East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Ltd ABN 90 092 538 620

Annual Report - 30 June 2014

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East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Ltd

ABN 90 092 538 620

Chairman's Report 2014

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the 14th Annual Report on the affairs of our company, now in its 15th year of operation.

Our trading result for the financial year again saw a decrease in revenue for the second year in a row even with increased levels of activity within the branches this past financial year. Continued low lending interest rates and higher than cash rate term deposits, still impact on our margin income. Movement from variable rate loans to fixed rate loans also reduce our more profitable margin income and lower trailer commissions under the 'Restore the Balance' program, which is half of what it was three years ago. Disappointingly a loss of \$65,826 after tax was shown this financial year.

We managed to grow our business across the branches by \$13.3 million this financial year which confirms the struggle we have had with revenue in this environment. We were able to further reduce our expenses in line with lower revenues to lessen the loss position. Business levels as at 30 June 2014 were as follows:

East Gosford \$118 million
Lisarow \$ 41 million
Kincumber \$ 42 million

Our total banking business as at financial year end stood at \$201 million, which is a
great achievement to finally break the \$200 million mark.

We have now undertaken a local marketing program via social media to highlight the great work we do within the community with our support of different groups, and showcase the work that is done primarily by volunteers. This is a structured program undertaken with Treehouse Creative and the Bank of Goodwill and is designed to create enquiry and get people through our doors, as well as show the level of community support we undertake which is what the Community Bank® concept is all about. This is also designed to appeal to a younger demographic that we need to engage who will be critical to the future growth and success of our business.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our Senior Manager Michael Bell, our Branch Managers, Julie Carrington at East Gosford, Terri Rutherford at Lisarow and Martin Creesey at Kincumber and all staff for their continued dedication and commitment to the **Community Bank®** concept and its promotion in the community.

On behalf of the Board, I would also like to thank all our valued shareholders and customers for your support helping to build a successful **Community Bank**® branch network, which in turn benefits our community. It is through your support our company and the **Community Bank**® concept continues to grow.

Special thanks again must go to all Directors for giving up their time on a voluntary basis to support the **Community Bank**® model. We are also in the process of undertaking an independent Board review to better understand best practice, skill sets needed and implement and manage our strategic plan, all designed to ensure future success and profitability of our business, due to the changing nature of the finance industry and impact of technology on the traditional bank branch.

This will definitely be my last Chairman's report as I have advised the Board that I will be stepping down as Chairman and retiring as a Director after 15 years involvement with the Community Bank® company, from Steering Committee in 1999 to this, my last report and Annual General Meeting.

Regards & best wishes

Max Hiron Chairman

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Ltd

ABN 90 092 538 620

Senior Manager's Report 2014

This financial year saw a disappointing result whilst growing the business by \$13.3 million in the last financial year. Demand for credit improved slightly however we still have to compete against competitive local financial institutions for the same customer. Low interest rates again saw us in the position of reduced income from our lending products whilst term deposit rates remained relatively high against traditional cash rates which has impacted on our margin. In addition, much of our lending moved from variable rate to fixed rate which also reduces our income. As always our continuing focus was, and still is to concentrate on lending growth and deposit retention to improve our profit position.

All staff have now undertaken training and are implementing the 'Being Bigger & Better Sales' methods which have been rolled out to branches nationally, as the bank looks to focus on its relationship with existing and potential customers in line with LINX, the Bank's Customer Relationship Management programme. The aim is to support the branch network in growth and revenue activities to drive the business and profitability.

As previously reported we continue to focus on the fact we need to increase our lending portfolio to all facets of the community both personal and business to ensure we have a balance between funds held and funds lent to minimise any future shocks that may occur and maintain and improve our profit position. Whilst growing our lending book over the past few years, we are not seeing the results, but believe we will when the low interest rate environment cycle starts to move. In the meantime we continue to grow our business, and believe the results will again show in the future.

