



annual report **2012**

Coolalinga & Districts
Community Finance Limited

ABN 24 117 500 455

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2012

This financial year has certainly seen some interesting highs and lows but due to customer loyalty I am pleased to report that we have had another successful year which resulted in the payment of our second dividend to our supporting shareholders.

Next financial year, our branch shareholdings are to be transferred to the Low Volume Share Market which will give all our shareholders a much simpler way of buying, selling and transferring their shares. A newsletter explaining all the details will be sent to each shareholder later in 2012.

This year we said goodbye to Maureen Newman who resigned from the Board in September 2011. You will all remember Maureen as being the 'founder' of our branch. Her strong commitment and hard work led our team to what and where we are today. An achievement well recognised by all Maureen, thank you.

Our Board continues to grow from strength to strength and this year we welcomed Stuart Hand, Deane Walkley and Rod Nelson, all rural residents with a great deal of knowledge and experience to bring to our team.

Behind the scenes, the Board works tirelessly to ensure good governance, business development and rural community opportunities are achieved. Thank you for your support this year.

Contributions to our community by way of sponsorships, have continued to grow and I urge all sporting and community clubs to contact us to find out if we can help you. Both Lucia and I are available to attend one of your meetings to discuss funding possibilities – just phone and arrange a time. This year we have distributed an amazing total of \$62,200 to the following groups –

Smile a Mile	\$5,000	Rosebery Middle School	\$200
Douglas Daily Community Development Association	\$200	Humpty Doo Community Child Care Centre	\$7,000
Koolpinyah Volunteer Fire Brigade	\$1,500	Palmerston Rural Swimming Club	\$500
Humpty Doo Golf Club	\$1,000+	Rosebery School Dux Awards	\$200
Humpty Doo Fire Brigade	\$1,500	Top End Rodeo	\$800
Cox Peninsular Playground Opening	\$10,000	Noonamah Crocs	\$1,000
Girraween Netball Team under 10's	\$250	Freds Pass Show	\$20,000
Dundee Progress Association	\$2,800	Drum Runners	\$1,000
NT Polo Cross	\$1,000	Humpty Doo Primary School	\$1,000
Adelaide River Show Society	\$5,000	Variety Club Childrens Charity	\$250
Humpty Doo Scout Group	\$2,000		

In closing, thank you all for your continued support this year, our Board members, our staff and loyal shareholders.



Jan Young
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2012

It gives me great pleasure to report another successful growth year for the branch. When world markets are struggling it is with the support of our local community which has continued and allowed Coolalinga & Districts **Community Bank**[®] Branch to report another growth year.

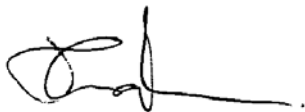
This has enabled many projects in the community to receive much needed funding to enable to provide essential services and equipment to benefit the community as a whole. I encourage all Sporting Clubs, not for profit organisations and schools to come and discuss their banking needs to help better understand that when you support our branch you are supporting your local community. Funding derives for the profit share our branch achieves and this is injected back into the community via sponsorship grants. Jan our Chairman of the Board has listed all organisations who we have been able to assist this year.

My team is made up for five staff members who all live locally and understand that providing personalised service creates an environment which makes all our customers feel important. We offer a full suite of products including business banking, financial planning and everyday banking. My knowledgeable staff are eager to assist with any banking enquiry.

I look forward to the following year to be able to grow the branch even more and to be able to provide ongoing support to our local community. I would like to thank all our customers, staff and Board for their continued support this year.

Enjoy the rest of the year.

Kind regards



Lucia English
Branch Manager

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2012

Thanks to your support as shareholders the **Community Bank**[®] network has achieved a significant milestone this year, contributing more than \$80 million to support the communities these unique companies operate within.

This figure was almost unimaginable when the **Community Bank**[®] model was first launched in 1998, in partnership with the people from the small Victorian wheat farming towns of Rupanyup and Minyip. For these communities the **Community Bank**[®] model was seen as a way to restore branch banking services to the towns, after the last of the major banks closed its services. However, in the years since the **Community Bank**[®] model has become so much more.

In the past financial year a further 20 **Community Bank**[®] branches have opened, this growth is in-line with our forecast and consistent with what we have seen in recent years. Demand for the model remains strong and there are currently another 32 **Community Bank**[®] sites in development, with many more conversations happening with communities Australia wide.

