

annual report 2016

Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited ABN 37 110 069 120

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Chairman's Report – For year ending 30 June 2016

Introduction

Dear Shareholder,

On behalf of the Board of Directors and the staff of the Ettalong Beach Community Bank® branch – I am proud to present the 12th Annual Report of Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited. We continue to deliver service at the highest levels and achieve profitability for our shareholders. It is therefore pleasing to report our 6th consecutive operating profit of \$95,443 (before tax) despite the very difficult economic conditions and high levels of competition. The company was also able to deliver its fourth consecutive dividend to shareholders.

312 communities with \$148 million reasons to celebrate

By the end of the financial year 2015/16 the Community Bank® network achieved the following:

. **Returns to the community** — more than \$148 million in community contributions returned

to local communities.

. Community Bank® branches - 312

. Community Bank® branch staff - more than 1500 . Community Bank® Company Directors - 1900

. **Dividends paid to shareholders** - more than \$ 38 million in shareholder dividends.

Our Community Bank® company has played a key role in these milestones over the past 11 years, returning more than \$460,000 to local community with a further \$86,000 in dividends returned to local shareholders. These community grants and sponsorships have made significant difference to over 45 local organisations/groups. We look forward to continuing to support these groups and others as more people bank with us and we become more successful.

Year under Review and Future Growth

Once again I am extremely thrilled that we have been able to generate monthly profits on a regular basis to achieve our sixth consecutive annual profit and which is fully detailed in the financial statement. Briefly we achieved an operating profit of \$95,443 less income tax expense (\$30,804) resulting in a net profit of \$64,639, an increase of \$18,025 on last year.

Like most commercial operations, success only follows when all energies work together to achieve the ultimate benefits. Our "Bank Book" – "Deposits/Loans" have increased by \$12 million to \$124.1 million mark as at 30 June 2016 in very difficult economic year globally and in Australia.

Our projected forecast is to reach \$130.2 million in the current year ending 30 June 2017.

Growth in customers as at 30 June 2016 is now 3054 with number of accounts totalling 4067.

This year we distributed over \$46,000 to numerous organizations by way of sponsorships and community support requests, marketing and advertising.

During the past year we obtained approval of the Second Renewal period of five years for the Franchise Agreement.

We also propose to refurbish and up-grade our premises including technology and digital advertising during the coming year.

Staff

Of course, the successful and continued operation of the Bank is largely reliant on those who have the day – to - day responsibility of running it. Our current Manager, Mr. Peter McKeon continues to increase the Bank's business. Peter's efforts and those of the staff, Supervisors, Maree Richardson and Kym Kelleher, and Customer Service Officers, Kate, Julie, Jackie, Tamara, Tiffany and recently departed Jenny are to be congratulated despite difficult economic conditions.

Board of Directors

During the year we undertook a full board review and the various Sub Committee's remain in place to ensure the company is well equipped to meet the challenges ahead.

In Conclusion

Finally, I would like to thank those members of the local community and residents of the Ettalong Beach and surrounding areas who have supported the establishment of the Ettalong Beach Community Bank® branch – Bendigo Bank, and continue to do their personal and business banking with their local Community Bank®.

I also thank my fellow Directors and staff who put in many rewarding hours.

It has been a magnificent effort by all those involved and I look forward to a bright and prosperous future for our **Community Bank**® branch.

D.J.M. (Mick) Gage Board Chairman

Branch Manager's Report

With another year completed we continue to achieve milestones.

We grew our overall loans and deposits by almost \$13 million in a very competitive market. In a slowing real estate market, and with changes to lending practises demanded by regulative authorities, competition for lending is stronger than ever. Within our loan book we settled approximately \$17 million in new lending, which is around one third of our loan book, yet only grew by almost \$5 million. This is in line with industry standards that have seen the average term of a home loan reduce to under four years.

Competition for deposits remains as strong as ever, and with interest rates continuing to fall, retirees and others relying on interest from investments continue to see a fall in their incomes. While borrowers benefit from the low interest rate cycle there is an opposite affect for investors. We continue to offer our very best to our depositors and are very mindful of trying to get the balance right.

In September we are undertaking a refurbishment of the branch. After 11 years and only minor changes it is time to freshen things up a little and have a more modern look. Within the confines of our premises there is not too much we can do, but we hope the changes will appeal to all our community.

As always, we rely on community support to continue to grow your **Community Bank**® branch. Our aim is to continue our commitment to supporting our community across a range sponsorships and donations, with the aim to building a stronger community for all of us. Your support of your **Community Bank**® branch will allow us to succeed in our community.

As always, it's our commitment to customer service that sets us apart from our competitors. We know that we consistently deliver a high standard of service, and of course that comes down to the quality of our staff. To Maree, Kym, Julie, Jackie, Kate and Tamara, thank you, and please continue your great work. In July Tiffany Hunt returned to our team after an 18-month absence and I'm sure our customers will enjoy continuing to deal with our great team.