Our business continually looks to ways of increasing its market share and the Bank of Goodwill concept and support, is designed to create enquiry and opportunity and highlight the great work that is being done in the community. We need to tell our story and reach new customers and age demographics via social media, as customers coming into branches has reduced by up to two thirds due to the impact of technology via electronic banking, smart phones, tablets etc and we have to adapt to engage these customers.

As we continually state, our **Community Bank®** branches provide more than just financial services. We are about encouraging community collaboration, keeping local money and jobs in our community and directing future profits to local initiatives and projects. It is a big part of our business to receive referrals and recommendations from our shareholders and customers and encourage you to have family and friends contact us to discuss their banking needs.

A thank you to all staff across our three branches for your hard work and sacrifices over the last few financial years and for your ongoing positive attitudes to ensuring our business continues to be a success. Our Directors, who assist the business on a voluntary basis ensuring its long-term viability, again thank you. Also thank you to our shareholders for your continued support of our branches and for what the **Community Bank®** model represents within the community.

Michael Bell Senior Manager

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

Directors

The following persons were directors of East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Name and position held	Qualifications	Experience and other Directorships
Maxwell Robert Hiron	Electrician	32 Years Energy Australia
Appointed 09/11/2005		10 Years Self Employed
Chairman		Retired
		Secretary East Gosford Progress Association
Brian Wilfred Lindbeck	Accountant	Management Accountant QANTAS, 37 years
Appointed 09/11/2005		
Treasurer		
Theo Reginald Glover	Dip. Bus Mgmt	Regional Sales Manager NBN Television
Appointed 25/08/2009	Mrkt. Certificate	Director of Sales Village Roadshow
Director	Media Mrkt Cert.	Deputy Chair Coast FM Central Coast
		Member East Gosford Lions Club
Kenneth George Howes	Chartered	40 Years in Public Practice
Appointed 04/04/2004	Accountant	President East Gosford Chamber of Commerce
Director		Life Member & Hon Treasurer Central Coast Youth Club
Garry Samuel Morris	M. App Fin.(Maq Uni)	Self Employed - Affinity Financial Services
Appointed 04/04/2004	Dip. Com (UTS) &	Price Waterhouse Coopers - Senior Manager
Director	Dip. FP (Deakin Uni)	Pannell Kerr Forster - Senior Manager
		Associate Director - Schroders Australia Ltd
Colin Moran	Business Owner	15 Years Self Employed Business Owner
Resigned 25/07/2013	Bank Manager	34 Years Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Director		
John Kevin Coman	Business Owner	Property Developer 20 years
Appointed 20/08/2012		Local Business Owner - Self Employed
Director		Carer
Michael Thomas Riley	Dip. Law	Self employed solicitor
Appointed 2/07/2013		
Resigned 26/05/14		
Director		
Paul Bruce Robertson	B.Bus (Acct)	25 years in corporate work
Appointed 2/07/2013	GAICD	
Director		
Simone Elizabeth Lenihan	B. Mgmt (Fin & HR)	Former MD Albany International, Mgr Finance & Operation
Appointed 20/08/2012	CPA	Sylvania Lighting Australasia, Currently Executive Coach
Director		PHR Consulting.

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

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

Principal activities

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

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

Review of operations

The loss of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was \$2,068 (2013 profit: \$30,109).

The net assets of the company have decreased to \$580,584 (2013: \$612,496).

Dividends Year ended 30 June 2014
Cents per share \$

Dividends paid in the year - final dividend: 3 29,844

Significant changes in the state of affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Events subsequent to reporting date

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

Remuneration report

Remuneration policy

There has been no remuneration policy developed as Director positions are held on a voluntary basis and Directors are not remunerated for their services.