At the end of the financial year 2011/12 the **Community Bank**[®] network had achieved the following:

- Returns to community – \$80 million
- **Community Bank**[®] branches – 295
- **Community Bank**[®] branch staff – more than 1,400
- **Community Bank**[®] branch Directors – 1,905
- Volume footings – \$21.75 billion
- Customers – 500,000
- Shareholders – 71,197
- Dividends paid to shareholders – \$28.8 million

Almost 300 communities have now partnered with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, so they can not only enhance banking services, but more importantly aggregate the profits their banking business generates and reinvest it in local groups and projects that will ultimately strengthen their community.

In the past 14 years we have witnessed the **Community Bank**[®] network's returns to communities grow exponentially each year, with \$470,000 returned within the first five years, \$8.15 million within the first eight and \$22.58 million by the end of the first decade of operation.

Today that figure is an astonishing \$80 million and with the continued growth and popularity of the **Community Bank**[®] model, returns should top \$100 million by the end of 2013. These dollars add up to new community facilities, improved services, more opportunities for community engagement activities and generally speaking, a more prosperous society.

The communities we partner with also have access to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank's extensive range of other community building solutions including Community Enterprise Foundation™ (philanthropic arm), Community Sector Banking (banking service for not-for-profit organisations), Generation Green™ (environment and sustainability initiative), Community Telco (telecommunications solution), sponsorships, scholarships and Community Enterprises that provide **Community Bank**[®] companies with further development options.

In Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, your **Community Bank**[®] company has a committed and strong partner and over the last financial year our company has also seen much success.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report (continued)

Last December, our Bank joined the ranks of Australia's A-rated banks following an upgrade announced by Standard & Poor's. Its decision to raise our long-term rating from BBB+ to A- means the Bank (and its **Community Bank**[®] partners) are now rated 'A' by all three of the world's leading credit rating agencies. This is a huge boost to the Bank and will allow us to access new funding opportunities. It will also enable our group to service supporters who were precluded from banking with us because we were not A rated.

The rating upgrade is a welcome boost for the Bank and its partners at a time when funding is expensive and likely to remain so, margins have been eroded across the industry, credit growth is sluggish at best and subsequently, the profitability of banks remains under pressure.

Not surprisingly, these factors continue to place pressure on our Bank's margin and as **Community Bank**[®] margin share is still in part based on fixed trails, this is continuing to reflect a skew in margin share between the Bank and its **Community Bank**[®] partners.

We've been working with the **Community Bank**[®] network to take action to reduce this imbalance (which is in favour of the **Community Bank**[®] partners) and see the share of revenue on core banking products closely aligned to the key principal of 50/50 revenue share. Recent market developments are challenging this goal, but the Bank and its partners remain committed to addressing this.

It's Bendigo and Adelaide Bank's vision to be Australia's leading customer-connected bank. We believe our strength comes from our focus on the success of our customers, people, partners and communities. We take a 100-year view of our business; we listen and respect every customer's choice, needs and objectives. We partner for sustainable long-term outcomes and aim to be relevant, connected and valued.

This is what drives each and every one of our people and we invite you as **Community Bank**[®] shareholders to support us as we work with our partners to deliver on our goals and ensure our sustained and shared success.

As **Community Bank**[®] shareholders you are part of something special, a unique banking movement which has evolved into a whole new way of thinking about banking and the role it plays in modern society.

We thank you all for the part you play in driving this success.



Russell Jenkins
Executive Customer and Community

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2012

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

Directors

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

Janice Susan Young

Chairman

Age: 61

Wharf Precinct Manager

Extensive experience in marketing/public relations and property management. President of SKAL

International Darwin Branch. Life member of Tourism Top End and Amateur Fishermens Association NT.

Member of all Board Committees

Interests in shares: 7,201

Leanne Dix

Secretary

Age: 51

Administration Officer

Managers administration for a drilling company.

Extensive experience in administrative roles including finance and secretarial duties.

Company Secretary

Interests in shares: Nil

Karen Lee Relph

Treasurer

Age: 55

Administration Manager

Skills in public relations, marketing and event management with over 28 years experience with a Diploma in Business.

