East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Ltd

ABN 90 092 538 620

Annual Report - 30 June 2015

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East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Ltd

ABN 90 092 538 620

Chairman's Report

On behalf of the Board and management I am pleased to present the 15th Annual Report on the affairs of your company, now in its 16th year of operation.

Our trading result for the financial year, after provision for income tax was a net loss of \$22,879 (2014 loss \$2,068 after write back of tax). We continue to contend with reduced margin income due to the relatively low borrowing rates while at the same time term deposits pay above the cash rate. The reduced loss is due to a focus on managing the costs of the company while facing the challenges of restricted income.

Revenue increased from \$1.704 million in 2014 to \$1.762 million in 2015, while expenses held steady with small decrease from \$1.796 million last year to \$1.795 million in the current year.

Business levels as at 30 June 2015 are 9.5% higher than last year, growing by \$20.137 million resulting in branch business as follows:

East Gosford \$129.340 million
Lisarow \$42.736 million
Kincumber \$49.567 million

Unfortunately this growth in business does not translate into profits and whilst financial position has improved we are unable to pay a dividend this year but anticipate the continued improvement in performance will allow us to return to profitability in the near term.

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 thank all of 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.

My thanks go to the Directors for giving up their time on a voluntary basis to support the **Community Bank**® model. I am grateful for the efforts of our previous Chairman Max Hiron and the previous Directors in having the foresight to establish the company and it is pleasing to have new Directors join the Board in the current and previous years.

Garry Morris Chairman

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Ltd

ABN 90 092 538 620

Managers' Report

Whilst banking business continues to grow we continue to struggle with converting this into profit. Banking business growth over the past two years now stands at \$33.441 million, with most of this growth in deposits being indicative of current market conditions.

Across the branches over the past three years we have settled \$65.4 million in lending, with discharges of \$27.6 million for loan growth of \$37.8 million. Of this the loan book across the branches has only grown by \$9.9 million once amortisation and pay down of debt has been taken into consideration.

The good news associated with this is a new revenue model has been developed by Bendigo Bank and this will see our revenue improve. As has been previously reported, Restore the Balance programme instigated by Bendigo following the Global Financial Crisis has had a major impact on our revenue and business along with other economic factors which necessitated Bendigo Bank to form a working group known as Project Horizon which has developed this new Funds Transfer Pricing model.

Initial modelling of this new revenue structure based on our business as at 30 June 2015, would see a net improvement of approximately \$160,000 increase in revenue under this Funds Transfer Pricing scenario. We are being provided quarterly reporting to monitor and peruse expected changes in our revenue and understand this new modelling. The upshot of this new model is that it confirms our underlying business is profitable and the work we have done over the past few years will result in a more favourable outcome for our shareholders in the not too distant future. Implementation of this model is expected in 2016/17 financial year.

Our focus as always is to continue to provide superior service to our customers, shareholders and community. All staff are focused on growing the business and promoting our **Community Bank**® branches at the many events and functions we attend to continually grow our business. 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 generous use of time outside of banking hours and continued positive attitude to ensure our business is successful. Thank you to all Directors who are volunteers who give of their time to ensure long term viability of our business. And thank you to our shareholders for your continued support of our branches and for what the **Community Bank**® model represents within our communities.

Michael Bell Senior Manger

Your Directors present their report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

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
Garry Samuel Morris	M. App Fin.(Mag Uni)	Self Employed - Affinity Financial Services
Appointed 04/04/2004	Dip. Com (UTS) &	Price Waterhouse Coopers - Senior Manager
Chairman	Dip. FP (Deakin Uni)	Pannell Kerr Forster - Senior Manager
		Associate Director - Schroders Australia Ltd
Brian Wilfred Lindbeck	Accountant	37 Years with QANTAS
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
Laboration Communication	D : 0	
John Kevin Coman	Business Owner	Property Developer 20 years
Appointed 20/08/2012 Director		Local Business Owner – Self Employed
Director		Carer
Paul Bruce Robertson	B.Bus (Acct)	25 years in corporate work
Appointed 2/07/2013	GAICD	- yours in surprising the
Resigned 24/03/2015		
Director		
Simone Elizabeth Lenihan	B. Mgmt (Fin & HR)	Former MD Albany International, Mgr Finance & Operations
Appointed 20/08/2012	CPA	Sylvania Lighting Australasia, Currently Executive Coach
Director		PHR Consulting.
Mark Frances Cotter	Solicitor	35 Years legal experience
Appointed 30/07/2015	MBA	30 Years various non-profit boards
Director		
Maxwell Robert Hiron	Electrician	32 Years Energy Australia
Appointed 09/11/2005		10 Years Self Employed
Resigned 21/11/2014		Retired
Director		Secretary East Gosford Progress Association
Director	L	occidenty East Obsided Flogress Association