Remuneration benefits and payments

Other than detailed below, no Director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a Director, a firm which a Director is a member or an entity in which a Director has a substantial financial interest. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited has accepted the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's **Community Bank®** Directors Privileges package. The package is available to all Directors who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the branch. There is no requirement to own Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits. The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The Directors have estimated the total benefits received from the Directors Privilege Package to be \$3,000 for the year ended 30 June 2014. The estimated benefit per Director is as follows:

Remuneration report (continued)

	2014
Maxwell Robert Hiron	-
Brian Wilfred Lindbeck	3,000
Theo Reginald Glover	-
Kenneth George Howes	<u> </u>
Garry Samuel Morris	9
Colin Moran	_
John Kevin Coman	÷
Michael Thomas Riley	≘
Paul Bruce Robertson	-
Simone Elizabeth Lenihan	-
	3,000

Indemnifying officers or Auditor

The company has agreed to indemnify each Officer (Director, Secretary or employee) out of assets of the company to the relevant extent against any liability incurred by that person arising out of the discharge of their duties, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving dishonesty, negligence, breach of duty or the lack of good faith. The company also has Officers Insurance for the benefit of Officers of the company against any liability occurred by the Officer, which includes the Officer's liability for legal costs, in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the company or in or arising out of the discharge of the Officer's duties.

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance. The company has not provided any insurance for an Auditor of the company.

Directors' meetings

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

Director	Board meetings
Maxwell Robert Hiron	11 (11)
Brian Wilfred Lindbeck	11 (11)
Theo Reginald Glover	9 (11)
Kenneth George Howes	8 (11)
Garry Samuel Morris	7 (11)
Colin Moran	1 (1)
John Kevin Coman	6 (11)
Michael Thomas Riley	5 (10)
Paul Bruce Robertson	7 (11)
Simone Elizabeth Lenihan	1 (2)

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulations

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

Proceedings on behalf of company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings. The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Company Secretary

Michael Bell has been the Company Secretary of East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited since 9 May 2008. he has a Graduate Certificate in Banking and Finance, a Diploma in Business (Real Estate Management) and a Diploma of Management. He is currently the senior manager of the Company.

Non audit services

The Board of Directors, in accordance with advice from the audit committee, are satisfied that the provision of non audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for Auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The Directors are satisfied that the services disclosed in Note 5 did not compromise the external Auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- all non audit services are reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the Auditor; and
- the nature of the services provided does not compromise the general principles relating to Auditor independence in accordance with APES 110 "Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants" set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

Auditor independence declaration

Al Diro

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under **sec**tion 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set at page X of this financial report. No officer of the company is or has been a partner of the Auditor of the company.

Signed in accordance with **a** resolution of the Board of Directors at Erina on September 2014.

Max Hiron Director



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

> Ph: (03) 5445 4200 Fax: (03) 5444 4344 rad 4 adriativisors.com.au www.rsdadvisors.com.au

24 September 2014

The Directors
East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Ltd
C/- Kelly & Partners Chartered Accountants
PO Box 3616
ERINA NSW 2250

Dear Directors,

To the Directors of East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Ltd,

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

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2014 there has been:

- (i) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Philip Delahunty

1.1. Delat

Partner

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 90 092 538 620 Statement of profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2014

	<u>Notes</u>	2014 \$	2013 §
Revenue	2	1,704,309	1,855,279
Employee benefits expense	3	(1,124,241)	(1,112,895)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(68,172)	(80,539)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	(1,272)	(1,230)
Other expenses		(568,629)	(575,080)
Operating profit/(loss) before charitable donations & sponsorships		(58,005)	85,535
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(34,043)	(44,935)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		(92,048)	40,600
Tax expense / (benefit)	4	(89,980)	10,491
Profit/(loss) for the year		(2,068)	30,109
Other comprehensive income		<u>8</u>	
Total comprehensive income		(2,068)	30,109
Profit/(loss) attributable to members of the company		(2,068)	30,109
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of th	e company	(2,068)	30,109
Earnings per share (cents per share) - basic for profit / (loss) for the year - diluted for profit / (loss) for the year	21 21	(0.21) (0.21)	3.03 3.03

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 90 092 538 620 Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2014