Governance/Audit, Marketing & HR

Interests in shares: 1,101

Stuart Dean Hand

Director (Appointed 8 February 2012)

Age: 37

Transit Officer - NTG

Freds Pass Reserve Board of management Chairman and Freds Pass Show Chairman.

Building Committee

Interests in shares: Nil

Deane Henry Walkley

Director (Appointed 22 February 2012)

Age: 61

Electrical Contractor

Company Director for three Pty Ltd Companies.

Associate Diploma in Electrical Engineering. Extensive experience in Malaysia and Australian business practices.

Interests in shares: 500

Rodney Edmond Nelson

Director (Appointed 7 June 2012)

Age: 58

Retired

Federal and State public service, Board and Committee member of community organisations.

Governance Committee

Interests in shares: Nil

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

Maureen Annetta Newman

Director (Resigned 20 September 2011)

Age: 64

Business Partner/Bookkeeper

16 years as business partner, 27 years of business accounts experience. Mentor to NT **Community**

Bank® Boards, Appointed to Minister of Transport's Mandorah Ferry Reference Group.

Governance/Audit, Business Development, Marketing & Sponsorship & HR

Interests in shares: 1,005

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Leanne Dix. Leanne has a background in the financial field and also has previous legal secretarial background in commercial, family and litigation law. She has worked in several departments within the Local Government including acting as Secretary for the CEO and is also the Treasurer of Doudee Progress Association and Member of Sub Committee for DPA. Leanne an Administration Officer and is also currently studying towards a Certificate IV in Bookkeeping through open colleges.

Principal Activities

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

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

Operating Results

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

	Year ended 30 June 2012 \$	Year ended 30 June 2011 \$
	168,985	115,971

Remuneration Report

Directors' Remuneration

At the Company's Annual General Meeting held on the 9th of November 2009 a resolution was passed giving approval for Director's Fees to be paid to Directors. It was agreed that an amount of \$2,500 (Executive positions) and \$1,800 (Non-Executive positions) per year be made available for the Director's Fees.

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration Report (continued)

Directors' Remuneration (continued)

For the year ended 30 June 2012, the directors received total remuneration including superannuation, as follows:

	\$
Janice Susan Young	2,500
Karen Lee Relph	2,500
Leanne Dix	2,500
Maureen Newman	1,386

Fees and payments to non executive directors reflect the demands which are made on and the responsibilities of the directors. Directors must remain a member for more than twelve months to receive remuneration.

Dividends	Year Ended 30 June 2012	
	Cents	\$
Dividends paid in the year:		
- Interim for the year	5	40,000

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.

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Year

With the closure of the Bendigo Stock Exchange on 30 June 2012 an option existed to transfer the listing of the company's shares to the National Stock Exchange. The board reviewed the cost and benefits of remaining listed. After advising shareholders the company delisted on 30 June 2012. The board is now taking the necessary actions, including obtaining approval from ASIC, that will enable the company's shares to be traded on the Low Volume Market. It is anticipated the Low Volume Market will be available to shareholders to trade shares in late September.

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.

Directors' Benefits

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 except as disclosed in note 20 to the financial statements. 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.

Directors' report (continued)

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	
	Eligible	Attended
Janice Susan Young	12	11
Leanne Dix	12	12
Karen Lee Relph	12	11
Stuart Dean Hand (Appointed 8 February 2012)	6	5
Deane Henry Walkley (Appointed 22 February 2012)	5	2
Rodney Edmond Nelson (Appointed 7 June 2012)	2	1
Maureen Annetta Newman (Resigned 20 September 2011)	3	3

The Board has sub-committees for Audit, Governance, Human Resources and Marketing. The sub-committees met on an as needed basis during the financial year and report to the Board meetings as required.

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 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 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.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditors' Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 11.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Coolalinga, Northern Territory on 24 September 2012.



**Janice Susan Young,
Chairman**

Auditor's independence declaration



Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited

I declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2012 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Graeme Stewart'.

