461	10,055
Borrowings	13	90,904	29,559
Total Current Liabilities		**102,365**	**39,614**
Total Liabilities		**102,365**	**39,614**
Net Assets		**222,905**	**305,103**
Equity			
Issued capital	14	751,177	751,177
Accumulated losses	15	(528,272)	(446,074)
Total Equity		**222,905**	**305,103**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2013	**751,177**	**(419,018)**	**332,159**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**4,231**	**4,231**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(31,287)	(31,287)
Balance at 30 June 2014	**751,177**	**(446,074)**	**305,103**
Balance at 1 July 2014	**751,177**	**(446,074)**	**305,103**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(47,001)**	**(47,001)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(35,197)	(35,197)
Balance at 30 June 2015	**751,177**	**(528,272)**	**222,905**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		674,336	660,049
Payments to suppliers and employees		(699,246)	(640,214)
Interest received		17	133
Interest paid		(3,074)	(243)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	**16**	**(27,967)**	**19,725**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	(13,644)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**-**	**(13,644)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(35,197)	(31,287)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(35,197)**	**(31,287)**
Net decrease in cash held		**(63,164)**	**(25,206)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		(27,228)	(2,022)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**7(a)**	**(90,392)**	**(27,228)**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standard Boards and the Corporations Act 2001. The company is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Compliance with IFRS

These financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. These areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexities, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accruals basis as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Comparative figures

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

Application of new and amended accounting standards

The following amendments to accounting standards and a new interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

- AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 132) – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.
- AASB 2013-3 Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets.
- AASB 2013-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 139) – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting.
- AASB 2013-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 10) – Investment Entities.
- AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part A: Annual Improvements 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 Cycles).
- AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part B: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions Amendments to AASB 119).

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

- Interpretation 21 Levies.
- AASB 1031 Materiality, AASB 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments (Part B: Materiality), AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part C: Materiality).

None of the amendments to accounting standards or the new interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, materially affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

The following accounting standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) become effective in future accounting periods.

	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
AASB 9 Financial Instruments, and the relevant amending standards.	1 January 2018
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15.	1 January 2017
AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: Bearer Plants.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle.	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101.	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality.	1 July 2015
AASB 2015-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Financial Reporting Requirements for Australian Groups with a Foreign Parent.	1 July 2015
AASB 2015-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception.	1 January 2016

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

The company has not elected to apply any accounting standards or interpretations before their mandatory operative date for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2014. Therefore the abovementioned accounting standards or interpretations have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

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

The branch operates 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**® branch on behalf of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, however all transactions with customers conducted through the **Community Bank**® branch 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.

The company promotes and sells the products and services, but is not a party to the transaction.

The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for the relevant Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited entity to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit.

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 manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services
- 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
- sales techniques and proper customer relations.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and any specific criteria have been met. Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenue calculation

Over the period from September 2013 to February 2015, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited conducted a review of the **Community Bank**® model, known as 'Project Horizon'. This was conducted in consultation with the **Community Bank**® network. The objective of the review was to develop a shared vision of the **Community Bank**® model that positions it for success now and for the future.

The outcome of that review is that the fundamental franchise model and community participation remain unchanged. Changes to be implemented over a three year period reflect a number of themes, including a culture of innovation, agility and flexibility, network collaboration, director and staff development and a sustainable financial model. This will include changes to the financial return for **Community Bank**® companies from 1 July 2016. A funds transfer pricing model will be used for the method of calculation of the cost of funds, deposit return and margin. All revenue paid on core banking products will be through margin share. Margin on core banking products will be shared on a 50/50 basis.

The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the company – margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited decides the form of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services.

The revenue earned by the company is dependent on the business that it generates. It may also be affected by other factors, such as economic and local conditions, for example, interest rates.

Core banking products

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has identified some Bendigo Bank Group products and services as 'core banking products'. It may change the products and services which are identified as core banking products by giving the company at least 30 days' notice. Core banking products currently include Bendigo Bank branded home loans, term deposits and at call deposits.

