Annual Report 2014

Clovelly Community Financial Services Limited

ABN 69 097 378 740

Clovelly **Community Bank**® Branch

Contents

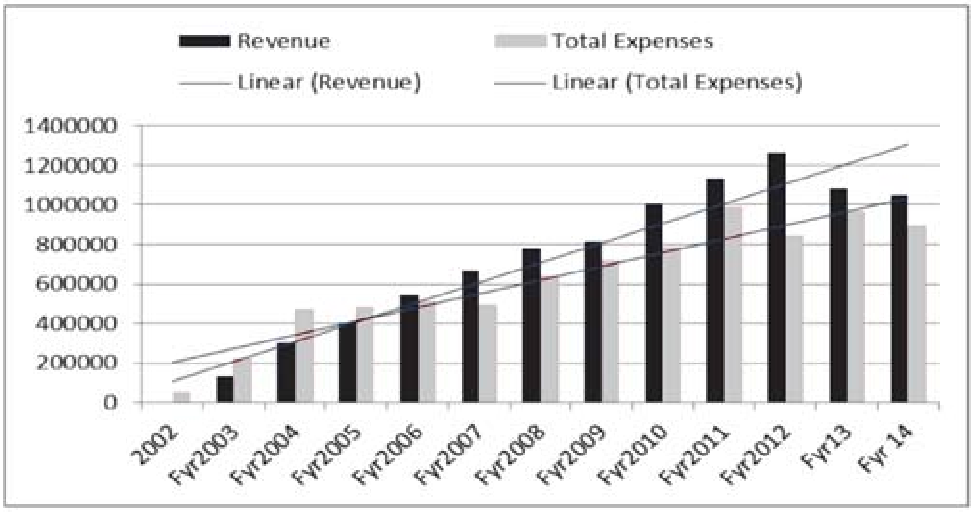
Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2014

Welcome to the 13th Annual Report of Clovelly Community Financial Services Limited, for the year ended June 2014. It is my pleasure to report on the progress of the Clovelly **Community Bank**® Branch.

Current position

Another challenging year in a tough competitive banking environment would be the most apt description for the financial year ended 2014. Revenue fell 3% due to low margins and the full year impact of the second round of trailer commission reductions paid by Bendigo Bank. Community investment was reduced by 30% to maintain cash flow resulting in a pre-tax profit of $108,242 ($78,865 in 2013) a 37% increase over the previous financial year.



Dividend:

The Board of Directors has declared a final dividend of 8c per share fully franked for the year ended 30 June 2014. The dividend is to be paid by 31 January 2015 in respect of all shares held at midnight on 1 January 2015.

Board of Directors:

Following the retirement of Tom Pelle and Naomi Griffin in 2013, we welcomed three new Board members during 2014. Lyndall Sank, Alison Cunnliffe and William O'Connell have joined the Board of the Directors, bringing a diverse mix of skills which will inject new energy to the **Community Bank**® branch. To our remaining Board members, thank you, and in particular Jon Hancock (Company Secretary) and Janet Kidson (Treasurer).

Community participation:

The branch has continued its philosophy of investing in our community by way of sponsorship and grants. In March 2013 the branch invited local community groups, business and residents to a Community Forum. The aim was to identify community projects that could be undertaken with the aid of funds generated by Clovelly **Community Bank**® Branch in collaboration with other groups. Since the forum, the branch has been approached to provide financial support to three community led projects. These projects fit within one of the five categories for community improvements that were identified at the forum. The branch is proud to support and participate in all three projects.

Chairman’s report (continued)

Community participation (continued)

Clovelly Road Better Block 27 October 2013

Clovelly Road Better Block is a demonstration event where the community make the street greener and more liveable for the day. The aim is to bring the community together, encourage them to re imagine the street, to have a say in what they want to see and to make it better, just for the day.

Mood Active

Mood Active targets participants living with depression and offers exercise as a valuable tool in the management of mood and restoration of well being. Participants can choose one or a combination of group outdoor exercise classes and cardio tennis. Cardio Tennis involves racquets and balls but is an exercise rather than a tennis class. Outdoor circuit classes are also offered.

Coogee Community Garden

The Coogee Community Garden aims to build a sense of community, offer a place where people can share knowledge and fresh garden produce. The Coogee Community Garden will be a community asset that will encourage the development of our community through gardening, a space fostering communication, community, connectedness and friendship.

