

**Dimboola & District
Financial Services Limited**

Financial Statements

as at

30 June 2013

Chairman's Report

For year ending 30th June 2013.

It is my pleasure to present this the ninth annual report of Dimboola and District Financial Services Ltd.

During the financial year our business continued to grow over the previous year. Our book has grown to \$43,217m an increase of \$6m on last year. There were a number of small indicators that appeared along the way, notably our operating account was only in the red for a total of 14 days with the largest red figure being \$5,700. Also during the year the Board decided to commence reducing our debt level, albeit a small reduction of \$20,000 this is the start of what the board will be concentrating on into the future. Our number of accounts also increased from 1965 to 2047. This is in line with the overall increase in our book with the average customer holding 2.1 accounts.

One of the difficulties encountered this year is a reduced profit from a larger book. It is astonishing to see our profit halved from a \$6m increase. It does however give us an insight as to what we can expect in the future, nothing is assured, everything is possible, and we need to be extremely prudent in our approach to business.

Directors

There has been no change to the structure of the board for the last year. We still only have 8 board members and we are constantly on the lookout for new directors, people who can possibly bring new ideas to help promote our business to the broader community.

Under the constitution three directors are required to retire in rotation, this year they are Kevin Watson who resigned in February 2012 and has not been replaced, Joy Wunderstiz, and John Nichols. Joy Wunderstiz and John Nichols have offered themselves for re-election and have the full endorsement of the board.

Business Development

In the area of business development we have continued to support a wide range of community organizations and sporting groups. We may have inadvertently been responsible for creating a new one in the form of the Art Show Committee. We constantly look for opportunities to assist and create new methods of promoting Dimboola, it's Businesses, Community Organizations and Sporting groups both within our community and to people outside of our region.

Regional Office and Branch Staff

Our relationship with the Regional Office has not changed significantly in the past 12 months. The only comment I can make is that we have seen less of our Regional Manager Simon Cornwell. His visits are becoming less frequent which would suggest that our branch is travelling nicely which allows Simon to focus his attention on other branches that possibly need his help more than we do.

Our growth in business is also testament to the Staff remaining focused on taking every opportunity to expand our book. On behalf of the Board I congratulate them on their hard work and diligence in achieving this expansion.

There has been a change in our staff with Angela Taylor resigning in January. Sandra Brooking was appointed to replace Angela and has already completed a significant amount of the required training. Janine Salimann still occupies the role of Customer Relationship Officer with Amanda Ingeme and Debra Nelson are our Customer Service Officers. Once again Janine stepped into the Managers role whilst Wayne was on holidays.

Wayne Anderson continues to provide stable leadership and encouragement for our staff. Under his leadership we have seen improvements in all areas of our business in terms of revenue and costs, and I thank him for his sustained efforts in managing all aspects of our branch.

Compliance, Bookkeeping and Accounting

David Hutchings, AFS and Associates, Berndigo are the body responsible for auditing our accounts. Nicki White is our book keeper and has provided an excellent service to the Board in both the manner in which reports have been presented and all deadlines met. John Moar is still the Chairman of the Finance Committee and Janine has been responsible for ensuring that all our accounts etc are delivered to Nicki in a timely fashion.

I am therefore able to report that all matters of compliance have been reported according to proper business practices in a timely and professional manner.

Community Involvement

Community involvement is still uppermost for the Board and Staff. Our Staff becoming involved in the Samuel Johnson "Love Your Sister" appeal for Breast Cancer and a number of other projects some of which will continue in to the new year.

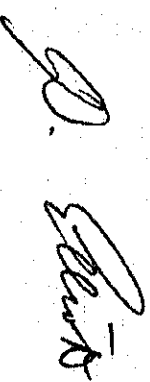
Current Business Position and Summary

The Board is pleased with all aspects of our current business position. The past year has seen continued growth across all sectors of our business. The Board and Staff have maintained a focus on containing our costs to an acceptable level.

In the year ahead the Board will remain focused on debt reduction. Obviously the long term goal is to galvanize the business against the foreseeable obstacles that lie ahead. What we have experienced in the past, the GFC, low interest rates etc, have placed a strain on our business and I expect we will encounter further setbacks in the future. The Board will be extremely vigilant in its approach to the future direction of our company.