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

- Interest paid by customers on loans less interest paid to customers on deposits,
- plus any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for a deposit,
- minus any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to fund a loan.

Note: In very simplified terms, currently, deposit return means the interest Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited gets when it invests the money the customer deposits with it. The cost of funds means the interest Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited pays when it borrows the money to give a customer a loan. From 1 July 2016, both will mean the cost for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to borrow the money in the market.

Products and services on which margin is paid include variable rate deposits and variable rate home loans. From 1 July 2016, examples include Bendigo Bank branded at call deposits, term deposits and home loans.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Margin (continued)

For those products and services on which margin is paid, the company is entitled to a share of the margin earned by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (i.e. income adjusted for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's interest expense and interest income return). However, if this reflects a loss, the company incurs a share of that loss.

Commission

Commission is a fee paid for products and services sold. It may be paid on the initial sale or on an ongoing basis. Commission is payable on the sale of an insurance product such as home contents. Examples of products and services on which ongoing commissions are paid include leasing and Sandhurst Trustees Limited products. This currently also includes Bendigo Bank branded fixed rate home loans and term deposits of more than 90 days, but these will become margin products from 1 July 2016.

Fee income

Fee income is a share of what is commonly referred to as 'bank fees and charges' charged to customers by Bendigo Bank Group entities including fees for loan applications and account transactions.

Ability to change financial return

Under the franchise agreement, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may change the form and amount of financial return that the company receives. The reasons it may make a change include changes in industry or economic conditions or changes in the way Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited earns revenue.

The change may be to the method of calculation of margin, the amount of margin, commission and fee income or a change of a margin to a commission or vice versa. This may affect the amount of revenue the company receives on a particular product or service. The effect of the change on the revenue earned by the company is entirely dependent on the change.

The change may be to the method of calculation of margin, the amount of margin, commission and fee income or a change of a margin to a commission or vice versa. This may affect the amount of revenue the company receives on a particular product or service. The effect of the change on the revenue earned by the company is entirely dependent on the change.

If Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited makes a change to the margin or commission on core banking products and services, it must not reduce the margin and commission the company receives on core banking products and services Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited attributes to the company to less than 50% (on an aggregate basis) of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's margin at that time. For other products and services, there is no restriction on the change Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may make.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited must give the company 30 days' notice before it changes the products and services on which margin, commission or fee income is paid, the method of calculation of margin and the amount of margin, commission or fee income.

Monitoring and changing financial return

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited monitors the distribution of financial return between **Community Bank®** companies and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on an ongoing basis.

Overall, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has made it clear that the **Community Bank®** model is based on the principle of shared reward for shared effort. In particular, in relation to core banking products and services, the aim is to achieve an equal share of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's margin.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Monitoring and changing financial return (Continued)

As discussed above in relation to Project Horizon, among other things, there will be changes in the financial return for **Community Bank**® companies from 1 July 2016. This includes 50% share of margin on core banking products, all core banking products become margin products and a funds transfer pricing model will be used for the method of calculation of the cost of funds, deposit return and margin.

c) Income tax

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the consolidated entity expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax and when the balances relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company entity intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, except when it relates to items credited or debited to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where it arises from initial accounting for a business combination, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill or excess.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Employee entitlements

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

The company contributes to a defined contribution plan. Contributions to employee superannuation funds are charged against income as incurred.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Balance Sheet.

f) Trade receivables and payables

Receivables are carried at their amounts due. The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for any doubtful accounts. 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.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment, leasehold improvements and equipment under finance lease are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including freehold buildings but excluding land. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. Leasehold improvements are depreciated at the rate equivalent to the available building allowance using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

• leasehold improvements	40 years
• plant and equipment	2.5 - 40 years
• furniture and fittings	4 - 40 years

h) Intangibles

The franchise fee paid to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has been recorded at cost and is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the franchise agreement.

The renewal processing fee paid to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited when renewing the franchise agreement has also been recorded at cost and is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the franchise agreement.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Payment terms

Receivables and payables are non interest bearing and generally have payment terms of between 30 and 90 days.

j) Borrowings

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

k) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset.