The total contribution in grants and sponsorship to the community for 2013/14 was $98,384.

Our team:

Our Manager Peter Swan and his team have continued to provide excellent personal service to local residents and businesses with friendly face-to-face banking and financial services. Congratulations to Pete and his team for their ongoing commitment to customer service.

Michael DeNavi
Chairman

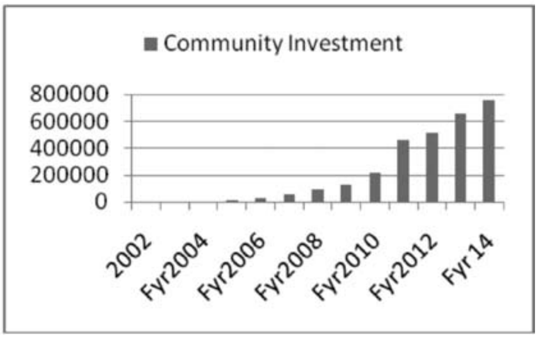
Manager's report

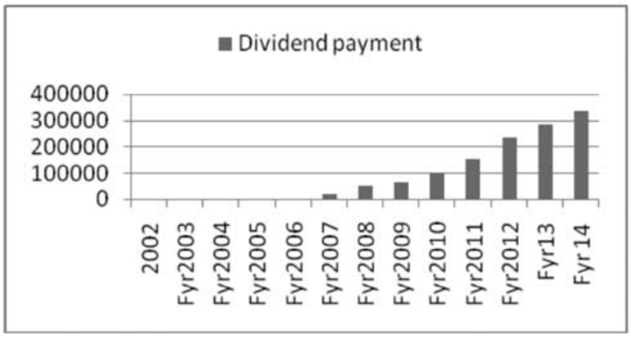
For year ending 30 June 2014

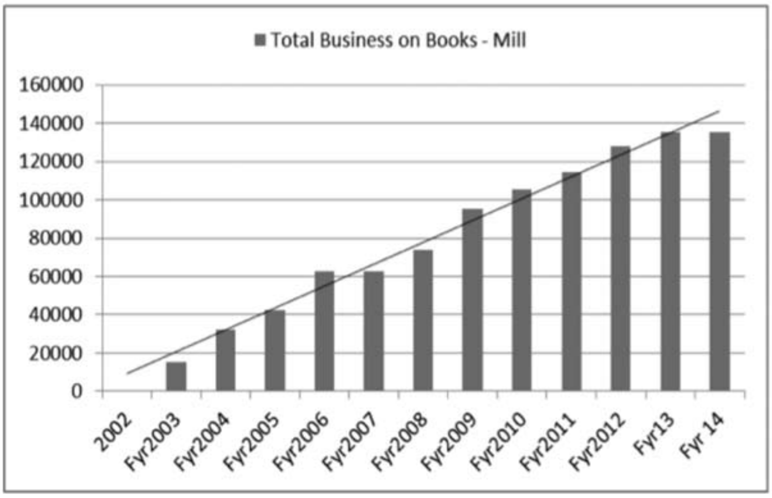
Twelve years ago members of the local community partnered with Bendigo Bank and restored an essential banking service to our community. A bank with a difference. A bank that gets to know their customers. A bank which is ethical, responsible, philanthropic and respected. A bank that supports local community endeavors with a bigger vision than banking alone.

The volunteers, Steering Committee, Board members, staff and customers may be justifiably and extremely proud of their successful **Community Bank**® branch. The business growth has averaged $11.289 million per annum over the last 12 years.

This is a significant achievement which has resulted in engagement and support to our community in excess of $730,000 to over 100 recipients, as well as delivering just over $330,000 in dividends to shareholders.







During the financial year, our total business fluctuated as new business was won and mature business was closed. Total business was $135.477 million.

Lending approvals have been consistent with previous years. With record low interest rates and maturity of our business, we experienced an increase in amortisation as clients reduced debt by paying down their loans. Mortgage discharges have also been prevalent this year as clients have crystallised profits on their investments and sold their properties in a sellers' market.

The outlook for the coming year is positive. The new business pipeline is strong with pre approvals above expectations. It appears the current low interest rate environment will be with us for some time.