Peter McKeon Manager

Sponsorships and Grants 2015-2016

Ettalong Beach Community Bank® sponsored the following local events and organisations:

Brisbane Water Netball

Ettalong Bowls

Ettalong Buskathon

Ettalong Mens' Shed

Ettalong Netball

Everglades Ladies Golf

Everglades Mens Bowls

Grommets Surf Club

Kidney Foundation

Mary Macs

Mingaletta Mens' Group

Motor Neurone Walk

Ocean Beach SLSC

Opera in the Arboretum

Peninsula Floorball

Peninsula Junior Touch Football

Peninsula Little Athletics

Peninsula Mens' Shed

PCYC

Southern Spirit Cricket Club

St Hubert's Island Residents Assoc.

St John's Parish

Southern and Ettalong Soccer Club

Umina Beach Mens' Bowls

Umina Beach Netball Club

Umina Beach SLSC

Umina Junior RLFC

Umina Soccer Club

Vietnam Veterans' Golf Day

Woy Woy Junior RLFC

Woy Woy Mens Bowls

Woy Woy Rugby Union Club

Woy Woy Soccer Club

Woy Woy Swim Club

Woy Woy Wombats Water Polo

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

Directors

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

Dominic John Michael Gage

Chairman

Occupation: Retired Banker

Experience and expertise: 59 years experience in Banking Industry. Past member of Apex, Lions and Rotary clubs. Involvement in local

sporting groups. Current director of Everglades Country club.

Special responsibilities: Executive Committee

Interest in shares: 10,000

Donald John Wilson

Treasurer

Occupation: Accountant

Experience and expertise: 42 years as a CPA in public accounting, including 31 years as principal of Wilson Graham & Associates in Woy

Special responsibilities: Executive Committee, Finance & Audit Committee

Interest in shares: 5,000

Bruce Maxwell Croft

Secretary

Occupation: Retired Public Servant

Experience and expertise: 42 years in Customer Service Industry, former secretary of local soccer club, PCYC and P & C Organisations.

Current member of Rotary.

Special responsibilities: Secretary, Executive Committee, Strategic Planning Committee

Interest in shares: 5,000

Robert Henry Millwood

Director

Occupation: Company Director/Manager

Experience and expertise: Company Director, Accountant, Former committee member Woy Woy RLFC, Member Ocean Beach SLSC.

Special responsibilities: Executive Committee, Marketing Committee, Strategic Planning Committee

Interest in shares: 9,250

Paul David Thomas

Director

Occupation: Retired Police Officer

Experience and expertise: Previously involved in neighbourhood watch, safety house, Yarran early intervention (disabled children), and

committee member of the Woy Woy Rugby League Football Club.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship & Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: 750

Jeanette Maxine Polley

Director

Occupation: School Teacher

Experience and expertise: Accountant for 25 years, Retail Small Business Owner for 10 years. Past President, Ettalong Beach Business Group

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship & Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: nil

Kenneth Ronald Dixon

Director

Occupation: Retired Accountant

Experience and expertise: Former General Manager of Finance & Administration at NSW Department of Education and Training, Life Member of Woy Woy Bowling Club and Pelicans Fishing Club. Former Deputy Chair of CPA Public Sector Committee. Board Member of Stewart House at North Curl Curl. Bachelor of Commerce (UNSW) and FCPA. Consultant to NSW Government Agencies. Member of the Excutive Committee

of the NSW Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship & Marketing Committee, Collaborative Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Directors (continued)

Andrew Thomas Tregent

Director

Occupation: Real Estate Agent

Experience and expertise: Bachelor Land Economics UTS. Licensed Real Estate Agent & Registered Valuer. Director of Raine & Horne

Ettalong Beach since 2003. Executive Director Peninsula Chamber of Commerce.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship & Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: 5,000

Simon Peter Della Vedova
Director (Appointed 30 July 2015)

Occupation: Optometrist

Experience and expertise: Principle optometrist and owner of owner of Bay Optical Ettalong.

Special responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: 3,001

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

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Bruce Maxwell Croft. Bruce was appointed to the position of secretary on 30 June 2011.

Bruce has been Secretary of Umina Soccer Club for 15 years, Secretary of primary and high school P & Cs for 5 years and Secretary of Umina Beach PCYC (Police Citizens Youth Club) for 4 years.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were facilitating **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.

Operating results

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

Year ended 30 June 2016 Year ended 30 June 2015

\$ 64,639 \$ 46,614

Year ended 30 June 2016

Cents

\$

Dividends paid in the year:

Dividends

3

22,701

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or the financial statements.