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

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 \$22,879 (2014 loss: \$2,068).

The net assets of the company have decreased to \$557,705 (2014: \$580,584).

Dividends

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year.

Options

No options over issued shares were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding as at the date of this report.

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 the end of the reporting period

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 2015. The estimated benefit per Director is as follows:

	2015
Brian Wilfred Lindbeck	3,000
	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 was 11. Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board meetings #
Garry Samuel Morris	9(12)
Brian Wilfred Lindbeck	11(12)
Theo Reginald Glover	8(12)
Kenneth George Howes	6(12)
John Kevin Coman	8(12)
Simone Elizabeth Lenihan	9(12)
Mark Frances Cotter	
Maxwell Robert Hiron	5(5)
Paul Robertson	3(5)

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.

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.

Auditor independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set at page 5 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 28 September 2015.

Brian Lindbeck

Director



Chartered Accountants

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

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Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited

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

- the Auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in (i) relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY

Chartered Accountants

Kathie Teasdale

Partner Bendigo

Dated at Bendigo, 28th September 2015

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 2015

	<u>Notes</u>	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 \$
Revenue	2	1,762,648	1,704,309
Employee benefits expense	3	(1,068,842)	(1,124,241)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(57,296)	(68,172)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	(649)	(1,272)
Other expenses	3	(616,303)	(568,629)
Operating profit/(loss) before charitable donations & sponsorships		19,558	(58,005)
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(52,277)	(34,043)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		(32,719)	(92,048)
Tax expense / (benefit)	4	<u>(9,840)</u>	(89,980)
Profit/(loss) for the year		(22,879)	(2,068)
		 .	
Total comprehensive income for the year		(22,879)	(2,068)
Profit/(loss) attributable to: Members of the company Total		(22,879) (22,879)	(2,068) (2,068)
Earnings per share (cents per share) - basic earnings per share	22	(2.30)	(0.21)

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 90 092 538 620 Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2015

	<u>Notes</u>	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
Assets			
Current assets	•	454.545	
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables	6 7	131,642	418,814
Investments	8	167,363 304,630	166,719
Current tax assets	13	7,060	19,154
Total current assets		610,695	604,687
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax asset	13	101,915	89,212
Property, plant and equipment	9	137,163	145,704
Investments	8	17,961	17,961
Intangible assets Total non-current assets	10	3,001	39,229
Total Holl-Current assets		260,040	292,106
Total assets		870,735	896,793
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	95,338	101,684
Provisions Total current liabilities	12	217,692	149,838
rotal current naminies		313,030	251,522
Non current liabilities			
Provisions	12		64,687
Total non current liabilities			64,687
Total liabilities		313,030	316,209
Net assets		557,705	580,584
Paritie			
Equity Issued capital	14	709,669	709,669
Accumulated losses	15	(151,964)	(129,085)
Total equity	,,,	557,705	580,584

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 90092 538 620 Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2015

		Issued capital <u>\$</u>	Retained earnings	Total equity <u>\$</u>
Balance at 1 July 2013		709,669	(97,173)	612,496
Loss for the year		-	(2,068)	(2,068)
Other comprehensive income for the year			-	
Total comprehensive income for the year		•	(2,068)	(2,068)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	23	<u> </u>	(29,844)	(29,844)
Balance at 30 June 2014		709,669	(129,085)	580,584
Balance at 1 July 2014		709,669	(129,085)	580,584
Profit / (Loss) for the year		=	(22,879)	(22,879)
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>-</u>	(22,879)	(22,879)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		×	1949	-
Dividends paid or provided	23			
Balance at 30 June 2015		709,669	(151,964)	557,705