<u>Notes</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents 6	418,814	481,998
Trade and other receivables 7	166,719	163,078
Current tax assets 4	19,154	3, <u>5</u> 13
Total current assets	604,687	648,589
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment 9	145,704	158,267
Investments 8	17,961	17,961
Deferred tax asset 4	89,212	-
Intangible assets 10	39,229	76,208
Total non-current assets	292,106	252,436
Total assets	896,793	901,025
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables 11	101,684	93,778
Provisions 12	_ 149,838	136,582
Total current liabilities	251,522	230,360
Non current liabilities		
Provisions 12	64,687	58,170
Total non current liabilities	64,687	58,170
Total liabilities	316,209	288,530
Matanagha	500 504	
Net assets	<u>580,584</u>	612,495
Equity		
Issued capital 13	709,669	709,669
Accumulated losses 14	(129,085)	(97,173)
Total equity	580,584	612,496

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 90092 538 620 Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2014

		Issued capital <u>\$</u>	Accumulated losses	Total equity <u>\$</u>
Balance at 1 July 2012		709,669	(87,729)	621,940
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	30,109	30,109
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		3	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	22		(39,553)	(39,553)
Balance at 30 June 2013	6.1	709,669	(97,173)	612,496
Balance at 1 July 2013		709,669	(97,173)	612,496
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(2,068)	(2,068)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		22	-	3
Dividends paid or provided	22		(29,844)	(29,844)
Balance at 30 June 2014		709,669	(129,085)	580,584

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 90 092 538 620 Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2014

Cash flows from operating activities	<u>Notes</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Other income Income tax refunded (paid) Interest received		1,686,897 (1,693,479) 1,930 (21,899) 11,841	1,854,991 (1,727,932) 1,869 (34,766) 12,615
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	15	(14,710)	106,777
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment Purchase of Intangible assets		(3,230) (15,400)	(5,228) (15,236)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(18,630)	(20,464)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(29,844)	(39,553)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(29,844)	(39,553)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(63,184)	46,760
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		481,998	435,238
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	418,814	481,998

These financial statements and notes represent those of East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited.

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited ('the company') is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on xx September 2014.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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

Economic Dependency

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

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

All deposits are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, and all personal and investment products are products of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, with the company facilitating the provision of those products. All loans, leases or hire purchase transactions, issues of new credit or debit cards, temporary or bridging finance and any other transaction that involves creating a new debt, or increasing or changing the terms of an existing debt owed to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, must be approved by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. All credit transactions are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, and all credit products 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 managers and employees in banking, systems and interface protocol;
- Methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- Security and cash logistic controls;
- Calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses;
- The formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- Sale techniques and proper customer relations.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment

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

Plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvemens are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of asset
Plant & equipment

Depreciation rate 10-20%

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

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

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

(e) Impairment of assets

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

(g) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

(h) Intangibles

Establishment costs have been initially recorded at cost and amortised on a straight line basis at a rate of 20% per annum. The current amortisation charges for intangible assets are included under depreciation and amortisation expense per the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Revenue

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

Interest, dividend and fee revenue is recognised when earned.

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

(k) Trade and other receivables

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

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

(I) Trade and other payables

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

(m) New accounting standards for application in future periods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) New accounting standards for application in future periods (continued)

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

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

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

Employee benefits

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

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

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

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

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Loans and borrowings

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

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which is probable that the outflow of economic benefits will result and the outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

A provision for dividends is not recognised as a liability unless the dividends are declared, determined or publicly recommended on or before the reporting date.

(q) Share capital

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

(r) Comparative figures

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

(s) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company. Estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation changes for its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives.

Income tax

The company is subject to income tax. Significant judgement is required in determining the deferred tax asset or the provision for income tax liability. Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is considered sufficient future profits will be generated. The assumptions made regarding future profits is based on the company's assessment of future cash flows.