Finally, to our shareholders, we are not far away from paying a dividend. With the improvement in our position it is becoming more and more likely and could possibly happen next financial year. Having said that we still need to clear a few more hurdles to get there and the Board will be proceeding cautiously and will not be making any hasty decisions.

I thank you for your continued support and invite you to attend our AGM at 7.30pm Thursday 7th November at the Dimboola Community Centre.



Wayne Elliott
Chairman

Branch Managers Report

For year ending 30 June 2013.

The continued success of Dimboola and District Community Bank Branch is testament to the support and enthusiasm displayed by both the branch staff, Board of Management and, most importantly, our loyal customers. A \$6 Million increase in business for the twelve month period, would indicate that we have the products and services to accommodate both personal and business solutions. We take pride in identifying the specific needs of our clients, thereby providing financial outcomes tailored to their individual requirements. Testimonials and feedback suggest that we achieve a high level of customer satisfaction.

Staff excellence is a valuable asset, and we believe that we are very fortunate in this area. The Branch team of Janine Sallmann, Customer Relationship Officer, and the Service Officers, Amanda Ingeme, Debra Nelson and Sandra Brooking are to be commended for their diligence and dedication in creating a profitable and sustainable financial institution in our local district. Angela Taylor left our employ in January 2013 and we thank her for her time at the Community Bank.

Our strong partnership with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd, particularly the Regional Office in Ballarat, enables our consistent growth and engagement with the local community. Simon Cornwell, Regional Manager, together with his team, provide continual guidance and support, culminating in our achievement of overall profit for the past consecutive three years. The Bendigo Bank Marketing Development Fund forms the basis of sponsorships to organisations within the district. This injection of funds has seen over \$70,000 returned to the community. This contribution is calculated on the Branch total business and escalates accordingly. Consequently, more customers, more business, more grants available to community groups.

We invite everyone to become a part of this successful, progressive local business. Call into the branch for a confidential, obligation free financial discussion. This could be the first step in creating a personal banking relationship. Customer service is the cornerstone of our banking culture.



Wayne Anderson,
Branch Manager.

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2013. Directors'

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

Wayne Maxwell Elliott Chairman Locomotive driver Certificate 4 Training and Assessment Dimboola Golf club - Life member, Past president, Captain, Committee person	John Keith Nicholas Secretary Secondary Teacher Regatta Secretary & Vice president Umpires Commission trainer Dimboola Weir pool management
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Anthony Andrew Schneider
Director
Occupation: H.R Manager
Graduate Diploma Local Government
Management, Community volunteer.

Joylene Coral Wundersitz
Director
Business Administrator/Retail Sales
Diploma of Teaching with 6 years experience
President of the kinder committee.
Sales and administration in own business.

Fiona Elizabeth Werner
Director
Community Development
Advanced Diploma of Sustainability
Advanced Diploma of Business

Annie Evelyn Bolhe
Director
Travel Consultant
Volunteer French teacher
Committee member for Winimera Bus centre

John William Moar
Director
Retired
Grad Dip in Ed Admin
Finance and policies committee member
Assistant and Acting Principal

Raylene Ann Britten
Director
Retailer
The Dimboola Business association inc
Secretary
Business development committee

Kevin Allan Watson
Director (Resigned 26 February 2013)
Retired
Dimboola residents actions group.
Dimboola town Committee.
Board Chairman of Business development

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

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Mr John Keith Nicholas. John has been the secretary since 18 December 2008. John is currently employed as a secondary school teacher at Dimboola Memorial Secondary College.

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 2013	Year ended 30 June 2012
\$ 10,727	\$ 36,035

Remuneration Report

(a) Remuneration of Directors

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

(b) Remuneration of Area and Branch Managers

The board is responsible for the determination of remuneration packages and policies applicable to the Branch Manager and all the

The board's policy in respect of the branch manager is to maintain remuneration at parity within the Community Bank® network and local market rates for comparable roles.

There are no executives who are directly accountable and responsible for the strategic direction and operational management of the entity. This is wholly a board role. There are therefore no specific executives.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid for the previous year and the directors recommend that no dividend be paid for the current year.

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

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.