Classification and subsequent measurement

(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 using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (i.e. gains or losses) recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets except where they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other financial assets are classified as current assets.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment

At each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

l) 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. Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the 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 charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the economic entity has a legal, equitable or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to other entities as a result of past transactions of other past events, it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are 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) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

p) 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 taxation authority. 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 with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet. Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis.

The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

Note 2. Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a limited variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the entity. The entity does not use derivative instruments.

Risk management is carried out directly by the board of directors.

(i) Market risk

The company has no exposure to any transactions denominated in a currency other than Australian dollars.

(ii) Price risk

The company is not exposed to equity securities price risk as it does not hold investments for sale or at fair value. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iii) Credit risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that customers have an appropriate credit history. The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding from credit facilities. The company believes that its sound relationship with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited mitigates this risk significantly.

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest-bearing assets are held with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and subject to movements in market interest. Interest-rate risk could also arise from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest-rate risk. The company believes that its sound relationship with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited mitigates this risk significantly.

(vi) 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 Balance Sheet.

In accordance with the franchise agreement, in any 12 month period, the funds distributed to shareholders shall not exceed the distribution limit:

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 where 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%.

Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

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 2015 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

Further details of the nature of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Taxation

Judgement is required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain tax liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-recouped tax losses, capital losses and temporary differences, are recognised only where it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future sales volumes, operating costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions. Judgements are also required about the application of income tax legislation.

These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. There is therefore a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the balance sheet and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognised. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amount of recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in corresponding credit or charge to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience and the condition of the asset is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the company's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired branch/agency at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

The calculations require the use of assumptions.

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the consolidated entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities

	2015 **$**	**2014** **$**
Operating activities:		
- services commissions	611,035	602,256
Total revenue from operating activities	**611,035**	**602,256**
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	17	133
Total revenue from non-operating activities	**17**	**133**
Total revenues from ordinary activities	**611,052**	**602,389**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 5. Expenses

Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	2,026	3,336
- leasehold improvements	7,191	8,485
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	2,311	2,311
- franchise renewal fee	11,553	11,553
	23,081	**25,685**
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	**3,074**	**243**
Bad debts	**1,510**	**1,032**

Note 6. Income tax expense/(credit)

The components of tax expense/(credit) comprise:		
- Current tax	-	-
- Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	(14,195)	-
- Movement in deferred tax	(1,849)	94
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change to tax rate in future periods	8,538	-
- Recoupment of prior year tax losses	-	1,719
- Under/(Over) provision of tax in the prior period	-	-
	(7,506)	**1,813**
The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense/(credit) as follows		
Operating profit/(loss)	(54,507)	6,044
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities at 30%	(16,352)	1,813
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	308	-
- timing difference expenses	1,849	(94)
- other deductible expenses	-	-
	(14,195)	**1,719**
Movement in deferred tax	(1,849)	94
Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change of tax rate in future periods	8,538	-
Under/(Over) provision of income tax in the prior year	-	-
	(7,506)	**1,813**

	Note	2015 $	2014 $

Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Cash at bank and on hand		512	2,331
		512	**2,331**
Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement			
The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:			
Cash at bank and on hand		512	2,331
Bank overdraft	13	(90,904)	(29,559)
		(90,392)	**(27,228)**

Note 8. Trade and other receivables

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Trade receivables		22,339	20,678
Prepayments		-	3,714
Other receivables and accruals		1,000	1,000
		23,339	**25,392**

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Leasehold improvements			
At cost		170,559	170,559
Less accumulated depreciation		(75,491)	(68,300)
		95,068	**102,259**
Plant and equipment			
At cost		85,123	85,123
Less accumulated depreciation		(66,421)	(64,395)
		18,702	**20,728**
Total written down amount		**113,770**	**122,987**
Movements in carrying amounts:			
Leasehold improvements			
Carrying amount at beginning		102,259	97,100
Additions		-	13,644
Disposals		-	-
Less: depreciation expense		(7,191)	(8,485)
Carrying amount at end		**95,068**	**102,259**