Graeme Stewart
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 24 September 2012

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

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TAXATION • AUDIT • BUSINESS SERVICES • FINANCIAL PLANNING

Financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
Revenues from ordinary activities	4	982,575	806,948
Employee benefits expense		(400,985)	(363,708)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(65,455)	(34,981)
Occupancy and associated costs		(59,650)	(58,462)
Systems costs		(29,474)	(29,160)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(27,019)	(16,311)
Finance costs	5	(1,181)	(1,082)
General administration expenses		(158,631)	(136,626)
Profit before income tax credit/(expense)		240,180	166,618
Income tax credit/(expense)	6	(71,195)	(50,647)
Profit after income tax credit/(expense)		168,985	115,971
Total comprehensive income for the year		168,985	115,971
Earnings per share (cents per share)		c	c
- basic for profit for the year	22	21.1	14.50

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	387,785	235,664
Trade and other receivables	8	77,381	71,208
Total Current Assets		465,166	306,872
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	186,346	171,621
Intangible assets	10	58,924	430
Deferred tax assets	11	30,305	101,500
Total Non-Current Assets		275,575	273,551
Total Assets		740,741	580,423
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	28,430	23,273
Borrowings	13	9,923	7,077
Provisions	14	15,888	15,605
Total Current Liabilities		54,241	45,955
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	13,693	1,941
Provisions	14	32,131	20,836
Total Non-Current Liabilities		45,824	22,777
Total Liabilities		100,065	68,732
Net Assets		640,676	511,691
Equity			
Issued capital	15	765,550	765,550
Accumulated losses	16	(124,874)	(253,859)
Total Equity		640,676	511,691

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Issued Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2010	765,550	(329,830)	435,720
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	115,971	115,971
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
Balance at 30 June 2011	765,550	(253,859)	511,691
Balance at 1 July 2011	765,550	(253,859)	511,691
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	168,985	168,985
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(40,000)	(40,000)
Balance at 30 June 2012	765,550	(124,874)	640,676

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Cashflows for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		1,058,805	877,064
Payments to suppliers and employees		(790,615)	(688,539)
Interest received		9,640	4,761
Interest paid		(1,181)	(1,082)
Net cash provided by operating activities	17	276,649	192,204
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(29,804)	(18,031)
Payments for intangible assets		(69,322)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(99,126)	(18,031)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		14,598	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	(9,103)
Dividends paid		(40,000)	(40,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(25,402)	(49,103)
Net increase in cash held		152,121	125,070
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		235,664	110,594
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	387,785	235,664

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2012

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.

Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

None of the new standards and amendments to standards that are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2011 affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods. The adoption of the revised AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures has not resulted in the disclosure of any additional related party transactions in the current period or any prior period and is not likely to affect future periods. The adoption of AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures and AASB 2011-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Trans-Tasman Convergence Project have not affected the disclosure of any items in the financial statements.

The company has not elected to apply any pronouncements before their mandatory operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2011.

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 Coolalinga, Northern Territory.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

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**[®] branches are effectively conducted between the customers and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

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

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

- advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout and fit out of the **Community Bank**[®] branch;
- training for the branch 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; and
- 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.

b) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefit 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

The franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides for three types of revenue earned by the company. First, the company is entitled to 50% of the monthly gross margin earned by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on products and services provided through the company that are regarded as “day to day” banking business (ie ‘margin business’). This arrangement also means that if the gross margin reflects a loss (that is, the gross margin is a negative amount), the company effectively incurs, and must bear, 50% of that loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Revenue calculation (continued)

The second source of revenue is commission paid by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on the other products and services provided through the company (ie 'commission business'). The commission is currently payable on various specified products and services, including insurance, financial planning, common fund, Sandhurst Select, superannuation, commercial loan referrals, products referred by Rural Bank, leasing referrals, fixed loans and certain term deposits (>90 days). The amount of commission payable can be varied in accordance with the Franchise Agreement (which, in some cases, permits commissions to be varied at the discretion of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited). This discretion has been exercised on several occasions previously. For example in February 2011 Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited reduced commissions on two core banking products to ensure a more even distribution of income between Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and its **Community Bank**[®] partners. The revenue share model is subject to regular review to ensure that the interests of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and **Community Bank**[®] companies remain balanced.

The third source of revenue is a proportion of the fees and charges (ie, what are commonly referred to as 'bank fees and charges') charged to customers. This proportion, determined by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, may vary between products and services and may be amended by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited from time to time.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Income Tax (continued)

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the statement of 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.

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 is 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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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) Financial liabilities

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

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 comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 or 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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.

(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%.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 2. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(vi) Capital 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 2012 can be seen in the statement of 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, hence there is 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 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

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.