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:

	<u>Board Meetings Attended</u>	
	<u>Eligible to attend</u>	<u>Number Attended</u>
Wayne Maxwell Elliott	12	11
John Keith Nicholas	12	11
Anthony Andrew Schneider	12	11
Joylene Coral Wundersitz	12	10
Fiona Elizabeth Werner	7	4
Annie Evelyn Bolte	12	9
John William Moar	12	11
Raylene Ann Britlan	12	10
Kevin Allan Watson (Resigned 26 February 2013)	8	6

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.

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 4.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Dimboola, Victoria on 16 August 2013.



Wayne Maxwell Elliott, Chairman



Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the directors of Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited

I declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2013 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 read 'D Hutchings', is written over a horizontal line.

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

Dated: 16 August 2013

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
ABN 77 108 797 324
Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	<u>Notes</u>	2013 \$	2012 \$
Revenues from ordinary activities	4	391,837	380,498
Employee benefits expense		(224,855)	(198,834)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(17,970)	(8,282)
Occupancy and associated costs		(21,954)	(19,772)
Systems costs		(17,859)	(20,727)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(15,785)	(16,375)
Finance costs	5	(14,775)	(20,322)
General administration expenses		(57,550)	(53,355)
Profit before income tax expense		21,089	42,831
Income tax expense	6	(10,362)	(6,796)
Profit after income tax expense		10,727	36,035
Total comprehensive income for the year		10,727	36,035
Earnings per share (cents per share)		¢	¢
- basic for profit for the year	22	2.0	6.60

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
 ABN 77 108 797 324
 Balance Sheet
 as at 30 June 2013

	<u>Notes</u>	2013 \$	2012 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	23,262	9,090
Trade and other receivables	8	35,095	35,528
Total Current Assets		<u>58,357</u>	<u>44,618</u>
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	24,142	26,473
Intangible assets	10	20,181	33,634
Deferred tax benefit	12	207,742	218,105
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>252,065</u>	<u>278,212</u>
Total Assets		<u>310,422</u>	<u>322,830</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	28,188	28,246
Provisions	14	21,379	14,830
Total Current Liabilities		<u>49,567</u>	<u>43,076</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	-	15,374
Borrowings	13	260,000	280,000
Provisions	14	21,258	15,510
Total Non-Current Liabilities		<u>281,258</u>	<u>310,884</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>330,825</u>	<u>353,960</u>
Net Liabilities		<u>(20,403)</u>	<u>(31,130)</u>
Equity			
Issued capital	15	522,073	522,073
Accumulated losses	16	(542,476)	(553,203)
Total Equity		<u>(20,403)</u>	<u>(31,130)</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
ABN 77 108 797 324
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Issued Capital \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2011	522,073	(589,238)	(67,165)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	36,035	36,035
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2012	522,073	(583,203)	(31,130)
Balance at 1 July 2012	522,073	(583,203)	(31,130)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	10,727	10,727
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2013	522,073	(542,476)	(20,403)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
ABN 77 108 797 324
Statement of Cashflows
for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	<u>Notes</u>	2013	2012
		\$	\$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		415,087	416,680
Payments to suppliers and employees		(366,149)	(353,796)
Interest received		10	-
Interest paid		(14,776)	(20,322)
Net cash provided by operating activities	17	<u>34,172</u>	<u>42,562</u>
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Repayments from borrowings		(20,000)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase in cash held		14,172	42,562
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		9,090	(33,472)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	<u><u>23,262</u></u>	<u><u>9,090</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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 2012 affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods. Amendments made to AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements effective 1 July 2012 now require the statement of comprehensive income to show the items of comprehensive income grouped into those that are not permitted to be reclassified to profit or loss in a future period and those that may have to be reclassified if certain conditions are met. This amendment has not affected the presentation of the statement of comprehensive income of the company in the current period and is not likely to affect future periods.

The company has not elected to apply any pronouncements before their mandatory operative date in the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2012.

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 Dimboola, Victoria

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 protocols
- 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 revenues 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.

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 car 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 2014 and February 2013 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.

Due to the current financial situation of the company, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank have given Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited a concessional commission equivalent to .025 reduction until 30 September.

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.