The purchase of our business premises has proved to be an astute investment given the recent increase in eastern suburbs property values and rents. As our loan balance decreases, our occupancy costs will also reduce.

Manager’s report (continued)

We are proud of our continuing support to sporting clubs, youth and mental health programs, education, arts and culture, community gardens, community organisations and local businesses.

As always, we need your support to help us continue our work in the community. We ask that when you are talking with friends, neighbours and relatives please tell them about your **Community Bank**® branch and encourage them to check us out. We would be only too pleased to sit with them, explain our **Community Bank**® model and talk to them about what we can offer.

Thank you to our staff, for providing friendly, efficient, personalised service that literally does go the extra mile, and to our committed Board of volunteer Directors who work tirelessly and enthusiastically to make our Clovelly **Community Bank**® Branch the success it is today.

P. Swan

Peter Swan
Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2014

Your Directors present their report of the company and its controlled entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2014. The consolidated entity is referred to as "the group". The information in the preceding operating and financial review forms part of this Directors' report for the financial year ended 30 June 2014 and is to be read in conjunction with the following information:

Directors

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

Name and position held	Qualifications	Experience and other Directorships
Michael Denavi Chairman Board member since 03/07/2001		Michael has a wealth of experience in small business. He has worked in and owned several small business'. His present small business has been operating locally for 20 years and has won many accolades. Michael has a strong sense of community. He is a lifetime member of the Clovelly Eagles Junior Rugby Club and was on the steering cmmittee that established the **Community Bank®** branch.
Andrew Winters Director Board member since 24/02/2004		Andrew has expertise in Sales and Marketing working as National Manager in a number of Corporations. For the last 20 years he has been the Proprietor of a Chilled Dairy Foods Distribution Business. He is the President of Bondi Surf Bathers Life Saving Club.
Jonathan Hancock Director / Secretary Board member since 24/02/2004	Bachelor of Business (Marketing) Certificate in Financial Markets	Jonathan is a Stockbroker at Ord Minnett Limited providing a full range of stockbroking and direct asset management services to clients. He was a former President of Tamarama Surf Life Saving Club.
Janet Kidson Director Board member since 02/06/2003	B Sc Computer Science	Janet ran her own IT consulting business for over 20 years. She now works as a senior analyst specialising in financial systems and peformance monitoring. She is Company Secretary of ARTD Pty Ltd and Treasurer and Management Committee Member of The Junction Neighbourhood Centre.
Merran Lang Director Board member since 23/10/2007	Bachelor of Arts	Merran has been a Senior marketing account service professional for over 20 years with diverse industry experience. She was Clovelly Public School P&C President 2011-2013.

Directors (continued)

Adam Davids Director Board member since 25/05/2011	Bachelor of Commerce	Adam is the Learning & Development Manager for CareerTrackers a non-profit organisation that provides career pathways for Indigenous university students through a structured internship program within the private sector. He is also a Board member of the Kool Purple Kookas, a non-profit organisation that provides Indigenous Australian children with the facilities and skills to cook healthy, simple meals that are inspired by bush tucker.
Lyndall Sank Director Appointed 22/01/2014	Bachelor of Science/ Commerce	Lyndall has had over 15 years as a senior finance professional and has recently moved into a general management role within a business unit of CSR Building Products.
Alison Cunniffe Director Appointed 14 July 2014		Alison has a Diploma of Financial Services from the Financial Services Institute of Australasia. Alison is a corporate sustainability specialist with over 15 years experience in the financial services industry, focused on infrastructure and community investment sectors. Alison is also a member of The AMP Group's Environmental Leadership Team and Legislative Compliance Team.
William O'Connell Director Appointed 17 July 2014	Bachelor of Business	Bill has 29 years experience in marketing, including advertising, marketing management, sales, research and analytics. Currently he is an Insights Analyst for News Corp Australia. His family interests include primary production of beef cattle. Bill has been a member of the Abstract Committee since 2004/05, which raises funds for the Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children, and is a former Director of the Australasian Pioneers' Club.

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

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

Review of operations

The profit of the consolidated group for the financial year after provision for income tax was $108,245 (2013 profit: $78,865), which is a 37.3% increase as compared with the previous year.