	2012	2011
	\$	\$

Note 4. Revenue from Ordinary Activities

Operating activities:

- services commissions	970,466	802,187
- other revenue	435	-
Total revenue from operating activities	970,901	802,187

Non-operating activities:

- interest received	10,562	4,761
- profit on disposal of motor vehicle	1,112	-
Total revenue from non-operating activities	11,674	4,761
Total revenues from ordinary activities	982,575	806,948

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 5. Expenses		
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	6,443	4,792
- leasehold improvements	6,253	6,236
- Motor Vehicle	3,495	3,283
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	2,163	2,000
- franchise renewal fee	8,665	-
	27,019	16,311
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	1,181	1,082

Note 6. Income Tax Expense/Credit

The components of tax expense comprise:

- Movement in deferred tax	(4,090)	(3,093)
- Recoup of prior year tax loss	75,285	53,739
	71,195	50,647

The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:

Operating profit	240,180	166,618
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%	72,054	49,985
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	131	704
- timing difference expenses	3,100	3,093
- other deductible expenses	-	(42)
	75,285	53,740
Movement in deferred tax	(4,090)	(3,093)
	71,195	50,647

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	120,090	134,795
Term deposits	267,695	100,869
	387,785	235,664

The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cashflows as follows:

Note 7(a) Reconciliation of cash

Cash at bank and on hand	120,090	134,795
Term deposits	267,695	100,869
	387,785	235,664

Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables	70,272	65,422
Other receivables and accruals	922	-
Prepayments	6,187	5,786
	77,381	71,208

Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment

At cost	69,761	62,675
Less accumulated depreciation	(37,053)	(30,610)
	32,708	32,065

Leasehold improvements

At cost	161,291	161,291
Less accumulated depreciation	(36,083)	(29,830)
	125,208	131,461

Motor Vehicle

At cost	29,991	13,132
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,561)	(5,037)
	28,430	8,095

Total written down amount	186,346	171,621
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)		
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	32,065	18,826
Additions	7,086	18,031
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(6,443)	(4,792)
Carrying amount at end	32,708	32,065
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	131,461	137,697
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(6,253)	(6,236)
Carrying amount at end	125,208	131,461
Motor Vehicle		
Carrying amount at beginning	8,095	11,378
Additions	31,103	-
Disposals	(7,273)	-
Less: depreciation expense	(3,495)	(3,283)
Carrying amount at end	28,430	8,095
Total written down amount	186,346	171,621

Note 10. Intangible Assets

Franchise fee

At cost	21,554	10,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(11,733)	(9,570)
	9,821	430

Renewal processing fee

At cost	57,768	-
Less: accumulated amortisation	(8,665)	-
	49,103	-
Total written down amount	58,924	430

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 11. Tax		
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	990	-
- employee provisions	14,744	11,248
- tax losses carried forward	16,704	91,987
	32,438	103,235
Deferred tax liability		
- accruals	277	-
- deductible prepayments	1,856	1,735
	2,133	1,735
Net deferred tax asset	30,305	101,500
Movement in deferred tax charged to statement of comprehensive income	71,195	50,647

Note 12. Trade and Other Payables

Trade creditors	25,130	19,973
Other creditors and accruals	3,300	3,300
	28,430	23,273

Note 13. Borrowings

Current:		
Chattel mortgage - Bus	1,941	4,422
Chattel mortgage - Yaris	-	2,655
Chattel mortgage - Mazda	7,982	-
	9,923	7,077
Non-Current:		
Chattel mortgage - Bus	-	1,941
Chattel mortgage - Mazda	13,693	-
	13,693	1,941

Bank chattel mortgage on the donated bus is repayable monthly with the final instalment due in November 2012. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 7.4% (2011: 7.4%). The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 13. Borrowings (continued)

Bank chattel mortgage on the Mazda motor vehicle is repayable monthly with the final instalment due in January 2015. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 6.25%. The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

	2012 \$	2011 \$
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Note 14. Provisions

Current:

Provision for annual leave	15,888	15,605
	15,888	15,605

Non-Current:

Provision for long service leave	32,131	20,836
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Note 15. Contributed Equity

800,011 Ordinary shares fully paid (2011: 800,011)	800,011	800,011
Less: equity raising expenses	(34,461)	(34,461)
	765,550	765,550

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**[®] have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

(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).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 15. Contributed Equity (continued)

Rights attached to shares (continued)

(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.