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	40 years
- plant and equipment	2.5 - 40 years
- furniture and fittings	4 - 40 years

h) Intangibles

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

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)

i) Payment Terms

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

j) Borrowings

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

k) Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Derecognition

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) *Held-to-maturity investments*

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

(iii)

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.

l) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership are transferred to the company are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term. Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

m) Provisions

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

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n) Contributed Equity

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

o) Earnings Per Share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet. Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

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

Note 2. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Credit risk

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

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

Note 2. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(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%.

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2013 can be seen in the statement of 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.

The calculations require the use of assumptions.

Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)
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.

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Note 4. Revenue from Ordinary Activities		
Operating activities:		
- services commissions	221,849	215,557
- other revenue	169,988	164,931
Total revenues from ordinary activities	<u>391,837</u>	<u>380,488</u>

	2013	2012
Note 5. Expenses		
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	1,509	1,558
- leasehold improvements	823	1,354
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	2,242	2,242
- franchise renewal fee	11,211	11,211
	<u>15,785</u>	<u>16,375</u>
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	14,775	20,322
Bad debts	<u>105</u>	<u>190</u>

Dimboda & District Financial Services Limited
 ABN 77 108 797 324
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

Note 6. Income Tax Expense	2013	2012
The components of tax expense comprise:	\$	\$
- Current tax	-	-
- Movement in deferred tax	(4,476)	298
- Tax losses previously not brought to account	-	-
- Recoupment of prior year tax loss	14,838	(6,054)
- Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods	-	12,552
- Current tax	<u>10,362</u>	<u>6,796</u>

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

Operating profit	21,089	42,831
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%	6,327	12,850
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	4,036	-
- timing difference expenses	4,475	(298)
- other deductible expenses	-	-
	<u>14,838</u>	<u>12,552</u>
Movement in deferred tax	(4,476)	298
Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods	<u>10,362</u>	<u>6,796</u>

Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand

<u>23,262</u>	<u>9,090</u>
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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

13	23,262	9,090
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<u>23,262</u>	<u>9,090</u>
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Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables
 Other receivables and accruals
 Prepayments

30,246	30,207
906	906
3,943	4,415
<u>35,095</u>	<u>35,528</u>

Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment

At cost
 Less accumulated depreciation

38,070	38,070
(23,123)	(21,614)
<u>14,947</u>	<u>16,456</u>

Leasehold improvements

At cost
 Less accumulated depreciation

45,255	45,255
(36,060)	(35,238)
<u>9,195</u>	<u>10,017</u>

Total written down amount

<u>24,142</u>	<u>26,473</u>
---------------	---------------

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)		
Movements in carrying amounts:		
<u>Plant and equipment</u>		
Carrying amount at beginning	16,456	18,014
Additions	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(1,509)	(1,558)
Carrying amount at end	<u>14,947</u>	<u>16,456</u>
<u>Leasehold improvements</u>		
Carrying amount at beginning	10,017	11,381
Less: depreciation expense	(822)	(1,364)
Carrying amount at end	<u>9,195</u>	<u>10,017</u>
Total written down amount	<u>24,142</u>	<u>26,473</u>
Note 10. Intangible Assets		
<u>Franchise fee</u>		
At cost	71,211	71,211
Less: accumulated amortisation	(67,848)	(65,606)
	<u>3,363</u>	<u>5,605</u>
<u>Renewal processing fee</u>		
At cost	56,057	56,057
Less: accumulated amortisation	(39,240)	(28,028)
	<u>16,817</u>	<u>28,029</u>
Total written down amount	<u>20,181</u>	<u>33,634</u>
Note 11. Trade and Other Payables		
Trade creditors	578	1,672
Other creditors and accruals	27,610	26,574
	<u>28,188</u>	<u>28,246</u>
Non-Current:		
Other creditors & accruals	-	15,374
	<u>-</u>	<u>15,374</u>
Note 12. Tax		
<u>Deferred tax assets</u>		
- accruals	819	-
- employee provisions	12,791	9,135
- tax losses carried forward	194,132	208,970
	<u>207,742</u>	<u>218,105</u>
<u>Deferred tax liability</u>		
- accruals	-	-
- deductible prepayments	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>207,742</u>	<u>218,105</u>
Movement in deferred tax charged to statement of comprehensive income	<u>10,363</u>	<u>6,795</u>