Impairment

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

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

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial asset is derecognised.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Non derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Impairment

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Revenue and other income	2014 <u>\$</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>
Revenue - Other revenue	1,690,538 1,690,538	1,840,795 1,840,795
Other revenue - interest received - other revenue	11,841 1,930 13,771	12,615 1,869 14,484
Total revenue	1,704,309	1,855,279
3. Expenses Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries- superannuation costs- other costs	1,020,079 92,310 11,852 1,124,241	1,007,628 89,566 15,701 1,112,895
Depreciation of non-current assets: - plant and equipment	11,652	24,790

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2014

For the year ended 30 June 2014		
Amortisation of non-current assets: - intangible assets	56,520 68,172	55,749 80,539
Bad debts	1,272	1,230
4. Tax Expense	2014 <u>\$</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>
The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) before income tax at 30% (2013: 30%)	(27,614)	12,180
Add tax effect of: - Non-deductible expenses - Recognition of deferred tax asset	1,392 (63,758)	(1,689)
Current income tax expense	(89,980)	10,491
Income tax attributable to the entity	(89,980)	10,491
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is	28.49%	25.84%
Current tax assets Current tax receivable	19,154	3,513
Deferred tax asset Relating to: - Carried forward tax losses - Provisions	25,454 63,758 89,212	:= - -
The applicable income tax rate is the Australian Federal tax rate of 30% (2013: 30%) applicable to Australian resident companies.		
5. Auditors' remuneration		
Remuneration of the Auditor for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	4,300 4,300	3,950 3,950
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	418,814	481,998
7. Trade and other receivables		
Current Trade debtors Other assets	162,669 4,050 166,719	163,028 50 163,078

Credit risk

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

7. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The following table details the company's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table below) are considered to be high credit quality.

	Past due but not impaired					
2014	Gross amount	Past due and impaired		31-60 days		Not past due
Trade receivables	162,669	_	-	1-	-	162,669
Other receivables	4,050	35		3		4,050
Total	166,719	¥	-	<u>-</u>		166,719
2013						
Trade receivables	163,028	_	-	-		163,028
Other receivables	50	9	2	9	-	50
Total	163,078		<u>-</u>	<u>.</u>		163,078
					2014 <u>\$</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>
8. Investments					五	<u> 2</u>
Shares in Public Companie	S				17,961	17,961
				-	17,961	17,961
9. Property, plant and eq	uipment					
Plant and equipment						
At cost					623,753	624,664
Less accumulated deprecia	ition			-	(478,239)	(467,237)
Computer software				-	145,514	157,427
At cost					5,000	5,000
Less accumulated deprecia	tion			_	(4,810)	(4,160)
				_	190	840
Total written down amount				-	145,704	158,267

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2014

9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)	2014 <u>\$</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>
Movements in carrying amounts		
Plant and equipment Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals	157,427 (911)	176,339 5,228
Depreciation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	(11,002) 145,514	(24,140) 157,427
Computer software Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals	840	1,490
Depreciation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	(650) 190	(650) 840
10. Intangible assets		-
Franchise fee At cost Less accumulated amortisation	31,570 (24,769) 6,801	31,570 (18,445) 13,125
Training Fee & Startup Assistance At cost Less accumulated amortisation	244,026 (211,598) 32,428	224,485 (161,402) 63,083
Total Intangible assets	39,229	76,208
Movements in carrying amounts		
Franchise fee Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals Amortisation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	13,125 - - (6,324) 6,801	19,449 - - (6,324) 13,125
Training Fee & Startup Assistance Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals	63,083 19,541	97,273 15,235
Amortisation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	(50,196) 32,428	(49,425) 63,083

11. Trade and other payables	2014 <u>\$</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>
Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade creditors	47,379	27,222
Other creditors and accruals	54,305	66,556
	101,684	93,778
12. Provisions		
Employee benefits	214,525	194,752
Movement in employee benefits		
Opening balance	194,752	185,363
Additional provisions recognised	81,406	77,510
Amounts utilised during the year	(61,633)	(68,121)
Closing balance	214,525	194,752
Current		
Annual leave	64,723	59,398
Long-service leave	85,115	77,184
	149,838	136,582
Non-current		
Long-service leave	64,687	58,170
·	64,687	58,170
Total provisions	214,525	194,752