The net assets of the group have increased to $834,933 (2013: $777,111). The increase is largely due to the payments made to reduce borrowings.

Dividends

	Year ended 30 June 2014	
	Cents per share	**$**
Dividends paid in the year: final dividend:	8	50,423

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

Other than detailed below, 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.

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' report (continued)

Directors' meetings

The number of Directors' meetings held during the year were 11. Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board meetings #	Audit Committee Meetings #
Michael Denavi	11 (11)	1 (1)
Andrew Winters	9 (11)	N/A
Jonathan Hancock	11 (11)	N/A
Janet Kidson	11 (11)	3 (3)
Merran Lang	10 (11)	N/A
Adam Davids	5 (11)	N/A
Lyndall Sank	5 (6)	2 (2)
Alison Cunniffe	N/A	N/A
William O'Connell	N/A	N/A

The first number is the meetings attended while in brackets is the number of meetings eligible to attend.
N/A - not a member of that committee.

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

Jonathan Hancock has been the Company Secretary of Clovelly Community Financial Services Limited since 14 April 2009.

Jonathan is a stockbroker with Ord Minett Limited. He holds a Bachelor of Business (Marketing) and a certficate in Financial Markets from the Securities Institute of Australia. Jonathan has been involved with a number of community groups in the capacity of president and Director.

Directors' report (continued)

Non audit services

The Board of 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 6 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 11 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 Clovelly on 8 September 2014.

Michael Denavi
Director

Auditor's independence declaration

Richmond
Sinnott &
Delahunty
Chartered Accountants
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Ph: (03) 5445 4200
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rsd@rsdadvisors.com.au
www.rsdadvisors.com.au

8 September 2014

The Directors
Clovelly Community Financial Services Limited
16 Denning Street
COOGEE NSW 2034

Dear Directors

To the Directors of Clovelly 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 2014 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 2014

	Notes	Consolidated Group 2014 $	2013 $
Revenue	3	1,051,785	1,085,918
Employee benefits expense	4	(528,696)	(507,259)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	(56,078)	(56,067)
Finance costs	4	(55,884)	(64,418)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	4	(50)	(1,553)
Other expenses		**(172,046)**	**(201,823)**
Operating profit before charitable donations & sponsorships		239,031	254,798
Charitable donations and sponsorships		**(82,346)**	**(137,809)**
Profit before income tax expense		156,685	116,989
Tax expense	**5**	**48,440**	**38,124**
Profit for the year		108,245	78,865
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		**108,245**	**78,865**
Profit attributable to member of the company		108,245	78,865
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the entity		108,245	78,865
Earnings per share (cents per share)			
- basic for profit for the year	23	17.17	12.51

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014

	Notes	Consolidated Group 2014 $	2013 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	167,784	185,766
Trade and other receivables	8	88,602	86,978
Current tax refund due	14	35,635	-
Total current assets		**292,021**	**272,744**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,564,006	1,608,531
Deferred tax asset	14	20,165	20,639
Intangible assets	10	34,661	46,214
Total non-current assets		**1,618,832**	**1,675,384**
Total assets		**1,910,853**	**1,948,128**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	49,615	45,603
Current tax payable	14	-	1,019
Loans and borrowings	12	149,590	149,590
Provisions	13	43,623	53,515
Total current liabilities		**242,828**	**249,727**
Non current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	12	807,835	900,410
Provisions	13	25,257	20,880
Total non current liabilities		**833,092**	**921,290**
Total liabilities		**1,075,920**	**1,171,017**
Net assets		**834,933**	**777,111**
Equity			
Issued capital	15	630,284	630,284
Retained earnings	16	204,649	146,827
Total equity		**834,933**	**777,111**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	Issued Capital $	Consolidated Group Retained Earnings $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2012		**630,284**	**149,899**	**780,183**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	78,865	78,865
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	24	-	(81,937)	(81,937)
Balance at 30 June 2013		**630,284**	**146,827**	**777,111**
Balance at 1 July 2013		**630,284**	**146,827**	**777,111**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	108,245	108,245
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	24	-	(50,423)	(50,423)
Balance at 30 June 2014		**630,284**	**204,649**	**834,933**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2014

	Notes	Consolidated Group 2014 $	2013 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,042,207	1,096,882
Payments to suppliers and employees		(787,851)	(827,073)
Interest paid		(55,884)	(64,418)
Interest received		4,083	5,640
Income tax paid		(84,620)	(112,017)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**17**	**117,935**	**99,014**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		(92,575)	-
Dividends paid		(43,342)	(81,937)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(135,917)**	**(81,937)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**(17,982)**	**17,077**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		185,766	168,689
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	**7**	**167,784**	**185,766**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2014

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Clovelly Community Financial Services Limited and controlled entities (the "group").