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
ABN 77 108 797 324
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
Current:	\$	\$
Note 13. Borrowings		
Bank overdraft	-	-

The Bank Overdraft limit is \$100,000. Interest rate is currently 6.452%. The overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

Non-Current:		
Bank loans	<u>280,000</u>	<u>280,000</u>

The bank loan changed from fixed rate to variable interest rate on 29 September 2011, the fixed term facility is due for review 29 September 2014. The interest rate is currently 5.52% and the loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

Note 14. Provisions		
Current:		
Provision for annual leave	<u>21,379</u>	<u>14,830</u>
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	<u>21,258</u>	<u>15,510</u>

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
 ABN 77 108 797 324
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

Note 15. Contributed Equity	2013	2012
546,300 Ordinary shares fully paid (2012: 546,300)	\$ 546,300	\$ 546,300
Less: equity raising expenses	<u>(24,227)</u>	<u>(24,227)</u>
	<u>522,073</u>	<u>522,073</u>

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).

(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").

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.

Note 16. Accumulated Losses	2013	2012
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	\$ (553,203)	\$ (589,238)
Net loss from ordinary activities after income tax	10,727	38,035
Balance at the end of the financial year	<u>(542,476)</u>	<u>(551,203)</u>

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
ABN 77 108 797 324
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Note 17. Statement of Cashflows		
Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities	10,727	36,035
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax		
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	2,332	2,922
- amortisation	13,453	13,453
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	433	(1,211)
- decrease in other assets	10,362	6,795
- decrease in payables	(15,432)	(15,422)
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	12,297	(10)
Net cashflows provided by operating activities	<u>34,172</u>	<u>42,562</u>

Note 18. Leases

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

Payable - minimum lease payments	15,374	15,374
- not later than 12 months	-	15,374
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	<u>15,374</u>	<u>30,748</u>

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

Note 19. Auditor's Remuneration

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

- audit and review services	3,250	3,400
- non audit services	1,050	2,258
	<u>4,300</u>	<u>5,658</u>

Note 20. Director and Related Party Disclosures

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

Wayne Maxwell Elliott
John Keith Nichols
Anthony Andrew Schneider
Joylene Coral Wundersitz
Frana Elizabeth Werner
Anne Evelyn Bothe
John William Moar
Raylene Ann Britten
Kevin Allan Watson (Resigned 26 February 2013)

No director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the company. No director's fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
 ABN 77 108 797 324
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

Note 20. Director and Related Party Disclosures (continued)

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Directors' Shareholdings		
Wayne Maxwell Elliott	3,001	3,001
John Keith Nichols	5,001	5,001
Anthony Andrew Schneider	2,001	2,001
Joylene Coral Wunderstiz	2,001	2,001
Fiona Elizabeth Werner	3,001	3,001
Annie Evelyn Bothe	5,001	5,001
John William Moar	1,001	1,000
Raylene Ann Britten	501	500
Kevin Allan Watson (Resigned 26 February 2013)	9,651	9,651

There was no movement in directors' shareholdings during the year.

Note 21. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

No director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member.

There are no executives within the company whose remuneration is required to be disclosed.

Note 22. Earnings Per Share	2013	2012
(e) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	10,727	36,035
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	546,300	546,300

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 Dimboola and surrounding districts in Victoria 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:

<u>Registered Office</u>	<u>Principal Place of Business</u>
92 Lloyd Street Dimboola VIC 3414	92 Lloyd Street Dimboola VIC 3414

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
ABN 77 108 797 324
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

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					
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	22,912	9,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	300	Nil	Nil
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,095	35,528	N/A	N/A
Financial Liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A
Mortgage loan	-	-	-	-	260,000	280,000	-	-	-	-	5.34	7.59
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,180	N/A	N/A

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
ABN 77 108 797 324
Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, in
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 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 provisions of the law; 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 for the financial year ended on that date 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.



Wayne Maxwell Elliott, Chairman

Signed on the 16th of August 2013.



Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

Independent auditor's report to the members of Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2013, 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.

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.

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion:

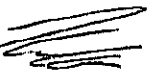
- 1) The financial report of Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and complying 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 2013. 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 Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



David Hutchings
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 16 August 2013