East Gosford & Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 90 092 538 620 Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2015

Cash flows from operating activities	<u>Notes</u>	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Other income Income tax refunded (paid) Interest received		1,749,867 (1,741,250) 2,057 16,291 10,080	1,686,897 (1,693,479) 1,930 (21,899) 11,841
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	16b	37,045	(14,710)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investments Purchase of property, plant & equipment Purchase of Intangible assets		(304,630) (727) (11,800)	- (3,230) (15,400)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(317,157)	(18,630)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		-	(29,844)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities			(29,844)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(280,112)	(63,184)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		418,814	481,998
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	138,702	418,814

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 28 September 2015.

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 are products of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic Dependency (continued)

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 other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;
- Methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- Security and cash logistic controls:
- Calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses;
- The formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- Sale techniques and proper customer relations.

(b) 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.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The company may measure 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, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

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 **ac**count 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.

(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 **car**ried 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 in profit or loss. 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.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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 improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of asset Depreciation rate
Plant & equipment 10-20%

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

(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.

The company's obligation for short-term employee benefits such as wages and salaries are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The company's obligation for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Employee benefits (continued)

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. Any remeasurement for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The company's obligations 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) Intangible assets and franchise fees

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 in 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.

(j) Revenue and other income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any 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 within 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.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(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 and amended accounting policies adopted by the company

There are no new and amended accounting policies that have been adopted by the company this financial year.

(n) New accounting standards for application in future periods

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

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

(i) AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

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.

The key changes that may affect the company on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets.

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.

- 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)
- (n) New accounting standards for application in future periods (continued)

(ii) AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2017).

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with customers;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

This Standard will require retrospective restatement, as well as enhanced disclosure regarding revenue.

Although the Directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 15 may have an impact on the Company's financial statements, it is impracticable at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of

(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.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(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.

Employee benefits provision

Assumptions are required for wage growth and CPI movements. The likelihood of employees reaching unconditional service is estimated. The timing of when employee benefit obligations are to be settled is also

Income tax

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

Impairment

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

(t) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Financial instruments (continued)

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. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in the profit or loss.

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

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	2015	2014
2. Revenue and other income	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Revenue		
- Service commissions	<u>1,750,511</u>	1,690,538
	1,750,511	1,690,538
Other revenue		
Other revenue - interest received	10,080	11,841
- other revenue	2,057	1,930
	12,137	13,771
Total revenue	1,762,648	1,704,309
3. Expenses		
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	969,624	1,020,079
- superannuation costs	90,382	92,310
- other costs	8,836	11,852
	1,068,842	1,124,241
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	9,268	11,652
	-,	,00=
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- intangible assets	48,028	56,520
	57,296	68,172
Bad debts	649	1,272
		1,212
Other expenses:		
: insurance	27,759	28,567
- printing and stationery	27,472	23,880
- IT equipment lease IT running costs	17,861	17,300
- IT support costs	27,800 20,703	26,740 18,420
- electricity and gas	14,242	16,585
- other	480,466	437,137
	616,303	568,629

East Gosford Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 90 092 538 620

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2015

4. Tax Expense	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
a. The components of tax expense/(income) comprise		
- current tax expense/(income)	(9,731)	(26,222)
 deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences 	(109)	(63,758)
	(9,840)	(89,980)
b. The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		_
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) before income tax at 30% (2014: 30%)	(9,815)	(27,614)
Add tax effect of: - Non-deductible expenses - recognition of deferred tax asset	84 (109)	1,392 (63,758)
Current income tax expense	(9,840)	(89,980)
Income tax attributable to the entity	(9,840)	(89,980)
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is	29.74%	28.49%
The applicable income tax rate is the Australian Federal tax rate of 30% (2014: 30%) applicable to Australian resident companies.		
5. Auditors' remuneration		
Remuneration of the Auditor for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	3,200 3,200	4,300 4,300
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	131,642	418,814
7. Trade and other receivables		
Current Trade receivables Other assets	160,129 7,234 167,363	162,669 4,050 166,719

7. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Credit risk

The main source of credit risk relates to a concentration of trade receivables owing by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, which is the source of the majority of the company's income.