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	2015 $	2014 $
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	20,728	24,064
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(2,026)	(3,336)
Carrying amount at end	**18,702**	**20,728**
Total written down amount	**113,770**	**122,987**

Note 10. Intangible assets

	2015 $	2014 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	21,554	21,554
Less: accumulated amortisation	(17,317)	(15,006)
	4,237	**6,548**
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	57,768	57,768
Less: accumulated amortisation	(36,586)	(25,033)
	21,182	**32,735**
Total written down amount	**25,419**	**39,283**

Note 11. Tax

	2015 $	2014 $
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	698	-
- tax losses carried forward	161,532	155,838
	162,230	**155,838**
Deferred tax liability		
- deductible prepayments	-	1,114
	-	**1,114**
Net deferred tax asset	**162,230**	**154,724**
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	**(7,506)**	**1,813**

Note 12. Trade and other payables

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade creditors	6,345	8,682
Other creditors and accruals	5,116	1,373
	11,461	**10,055**

Note 13. Borrowings

	2015 $	2014 $
Current:		
Bank overdraft	90,904	29,559
	90,904	**29,559**

The bank overdraft has an approved limit of $100,000. The overdraft attracts an interest rate of 4.7% (2014: 6%) per agreement with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited. The bank overdraft is secured by a floating charge over the company's assets.

Note 14. Contributed equity

	2015 $	2014 $
782,171 ordinary shares fully paid (2014: 782,171)	782,171	782,171
Less: equity raising expenses	(30,994)	(30,994)
	751,177	**751,177**

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

Subject to some limited exceptions, each member has the right to vote at a general meeting.

On a show of hands or a poll, each member attending the meeting (whether they are attending the meeting in person or by attorney, corporate representative or proxy) has one vote, regardless of the number of shares held. However, where a person attends a meeting in person and is entitled to vote in more than one capacity (for example, the person is a member and has also been appointed as proxy for another member) that person may only exercise one vote on a show of hands. On a poll, that person may exercise one vote as a member and one vote for each other member that person represents as duly appointed attorney, corporate representative or proxy.

The purpose of giving each member only one vote, regardless of the number of shares held, is to reflect the nature of the company as a community based company, by providing that all members of the community who have contributed to the establishment and ongoing operation of the **Community Bank**® branch have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

Note 14. Contributed equity (continued)

Rights attached to shares (continued)

(b) Dividends

Generally, dividends are payable to members in proportion to the amount of the share capital paid up on the shares held by them, subject to any special rights and restrictions for the time being attaching to shares. The franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited contains a limit on the level of profits or funds that may be distributed to shareholders. There is also a restriction on the payment of dividends to certain shareholders if they have a prohibited shareholding interest (see below).

(c) Transfer

Generally, ordinary shares are freely transferable. However, the directors have a discretion to refuse to register a transfer of shares.

Subject to the foregoing, shareholders may transfer shares by a proper transfer effected in accordance with the company's constitution and the Corporations Act 2001.

Prohibited shareholding interest

A person must not have a prohibited shareholding interest in the company.

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if any of the following applies:

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 247. As at the date of this report, the company had 262 shareholders.

As with voting rights, the purpose of this prohibited shareholding provision is to reflect the community-based nature of the company.

Where a person has a prohibited shareholding interest, the voting and dividend rights attaching to the shares in which the person (and his or her associates) have a prohibited shareholding interest, are suspended.

The board has the power to request information from a person who has (or is suspected by the board of having) a legal or beneficial interest in any shares in the company or any voting power in the company, for the purpose of determining whether a person has a prohibited shareholding interest. If the board becomes aware that a member has a prohibited shareholding interest, it must serve a notice requiring the member (or the member's associate) to dispose of the number of shares the board considers necessary to remedy the breach. If a person fails to comply with such a notice within a specified period (that must be between three and six months), the board is authorised to sell the specified shares on behalf of that person. The holder will be entitled to the consideration from the sale of the shares, less any expenses incurred by the board in selling or otherwise dealing with those shares.