The separate financial statements of the parent entity, Clovelly Community Financial Services Limited, have not been presented within this financial report as permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.

Clovelly 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 8 September 2014.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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

Economic dependency

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

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

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency (continued)

- Advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout and fit out of the **Community Bank**® branch;
- Training for the Branch Managers and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;
- Training for the Branch Managers and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;
- Methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- Security and cash logistic controls;
- Calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses;
- The formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- Sale techniques and proper customer relations.

(b) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities, and results of entities controlled by Clovelly Community Financial Services Limited at the end of the reporting period. A controlled entity is an entity over which Clovelly Community Financial Services Limited has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Where controlled entities have entered or left the Group during the year, the financial performance of those entities is included only for the period of the year that they were controlled. Details of the controlled entity can be found at Note 24 to the financial statements.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intragroup balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated group have been eliminated in full on consolidation.

(c) Income tax

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

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

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

Current and deferred income tax expense/(income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

The fair value of the liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instrument, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted, and where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

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

Property

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

The carrying amount of land and buildings is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal.

Plant and equipment

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Plant and equipment (continued)

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Depreciation

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

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

Class of asset	Depreciation rate
Buildings	2.5%
Building improvements	2.5%
Plant & equipment	7.5% - 33.33%

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

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

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

(f) Impairment of assets

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

(g) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

(i) 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

(k) Revenue

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, dividend and fee revenue is recognised when earned.

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

(l) Trade and other receivables

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Trade and other receivables (continued)

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

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

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

Employee benefits

The company adopted AASB 119: Employee Benefits (September 2011) and AASB 2011-10: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (September 2011) from the mandatory application date of 1 January 2013. The company has applied these Standards retrospectively in accordance with AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and the transitional provisions of AASB 119 (September 2011).

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119 (September 2011) defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related services. In accordance with AASB 119 (September 2011), provisions for short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligation is settled, whereas provisions that do not meet the criteria for classification as short-term (other long-term employee benefits) are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

As the company expects that all of its employees would use all of their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, adoption of AASB 119 (September 2011) did not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of the company's employee provisions. Note also that adoption of AASB 119 (September 2011) did not impact the classification of leave entitlements between current and non-current liabilities in the company's financial statements.

AASB 119 (September 2011) also introduced changes to the recognition and measurement requirements applicable to termination benefits and defined benefit plans. As the company did not have any of these types of obligations in the current or previous reporting periods, these changes did not impact the company's financial statements.

Fair value measurement

The company has applied AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement and the relevant consequential amendments arising from the related Amending Standards prospectively from the mandatory application date of 1 January 2013 and in accordance with AASB 108 and the specific transitional requirements in AASB 13.

AASB 13 defines fair value, sets out in a single Standard a framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosures about fair value measurement.

No material adjustments to the carrying amounts of any of the company's assets or liabilities were required as a consequence of applying AASB 13. Nevertheless, AASB 13 requires enhanced disclosures regarding assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value and fair values disclosed in the company's financial statements.

The disclosure requirements in AASB 13 need not be applied by the company in the comparative information provided for periods before initial application of AASB 13 (that is, periods beginning before 1 January 2013). However, as some of the disclosures now required under AASB 13 were previously required under other Australian Accounting Standards, such as AASB 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures, the company has provided this previously provided information as comparatives in the current reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) New accounting standards for application in future periods

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

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

(i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2017).

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

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

(ii) AASB 2012-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

This Standard provides clarifying guidance relating to the offsetting of financial instruments, which is not expected to impact the company's financial statements.

(iii) AASB 2013-3: Amendments to AASB 136 - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014).

This Standard amends the disclosure requirements in AASB 136: Impairment of Assets pertaining to the use of fair value in impairment assessment and is not expected to significantly impact the company's financial statements.