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 o	lue but not im	paired	
	Gross	Past due	< 30 days	31-60 days	> 60 days	Not past
	amount \$	and impaired	\$	\$	\$	due \$
2015		•	·	•	•	•
Trade receivables	160,129	.	(2)	-	-	160,129
Other receivables	6,688	((e)	-	-	5.	6,688
Total	166,817	-	-		2:	166,817
2014						
Trade receivables	162,669	-	_	_	절	162,669
Other receivables	4,050	-	-	-	12	4,050
Total	166,719	-			2	166,719
					2015	2014
					<u>\$</u>	\$
8. Investments						
Current Term Deposits					304,630	
Term Deposits				,	304,630	
Non-current						
Shares in Public Companie	:S				17,961	17,961
					17,961	17,961
9. Property, plant and eq	uipment					
Plant and equipment						
At cost					628,621	623,753
Less accumulated deprecia	ation				(491,458)	(478,239)
Computer software					137,163	145,514
At cost					_	5,000
Less accumulated deprecia	ntion			_		(4,810)
						190
Total written down amount				•	137,163	145,704
· week collected market mill(#6411)				:	= 107,100	170,704

East Gosford Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 90 092 538 620

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2015

9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
Movements in carrying amounts		
Plant and equipment Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals Depreciation expense	145,514 727 =- (9,078)	157,427 - (911) (11,002)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	137,163	145,514
Computer software Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals	190 - -	840 - -
Depreciation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	(190)	(65 <u>0)</u> 190
10. Intangible assets	 =	
Franchise fee At cost Less accumulated amortisation	31,570 (31,093) 477	31,570 (24,769) 6,801
Training Fee & Startup Assistance At cost Less accumulated amortisation	149,551 <u>(147,027)</u> 2,524	269,262 (236,834) 32,428
Total Intangible assets	3,001	39,229
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	6,801 - - (6,324) 477	13,125 - (6,324) 6,801
Training Fee & Startup Assistance		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals	32,428 11,800 -	63,083 19,541 -
Amortisation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	<u>(41,704)</u> <u>2,524</u>	(50,196) 32,428

11. Trade and other payables	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
Current Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade payables Other creditors and accruals	44,262 51,076	47,379 54,305
The average credit period on trade and other payables is one month.	95,338	101,684
12. Provisions		
Employee benefits	217,692	214,525
Movement in employee benefits	-	
Opening balance Additional provisions recognised	214,525 -	194,7 52 81,406
Amounts utilised during the year Closing balance	214,525	(61,633) 214,525
Current		
Annual leave Long-service leave	63,360 154,332	64,723 85,115
Non-current	217,692	149,838
Long-service leave		64,687
Total provisions	217,692	64,687 214,525

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. Tax balances	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
(a) Tax Assets CURRENT		
Income tax receivable	7,060	19,154 19,154
NON-CURRENT Deferred tax asset comprises:		
- Tax losses carried forward- Provisions	36,598 65,317	25,4 54 63,758
14. Share capital	101,915	89,212
760,008 Ordinary shares fully paid	760,008	760,008
234,804 Bonus shares issued for no consideration Less: Equity raising costs	(50,339)	(50,339)
Movements in above conital	709,669	709,669
Movements in share capital		
Fully paid ordinary shares: At the beginning of the reporting period Shares issued during the year	760,008	760,008 -
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 company 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%.

14. Share capital (continued)

The Board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid 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.