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 330. As at the date of this report, the company had 381 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.

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 16. Accumulated Losses		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(253,859)	(329,830)
Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax	168,985	115,971
Dividends paid or provided for	(40,000)	(40,000)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(124,874)	(253,859)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 17. Statement of Cashflows		
Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	168,985	115,971
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	16,191	14,311
- amortisation	10,828	2,000
Profit on disposal of motor vehicle	(1,112)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- increase in receivables	(6,173)	(9,433)
- decrease in other assets	71,195	50,647
- increase in payables	5,157	2,615
-increase in provisions	11,578	16,093
Net cashflows provided by operating activities	276,649	192,204

Note 18. Leases

Operating lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements

Payable - minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	33,519	8,379
- between 12 months and 5 years	106,144	-
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	139,663	8,379

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. The lease was renewed on 17 September 2011 for a further 5 years with one 5 year extension option remaining.

Finance lease commitments

Payable - minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	9,923	7,077
- between 12 months and 5 years	13,693	1,941
- greater than 5 years	-	-
Minimum lease payments	23,616	9,018
Less future finance charges	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	23,616	9,018

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Note 19. Auditor's Remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services	4,500	4,500
- share registry services	1,450	-
- non audit services	3,193	2,205
	9,143	6,705

Note 20. Director and Related Party Disclosures

The names of directors who have held office during the financial year are:

Janice Susan Young
 Leanne Dix
 Karen Lee Relph
 Stuart Dean Hand (Appointed 8 February 2012)
 Deane Henry Walkley (Appointed 22 February 2012)
 Rodney Edmond Nelson (Appointed 7 June 2012)
 Maureen Annetta Newman (Resigned 20 September 2011)

Ex -Treasurer, Maureen Newman provided bookkeeping and other financial services. The total payments were \$1,980 (2011: \$9,110).

Deane Walkley provides repair and maintenance of electrical fittings for the company. The total payments for 2012 were \$250.

Janice Young is the owner of Darwin Short Stays which provided accommodation for the Branch's relief manager. The Company paid for accommodation to the value of \$0 (2011: \$1,714).

Leanne Dix provides secretarial services to the company. The total payments for 2012 were \$3,328 (2011: \$1,848)

No other director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the company.

Directors' Shareholdings	2012	2011
Janice Susan Young	7,201	7,201
Leanne Dix	-	-
Karen Lee Relph	1,101	1,101
Stuart Dean Hand (Appointed 8 February 2012)	-	-
Deane Henry Walkley (Appointed 22 February 2012)	500	500
Rodney Edmond Nelson (Appointed 7 June 2012)	-	-
Maureen Annetta Newman (Resigned 20 September 2011)	1,005	1,005

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 21. Dividends Paid or Provided		
Dividends paid during the year		
Unfranked dividend - 5 cents (2011: 5 cents) per share	40,000	40,000

Note 22. Earnings Per Share

(a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	168,985	115,971
	Number	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	800,011	800,011

Note 23. Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date

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

Note 24. Contingent Liabilities

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

Note 25. Segment Reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates **Community Bank**[®] services in Coolalinga and the surrounding districts in the Northern Territory pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Note 26. 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 18, 460 Stuart Highway	Shop 18, 460 Stuart Highway
Coolalinga NT 0835	Coolalinga NT 0835

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 27. Financial Instruments

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

Financial instrument	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average effective interest rate	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 %	2011 %
Financial Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	119,890	134,595	267,695	100,869	-	-	-	-	200	200	3.81	2.59
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,381	71,208	N/A	N/A
Financial Liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	-	-	9,923	7,077	13,693	1,941	-	-	-	-	8.42	8.15
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,304	22,223	N/A	N/A

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance 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 2012 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.



Janice Susan Young,
Chairman

Signed on the 24th of September 2012.

Independent audit report



Independent auditor's report to the members of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2012, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement 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 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 the Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on our 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, we consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and 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.

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

We 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 our understanding of the company's financial position and of its performance.

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

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Independent audit report (continued)

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written auditor's independence declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report. In addition to our audit of the financial report and the remuneration disclosures, we were engaged to undertake the services disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The provision of these services has not impaired our independence.

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion:

- 1) The financial report of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance 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 2012 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

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2012. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



Graeme Stewart
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 24 September 2012



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