In the constitution, members acknowledge and recognise that the exercise of the powers given to the board may cause considerable disadvantage to individual members, but that such a result may be necessary to enforce the prohibition.

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 15. Accumulated losses

	2015 $	2014 $
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(446,074)	(419,018)
Net profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	(47,001)	4,231
Dividends paid or provided for	(35,197)	(31,287)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**(528,272)**	**(446,074)**

Note 16. Statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities

	2015 $	2014 $
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	(47,001)	4,231
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	9,217	11,821
- amortisation	13,864	13,864
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	2,053	1,685
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(7,506)	699
- increase/(decrease) in payables	1,406	(13,689)
- increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities	-	1,114
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(27,967)**	**19,725**

Note 17. Leases

Operating lease commitments

	2015 $	2014 $
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payable - minimum lease payments:		
- not later than 12 months	59,470	59,191
- between 12 months and 5 years	54,514	108,320
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	113,984	**167,511**

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term with one 5 year option remaining, with rent payable monthly in advance.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 18. Auditor's remuneration

Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:

	2015 $	2014 $
- audit and review services	3,950	3,850
- share registry services	3,178	2,276
- non audit services	2,024	1,786
	9,152	**7,912**

Note 19. Dividends paid or provided

	2015 $	2014 $
a. Dividends paid during the year		
Current year dividend		
Unfranked dividend - 4.5 cents (2014: 4 cents) per share	**35,197**	**31,287**
b. Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	(13,409)	(13,409)
- franking credits that will arise from payment of franking deficits tax payable as at the end of the financial year	13,409	13,409
Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	**-**	**-**
- franking debits that will arise from payment of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for use but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period	-	-
Net franking credits available	**-**	**-**

Note 20. Earnings per share

		2015 $	2014 $
(a)	Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	(47,001)	4,231
		Number	**Number**
(b)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	782,171	782,171

Note 21. Events occurring after the reporting date

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

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 22. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 23. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates **Community Bank**® services in Caloundra, Queensland pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Note 24. Registered office/Principal place of business

The entity is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered Office	Principal Place of Business
Shop 1/99 Bulcock Street Caloundra QLD 4551	Shop 1/99 Bulcock Street Caloundra QLD 4551

Note 25. Financial instruments

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for all financial instruments, as well as the settlement period for instruments with a fixed period of maturity and interest rate.

Financial instrument	Floating interest		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $	2015 %	2014 %
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	512	2,331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.14	1.19
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,339	20,678	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	90,904	29,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.82	1.42
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,345	8,682	N/A	N/A

Note 25. Financial instruments (continued)

Net Fair Values

The net fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying values as disclosed in the balance sheet. The company does not have any unrecognised financial instruments at the year end.

Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements.

There are no material credit risk exposures to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the economic entity.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from the interest bearing financial assets and liabilities in place subject to variable interest rates, as outlined above.

Sensitivity Analysis

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

As at 30 June 2015, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2015 $	2014 $
Change in profit/(loss)		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	(904)	(272)
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	904	272
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	(904)	(272)
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	904	272

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Caloundra City Community Support Services Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the company are 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 financial year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.

John Colin Rose,
Chairman

Signed on the 4th of September 2015.

Independent audit report

AFS

Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

Independent auditor's report to the members of Caloundra City Community Support Services Limited

Report on the financial report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Caloundra City Community Support Services Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2015, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making fair accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In note 1, the directors also state in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on my 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, I consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

The audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

I performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards, a true and fair view which is consistent with my understanding of the company's financial position and of its performance.

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

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Independence

In conducting the audit I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. I have given to the directors of the company a written auditor's independence declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report.

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In my opinion:

1. The financial report of Caloundra City Community Support Services Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
2. The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Report on the remuneration report

I have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2015. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on the audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's opinion on the remuneration report

In my opinion, the remuneration report of Caloundra City Community Support Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

David Hutchings
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 4 September 2015

Caloundra **Community Bank**® Branch
Shop 1/99 Bulcock Street, Caloundra QLD 4551
Phone: (07) 5492 5267

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Caloundra City Community Support Services Limited
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