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience the company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

13. Share capital

760,008 Ordinary shares fully paid of \$1 each

760,008

760.008

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2014

234,804 Bonus shares issued for no consideration *

 Less: Equity raising costs
 (50,339)
 (50,339)

 709,669
 709,669

^{*} During 2005, 234,804 bonus shares were issued with no consideration at the rate of 1 share for evert 2 held.

13. Share capital (continued)	2014	2013
Movements in share capital	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	760,008	760,008
Shares issued during the year		
At the end of the reporting period	760,008	760,008

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held. At the shareholders' meetings each shareholder is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, or on a show of hands. The company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid. All shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the company. The Board of Directors monitor the return on capital and the level of dividends to shareholders. Capital is represented by total equity as recorded in the Statement of Financial Position.

In accordance with the franchise agreement, in any 12 month period, the funds distributed to shareholders shall not exceed the Distribution Limit.

- (i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:
 - (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the Franchisee otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
 - (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the Relevant Rate of Return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the Franchisee over that 12 month period; and
- (ii) the Relevant Rate of Return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

The Board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2014 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income.

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

14. Accumulated losses	2014 <u>\$</u>	2013 \$
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(97,173)	(87,729)
Profit/(loss) after income tax Dividends paid or proposed	(2,068) (29,844)	30,109 (39,553)

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2014

Balance at the end of the reporting period	(129,085)	(97,173)
15. Statement of cash flows Reconciliation of profit / (loss) after tax to net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities	2014 <u>\$</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>
Profit / (loss) after income tax	(2,068)	30,109
Non cash items - Depreciation - Amortisation	11,652 56,520	24,790 55,749
Changes in assets and liabilities (Increase) decrease in receivables Increase (decrease) in payables Increase (decrease) in income tax payable Increase (decrease) in provisions Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	(3,641) 14,933 (48,121) 19,773 49,048	14,196 (3,181) (24,275) 9,389 106,777

16. Related party transactions

The company's main related parties are as follows:

(a) Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority or responsibility for planning, directing or controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that company is considered key management personnel.

(b) Other related parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their close family members.

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

Other than detailed below, no key management personnel or related party has entered into any contracts with the company. No Director fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

The East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited has accepted the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's Community Bank® Directors Privileges package. The package is available to all Directors who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the branch. There is no requirement to own Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits.

The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The Directors have estimated the total benefits received from the Directors Privilege Package to be \$3,000 for the year ended 30 June 2014. The estimated benefits per Director is as follows:

	2014
Maxwell Robert Hiron	*
Brian Wilfred Lindbeck	3,000
Theo Reginald Glover	-

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2014

Kenneth George Howes	
Garry Samuel Morris	-
Colin Moran	(#K)
John Kevin Coman	-
Michael Thomas Riley	340
Paul Bruce Robertson	-
Simone Elizabeth Lenihan	(27)
	3,000

16. Related party transactions (continued)

(d) Key management personnel shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited held by each key management personnel of the company during the financial year is as follows:

	2014	2013
Maxwell Robert Hiron	4,502	4,502
Brian Wilfred Lindbeck	4,502	4,502
Theo Reginald Glover		-
Kenneth George Howes	1,502	1,502
Garry Samuel Morris	2,250	2,250
Colin Moran	10,000	10,000
John Kevin Coman	-	-
Michael Thomas Riley	9	-
Paul Bruce Robertson	-	- 2
Simone Elizabeth Lenihan		_

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

(e) Other key management transactions

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

17. Events after the reporting period

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

18. Contingent liabilities and assets

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

19. Operating segments

The company operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The company operates in one geographic area being East Gosford, NSW. The company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited who account for 100% of the revenue (2013: 100%).