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' Benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

The company has indemnified all directors and the manager in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors or manager of the company except where the liability arises out of conduct involving the lack of good faith.

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance. The company has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the company or a related body corporate.

Directors' meetings

The number of directors' meetings attended by each of the directors of the company during the year were:

Dominic John Michael Gage
Donald John Wilson
Bruce Maxwell Croft
Robert Henry Millwood
Paul David Thomas
Jeanette Maxine Polley
Kenneth Ronald Dixon
Andrew Thomas Tregent
Simon Peter Della Vedova (Appointed 30 July 2015)

Board Meetings Com			ommittee Me	etings Atter	nded		
Attended		Executive				Sponsorship & Marketing	
Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended		
11	9	4	4	-	K=		
11	11	4	4	(-)	10 = 1		
11	10	4	4	-	-		
11	10	4	4	1	1		
11	9	-	1#K	1	1		
11	7	e: *	(#3)	1	20 -2 2		
11	9	9	-	1	1		
11	4	9 1	-	1	72		
11	7	-	/ - /-	()	-		

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to 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 part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Non audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non audit services provided during the year are set out in the notes to the accounts.

The board of directors has considered the position, and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services by the auditor, as set out in the notes did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- . all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Board to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or a decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risk and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 10.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Ettalong Beach, New South Wales on 25 August 2016.

Dominic John Michael Gage, Chairman



Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations*Act 2001 to the directors of Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of 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.

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 25 August 2016

David Hutchings Lead Auditor

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

Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited ABN 37 110 069 120 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	749,534	734,729
Employee benefits expense		(394,262)	(381,420)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(46,709)	(56,448)
Occupancy and associated costs		(51,864)	(52,883)
Systems costs		(22,191)	(22,099)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(31,193)	(35,179)
Finance costs	5	2	(3,173)
General administration expenses		(107,872)	(107,172)
Profit before income tax expense		95,443	76,355
Income tax expense	6	(30,804)	(29,741)
Profit after income tax expense		64,639	46,614
Total comprehensive income for the year		64,639	46,614
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	22	8.54	6.16

Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited ABN 37 110 069 120 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016	2015 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables	7 8	114,481 78,457	64,931 59,705
Total Current Assets		192,938	124,636
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets Deferred tax asset	9 10 11	57,846 51,041 99,050	76,593 64,653 129,854
Total Non-Current Assets		207,937	271,100
Total Assets		400,875	395,736
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables Provisions	12 13	53,403 38,819	73,132 30,863
Total Current Liabilities		92,222	103,995
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables Provisions	12 13	- 12,551	25,000 12,577
Total Non-Current Liabilities		12,551	37,577
Total Liabilities		104,773	141,572
Net Assets		296,102	254,164
Equity			
Issued capital Accumulated losses	14 15	722,104 (426,002)	722,104 (467,940)
Total Equity		296,102	254,164

Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited ABN 37 110 069 120 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2014	722,104	(491,853)	230,251
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u> </u>	46,614	46,614
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	2 //	-	22
Costs of issuing shares	≅ ₽	(<u>4</u> 1)	() = :
Dividends provided for or paid	(27)	(22,701)	(22,701)
Balance at 30 June 2015	722,104	(467,940)	254,164
Balance at 1 July 2015	722,104	(467,940)	254,164
Total comprehensive income for the year		64,639	64,639
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	•	1 - 1	y-
Costs of issuing shares	*1	;#6	ç -
Dividends provided for or paid		(22,701)	(22,701)
Balance at 30 June 2016	722,104	(426,002)	296,102

Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited ABN 37 110 069 120 Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received Interest paid		796,782 (673,081) 25	800,198 (680,913) 120 (3,173)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16	123,726	116,232
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payment of intangible assets		(51,475)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(51,475)	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings Dividends paid		(22,701)	(100,000) (22,701)
Net cash used in financing activities		(22,701)	(122,701)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		49,550	(6,469)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		64,931	71,400
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	114,481	64,931

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standard Boards and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The company is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Compliance with IFRS

These financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. These areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexities, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accruals basis as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Comparative figures

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

Application of new and amended accounting standards

The following amendments to accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

- AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality.
- AASB 2015-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Financial Reporting Requirements for Australian Groups with a Foreign Parent.

None of the amendments to accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015, materially affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

The following accounting standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) become effective in future accounting periods.

		Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
•	AASB 9 Financial Instruments, and the relevant amending standards.	1 January 2018
•	AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15.	1 January 2018
•	AASB 16 Leases	1 January 2019
•	AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: Bearer Plants.	1 January 2016

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

		Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
•	AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.	1 January 2018
•	AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2015-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses.	1 January 2017
•	AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107.	1 January 2017

The company has not elected to apply any accounting standards or interpretations before their mandatory operative date for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2015. Therefore the abovementioned accounting standards or interpretations have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the **Community Bank®** branch at Ettalong Beach, New South Wales.