15. Accumulated losses	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Profit/(loss) after income tax Dividends paid or proposed Balance at the end of the reporting period	(129,085) (22,879) (151,964)	(97,173) (2,068) (29,844) (129,085)
16. Statement of cash flows		
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax		
Profit / (loss) after income tax	(22,879)	(2,068)
Non cash flows in profit - Depreciation - Amortisation	9,268 48,028	11,652 56,52 0
Changes in assets and liabilities - (Increase) decrease in receivables - Increase (decrease) in payables - Increase (decrease) in income tax payable - Increase (decrease) in provisions	(644) (6,346) 6,451 3,167	(3,641) 14,933 (48,121) 19,773
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	37,045_	49,048

17. 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.

17. Related party transactions (continued)

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 2015. The estimated benefits per Director is as follows:

	2015
Brian Wilfred Lindbeck	3,000
	3,000

(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:

	2015	2014
Garry Samuel Morris	2,250	2,250
Brian Wilfred Lindbeck	4,502	4,50 2
Kenneth George Howes	1,502	1,50 2
Maxwell Robert Hiron	4,502	4,502
Colin Moran	-	10,000

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

(e) Other key management transactions

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

18. Events after the reporting period

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

19. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

20. 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 (2014: 100%).

21. Company details

The registered office and principle place of business is:

101 Victoria Street
East Gosford NSW 2250

22. Earnings per share	2015	2014
Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (lcss) 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). There were no options or preference shares on issue during the year.		
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:		
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense	(22,879)	(2,068)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	994,812	994,812
23. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares		
Prior year final Franked dividends - no dividends paid (2014: 3 cents per share).		29,844

24. Financial risk management

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

Financial assets	Note	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
	_	101 010	
Cash and cash equivalents	6	131,642	418,814
Trade and other receivables	7	167,363	166,719
Investments	8	322,591	17,961
Total financial assets		621,596	603,494
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	95,338	101,684
Total financial liabilities		95,338	101,684

Financial risk management policies

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

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 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

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the company.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, 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.

Credit risk exposures

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 has no significant concentrations of credit risk with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The company's exposure to credit risk is limited to Australia by geographic area.

None of the assets of the company are past due (2014: 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.

24. 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:	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
A rated	131,642_	418,814

(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. Actual 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 2015	Note	Total \$	Within 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$
Financial liabilities due for payme	ent				
Trade and other payables	11	95,338	95,338		_
Total expected outflows		95,338	95,338		
Financial assets - cash flows real	lisable				
Cash & cash equivalents	6	131,642	131,642	≥ 2	_
Trade and other receivables	7	167,363	167,363	9	-20
Investments	8	322,591	322,591		
Total anticipated inflows		621,596	621,596		_
Net (outflow)inflow on					
financial instruments		526,258	526,258		54

24. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

5 years \$	5 years \$
24	- <u>-</u> -
-	
-	_
_	253
_	
8	20
	5 years \$

(c) Market risk

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

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

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

Year ended 30 June 2015	Profit <u>\$</u>	Equity <u>\$</u>
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income) +/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	4,542 	4,542
Year ended 30 June 2014	1,012	
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income) '+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	4,188	4,188
*/- 176 III IIIterest rates (iiiterest expense)	4,188	4,188

24. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

There have been no changes in any of the methods or assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

The company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

(d) Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material price risk.

Fair values

Fair value estimations

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position.

Differences between fair values and the carrying amounts of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied to the market since their initial recognition by the company.

	2015 Carrying		2014 Carrying	
Note	amount \$	Fair value \$	amount	Fair value \$
Financial assets			•	r
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	131, 64 2	131,642	418,814	418,814
Trade and other receivables (i)	167,363	167,363	166,719	166,719
Investments	322,591	322,591	17,961	17,961
Total financial assets	621,596	621,596	603,494	603,494
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables (i)	95,338	95,338	101,684	101,684
Total financial liabilities	95,338	95,338	101,684	101,684

⁽i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amounts are equivalent to their fair values.

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 10 to 29 are in accordance with the 1. 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 2015 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;
- 2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Brian Lindbeck

Director

Signed at Erina on 28 September 2015.



Chartered Accountants

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

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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 2015, 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 2015 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 2015. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. 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 2015, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY

Chartered Accountants

Kathie Teasdale

Partner

Dated at Bendigo, 28th September 2015