(o) Loans and borrowings

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

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that 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.

(q) 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.

(r) 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)

(s) 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 charges for its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives.

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

(t) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either purchase or sell the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted). Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case transaction costs are expensed to the profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discount estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life (or where this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Financial instruments (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

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

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

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

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

Derecognition 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.

	2014 $	2013 $

Note 2. Parent information

The following information has been extracted from the books and records of the parent and has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards:

	2014 $	2013 $
Statement of financial position		
Assets		
Current assets	**234,203**	**170,419**
Non-current assets	638,508	701,609
Total assets	**872,711**	**872,028**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	73,067	112,071
Total liabilities	**73,067**	**112,071**
Equity		
Issued capital	630,284	630,284
Retained earnings	169,361	129,673
Total equity	**799,645**	**759,957**
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Total profit	90,109	65,423
Total comprehensive income	**90,109**	**65,423**

Note 3. Revenue and other income

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	Consolidated Group 2013 $
Revenue		
- services commissions	1,047,702	1,080,278
	1,047,702	**1,080,278**
Other revenue		
- interest received	4,083	5,640
	4,083	**5,640**
Total revenue	**1,051,785**	**1,085,918**

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	2013 $

Note 4. Expenses

	2014 $	2013 $
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	472,752	431,059
- superannuation costs	43,281	38,431
- other costs	12,663	37,769
	528,696	**507,259**
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- Buildings	24,935	24,935
- plant and equipment	19,590	19,578
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- intangible assets	11,553	11,554
	56,078	**56,067**
Finance costs:		
- Interest paid	55,884	64,418
Bad debts	50	1,553

Note 5. Tax expense

	2014 $	2013 $
a. The components of tax expense/(income) comprise		
- current tax expense/(income)	47,966	38,124
- deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	474	-
- recoupment of prior year tax losses		
- adjustments for under/(over)-provision of current income tax of previous years	-	-
	48,440	**38,124**

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	Consolidated Group 2013 $
Note 5. Tax expense (continued)		
b. The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) before income tax at 30% (2013: 30%)	47,006	35,097
Add tax effect of:		
- Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	2,295
- Utilisation of previously unrecognised carried forward tax losses	-	-
- Non-deductible expenses	1,434	732
Current income tax expense	**48,440**	**38,124**
Income tax attributable to the entity	**48,440**	**38,124**
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is	30.92%	32.59%

Note 6. Auditors' remuneration

	2014 $	2013 $
Remuneration of the Auditor for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	5,705	4,160
- Share registry services	2,865	2,756
	8,570	**6,916**

Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2014 $	2013 $
Cash at bank and on hand	167,784	110,513
Short-term bank deposits	-	75,253
	167,784	**185,766**
Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows is reconciled to items in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	167,784	185,766
	167,784	**185,766**

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	Consolidated Group 2013 $

Note 8. Trade and other receivables

Current

	2014 $	2013 $
Trade debtors	86,740	81,216
Other assets	1,742	5,642
Other depositors	120	120
	88,602	**86,978**

Credit risk

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties.

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.

Consolidated Group	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	Past due but not impaired			Not past due
			< 30 days	31-60 days	> 60 days	
2014						
Trade receivables	86,740	-	-	-	-	86,740
Other receivables	1,742	-	-	-	-	1,742
Total	**88,482**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**88,482**
2013						
Trade receivables	81,216	-	-	-	-	81,216
Other receivables	5,642	-	-	-	-	5,642
Total	**86,858**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**86,858**

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	2013 $

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

	2014 $	2013 $
Land		
At cost	**591,403**	**591,403**
Buildings		
At cost	997,389	997,389
Less accumulated depreciation	(49,870)	(24,935)
	947,519	**972,454**
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	233,502	233,502
Less accumulated depreciation	(209,147)	(191,634)
	24,355	**41,868**
Plant and equipment		
At cost	21,557	21,557
Less accumulated depreciation	(20,828)	(18,751)
	729	**2,806**
Total written down amount	**1,564,006**	**1,608,531**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Land		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	591,403	591,403
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**591,403**	**591,403**
Buildings		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	972,454	1,000,000
Additions	-	-
Refunded Stamp Duty	-	(2,612)
Depreciation expense	(24,935)	(24,934)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**947,519**	**972,454**