20. Company details

The registered office and principle place of business is:

101 Victoria Street East Gosford NSW 2250

21. Earnings per share	2014	2013
Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (loss) after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (loss) after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (adjusted for the effects of any dilutive options or preference shares).		
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:		
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense	(2,068)	30,109
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	994,812	994,812
22. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares		
(a) Dividends paid during the year Prior year final		
Franked dividends - of 3 cents per share (2013: 4 cents per share)	29,844	39,553
(a) Franking credit balance The amount of franking credits available for the subsequent financial year - franking account balance as at the end of the financial year - Franking credits that will arise from the refund of income tax at the end of the		126,226
financial year	<u>(19,154)</u> 53,822	126,226
		120,220

23. Financial risk management

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

	Note	2014 \$	2013 <u>\$</u>
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	418,814	481,998
Trade and other receivables	7	166,719	163,078
Investments	8	17,961	17,961
Total financial assets		603,494	663,037
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	101,684	93,778
Total financial liabilities		101,684	93,778

Financial risk management policies

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has established an Audit Committee which reports regularly to the Board. The Audit Committee is assisted in the area of risk management by an internal audit function.

Specific financial risk exposure and management

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

(a) Credit risk

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

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures that ensure, to the extent possible, that clients and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms for normal fee income are generally 30 days from the date of invoice. For fees with longer settlements, terms are specified in the individual client contracts. In the case of loans advanced, the terms are specific to each loan.

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets as presented in the statement of financial position.

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

None of the assets of the company are past due (2013: nil past due) and based on historic default rates, the company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of assets not past due.

23. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

The company limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and therefore credit risk is considered minimal.

Cash and cash equivalents:	2014 \$	2013 <u>\$</u>
A rated	410 014	494 000
A rated	<u>418,814</u>	481,998

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company ensures it will have enough liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity management is carried out within the guidelines set by the Board.

Typically, the company maintains sufficient cash on hand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Acual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

30 June 2014		Total	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
	Note	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial liabilities due					
Trade and other payables	11	101,684	101,684	_	_
Total expected outflows		101,684	101,684	23	920
Financial assets - realisable					
Cash & cash equivalents	6	418,814	418,814	#3	
Trade and other receivables	7	166,719	166,719	-	***
Investments	8	17,961	17,961		
Total anticipated inflows		603,494	603,494)(5)
Net (outflow)inflow on					
financial instruments		501,810	501,810		

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23. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2013		Total \$	Within 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$
Financial liabilities due					
Trade and other payables	10	93,778	93,778	955	*
Total expected outflows		93,778	93,778	() (
Financial assets - realisable					
Cash & cash equivalents	6	481,998	481,998	1.	_
Trade and other receivables	7	163,078	163,078	_	-
Investments	8	17,961	17,961		
Total anticipated inflows		663,037	663,037		×
Net (outflow)/inflow on					
financial instruments		569,259	569,259	-	-

(c) Market risk

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

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

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

Profit	Equity \$
4,188	4,188
	4,100
<u>4,820</u> 4.820	4,820
	\$ 4,188 4,188

The company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

23. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material price risk.

Fair values

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

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 90 092 538 620

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited, the Directors of the company declare that:

- the financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 30 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards, which as stated in accounting policy Note 1(a) to the financial statements constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
 - (ii) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;
- in the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This resolution is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Max Hiron Director

Signed at Erina on xx September 2014.

Mr. Divoi



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

> Ph: (03) 5445 4200 Fox: (03) 5444 4344 rsd credad isors, com, au www.rsdadvisors.com, au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EAST GOSFORD & DISTRICTS FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Auditor's Opinion on the Financial Report

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2014. 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 and opinion on the remuneration report, based on out audit conducted in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the remuneration report of East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY

Chartered Accountants

1.1. Delatite

P.P. Delahunty

Partner

Dated at Bendigo, 24 September 2014