	Consolidated Group	
	2014	2013
	$	$

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	2014 $	2013 $
Leasehold improvements		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	41,868	59,381
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(17,513)	(17,513)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**24,355**	**41,868**
Plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	2,806	4,872
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(2,077)	(2,066)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**729**	**2,806**

Note 10. Intangible assets

	2014 $	2013 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	57,768	57,768
Less accumulated amortisation	(23,107)	(11,554)
	34,661	**46,214**
Total Intangible assets	**34,661**	**46,214**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Franchise fee		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	46,214	57,768
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation expense	(11,553)	(11,554)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**34,661**	**46,214**

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	Consolidated Group 2013 $

Note 11. Trade and other payables

	2014 $	2013 $
Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
GST payable	28,794	17,847
Dividends payable	7,252	171
Other creditors and accruals	13,569	27,585
	49,615	**45,603**

Note 12. Borrowings

	2014 $	2013 $
Current liability		
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited commercial loan	149,590	149,590
	149,590	**149,590**
Non current liability		
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank commercial loan	807,835	900,410
	807,835	**900,410**

The commercial loan is secured by a first registered mortgage over the freehold property owned by the Group.

The loan is a principal and interest loan for a term of 9 years and the current interest rate is 5.56%

Note 13. Provisions

	2014 $	2013 $
Employee benefits	**68,880**	**74,395**
Movement in employee benefits		
Opening balance	74,395	60,475
Additional provisions recognised	47,227	44,568
Amounts utilised during the year	(52,742)	(30,648)
Closing balance	**68,880**	**74,395**
Current		
Annual leave	18,075	25,616
Long-service leave	25,548	27,899
	43,623	**53,515**

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	Consolidated Group 2013 $

Note 13. Provisions (continued)

Non-current

	2014 $	2013 $
Long-service leave	25,257	20,880
	25,257	**20,880**
Total provisions	**68,880**	**74,395**

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.

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	Consolidated Group 2013 $

Note 14. Tax

(a) Tax assets

	2014 $	2013 $
Current		
Income tax refundable	35,635	-
	35,635	**-**
Non-current		
Deferred tax asset comprises:		
Prepayments	(499)	(1,680)
Provisions	20,664	22,319
	20,165	**20,639**

(b) Tax liabilities

	2014 $	2013 $
Income tax payable	-	1,019
	-	**1,019**

	Consolidated Group	
	2014	**2013**
	$	**$**
Note 15. Share capital		
630,284 Ordinary shares fully paid of $1 each	630,284	630,284
	630,284	**630,284**
Movements in share capital		
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	630,284	630,284
Shares issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the reporting period	**630,284**	**630,284**

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 2014 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.

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	Consolidated Group 2013 $

Note 16. Retained earnings

	2014 $	2013 $
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	146,827	149,899
Profit after income tax	108,245	78,865
Dividends Paid	(50,423)	(81,937)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**204,649**	**146,827**

Note 17. Statement of cash flows

	2014 $	2013 $
Profit / (loss) after income tax	**108,245**	**78,865**
Non cash items		
- Depreciation	44,525	44,513
- Amortisation	11,553	11,554
- Fixed assets written off	-	2,252
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) decrease in receivables	(1,624)	16,604
- (Increase) decrease in deferred tax asset	474	(4,112)
- Increase (decrease) in income tax payable	(36,654)	(69,781)
- Increase (decrease) in payables	(3,159)	5,199
- Increase (decrease) in provisions	(5,425)	13,920
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	**117,935**	**99,014**

Credit standby arrangement and loan facilities

The company does not have a bank overdraft facility nor a commercial bill facility in place.

Note 18. 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.

The totals of remuneration paid to Key Management Personnel of the company during the year are as follows:

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	Consolidated Group 2013 $

Note 18. Related party transactions (continued)

(a) Key management personnel (continued)

	2014 $	2013 $
Short-term employee benefits	166,912	128,188
Total key management personnel compensation	**166,912**	**128,188**

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the non-executive Chairman and non-executive Directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to executive Directors and other 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.

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

	Consolidated Group	
	2014	**2013**
Michael Denavi	1	1
Andrew Winters	1,000	1,000
Jonathan Hancock	1,000	1,000
Janet Kidson	11,000	11,000
Merran Lang	1,000	1,000
Adam Davids	-	-
Lyndall Sank	-	-
Alison Cunniffe	-	-
William O'Connell	-	-
Peter Swan	-	-
Naomi Griffin	-	1,000

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 18. Related party transactions (continued)

(e) Other key management transactions

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

Note 19. 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 20. Contingent liabilities and assets

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

Note 21. 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 Clovelly, NSW. The company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited who account for 100% of the revenue (2013: 100%).

Note 22. Company details

The registered office and principle place of business is:

226 Clovelly Road, Clovelly NSW 2031

	Consolidated Group	
	2014	**2013**
	$	**$**

Note 23. 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:

	2014 $	2013 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense	**108,245**	**78,865**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	**630,284**	**630,284**

	Consolidated Group 2014 $	Consolidated Group 2013 $

24. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

(a) Dividends paid during the year		
Final fully franked ordinary dividend of 8 cents per share (2013:13 cents) franked at the tax rate of 30% (2013: 30%).	50,423	81,937
(b) Franking credit balance		
The amount of franking credits available for the subsequent financial year are:		
- Franking account balance as at the end of the financial year:	261,895	198,865
- Franking credits / (debits)that will arise from the payment of income tax payable as at the end of the financial year	(35,635)	1,019
	226,260	**199,884**

Note 25. Controlled entities

In June 2012 the Group acquired 100% of the issued capital of Clovelly Community Property Holdings Pty Ltd for $1. Through acquiring 100% of the issued capital of Clovelly Community Property Holdings Pty Ltd, the Group has obtained control of the company.

The acquisition is part of the Group's strategy to own the building in which it operates its business from.

Note 26. 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:

Consolidated Group	Note	Consolidated Group 2014 $	Consolidated Group 2013 $
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	167,784	185,766
Trade and other receivables	8	88,602 -	86,978
Total financial assets		**256,386**	**272,744**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	49,615	45,603
Borrowings	12	957,425	1,050,000
Total financial liabilities		**1,007,040**	**1,095,603**

<u>Financial risk management policies</u>

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

Note 26. Financial risk management (continued)

Specific financial risk exposure and management

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

(a) Credit risk

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. 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 (2013: 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.

	Consolidated Group	
	2013 $	2012 $
Cash and cash equivalents:		
A rated	**167,784**	**185,766**

(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 26. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

Consolidated Group	Note	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
30 June 2014					
Financial liabilities due					
Trade and other payables	11	49,615	49,615	-	-
Loans and borrowings	12	957,425	-	-	957,425
Total expected outflows		**1,007,040**	**49,615**	**-**	**957,425**
Financial assets - realisable					
Cash & cash equivalents	7	167,784	167,784	-	-
Trade and other receivables	8	88,602	88,602	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**256,386**	**256,386**	**-**	**-**
Net (outflow)/inflow financial instruments		**(750,654)**	**(206,771)**	**-**	**957,425**

Consolidated Group	Note	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
30 June 2013					
Financial liabilities due					
Trade and other payables	11	45,603	45,603	-	-
Loans and borrowings	12	1,050,000	-	-	1,050,000
Total expected outflows		**1,095,603**	**45,603**	**-**	**1,050,000**
Financial assets - realisable					
Cash & cash equivalents	7	185,766	185,766	-	-
Trade and other receivables	8	86,978	86,978	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**272,744**	**272,744**	**-**	**-**
Net (outflow)/inflow financial instruments		**(822,859)**	**227,141**	**-**	**1,050,000**

Note 26. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk

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

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

The financial instruments that primarily expose the company to interest rate risk are borrowings, fixed interest securities, and cash and cash equivalents.

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 2014		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	1,678	1,678
	1,678	**1,678**
Year ended 30 June 2013		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	(8,642)	(8,642)
	(8,642)	**(8,642)**

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 lenght transaction. The company does not have any unrecognised financial instruments at year end.

Directors' declaration

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

1 the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 12 to 40 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 2014 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.

Michael Denavi
Director

Signed at Clovelly on 8 September 2014.

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF CLOVELLY COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
AND CONTROLLED ENTITY

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Clovelly Community Financial Services Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

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 Clovelly 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 Clovelly Community 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 2014 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, 8 September 2014

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