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

The Company promotes and sells the products and services, but is not a party to the transaction.

The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for the relevant Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited entity to bear as long as the Company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (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 manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services
- security and cash logistic controls
- calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses
- the formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs
- sales techniques and proper customer relations.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

b) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and any specific criteria have been met. Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenue calculation

Over the period from September 2013 to February 2015, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited conducted a review of the **Community Bank®** model, known as 'Project Horizon'. This was conducted in consultation with the community banking network. The objective of the review was to develop a shared vision of the **Community Bank®** model that positions it for success now and for the future.

The outcome of that review is that the fundamental franchise model and community participation remain unchanged. Changes to be implemented over a three year period reflect a number of themes, including a culture of innovation, agility and flexibility, network collaboration, director and staff development and a sustainable financial model. This will include changes to the financial return for **Community Bank®** companies from 1 July 2016. A funds transfer pricing model will be used for the method of calculation of the cost of funds, deposit return and margin. All revenue paid on core banking products will be through margin share. Margin on core banking products will be shared on a 50/50 basis.

The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the company – margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited decides the form of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services.

The revenue earned by the company is dependent on the business that it generates. It may also be affected by other factors, such as economic and local conditions, for example, interest rates.

Core banking products

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has identified some Bendigo Bank Group products and services as 'core banking products'. It may change the products and services which are identified as core banking products by giving the company at least 30 days' notice. Core banking products currently include Bendigo Bank branded home loans, term deposits and at call deposits.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

Interest paid by customers on loans less interest paid to customers on deposits plus any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for a deposit, minus any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to fund a loan.

Note: In very simplified terms, currently, deposit return means the interest Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited gets when it invests the money the customer deposits with it. The cost of funds means the interest Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited pays when it borrows the money to give a customer a loan. From 1 July 2016, both will mean the cost for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to borrow the money in the market.

Products and services on which margin is paid include variable rate deposits and variable rate home loans. From 1 July 2016, examples include Bendigo Bank branded at call deposits, term deposits and home loans.

For those products and services on which margin is paid, the company is entitled to a share of the margin earned by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (i.e. income adjusted for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's interest expense and interest income return). However, if this reflects a loss, the company incurs a share of that loss.

Commission

Commission is a fee paid for products and services sold. It may be paid on the initial sale or on an ongoing basis. Commission is payable on the sale of an insurance product such as home contents. Examples of products and services on which ongoing commissions are paid include leasing and Sandhurst Trustees Limited products. This currently also includes Bendigo Bank branded fixed rate home loans and term deposits of more than 90 days, but these will become margin products from 1 July 2016.

Fee income

Fee income is a share of what is commonly referred to as 'bank fees and charges' charged to customers by Bendigo Bank Group entities including fees for loan applications and account transactions.

Ability to change financial return

Under the franchise agreement, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may change the form and amount of financial return that the company receives. The reasons it may make a change include changes in industry or economic conditions or changes in the way Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited earns revenue.

The change may be to the method of calculation of margin, the amount of margin, commission and fee income or a change of a margin to a commission or vice versa. This may affect the amount of revenue the company receives on a particular product or service. The effect of the change on the revenue earned by the company is entirely dependent on the change.

If Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited makes a change to the margin or commission on core banking products and services, it must not reduce the margin and commission the company receives on core banking products and services Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited attributes to the company to less than 50% (on an aggregate basis) of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's margin at that time. For other products and services, there is no restriction on the change Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may make.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited must give the company 30 days' notice before it changes the products and services on which margin, commission or fee income is paid, the method of calculation of margin and the amount of margin, commission or fee income.

Monitoring and changing financial return

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited monitors the distribution of financial return between **Community Bank®** companies and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on an ongoing basis.

Overall, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has made it clear that the **Community Bank®** model is based on the principle of shared reward for shared effort. In particular, in relation to core banking products and services, the aim is to achieve an equal share of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's margin.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

The Board is yet to appreciate the full impact of the above changes on our revenue moving forward. We would anticipate that by the time of this year's AGM we will be able to inform our shareholders of the likely outcomes of the new model.

The Board is continuing to work with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd to understand any potential changes to revenue and will provide further details as appropriate in due course.

Monitoring and changing financial return (continued)

As discussed above in relation to Project Horizon, among other things, there will be changes in the financial return for **Community Bank®** companies from 1 July 2016. This includes 50% share of margin on core banking products, all core banking products become margin products and a funds transfer pricing model will be used for the method of calculation of the cost of funds, deposit return and margin.

c) Income tax

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities other than as a result of a business combination (which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit). Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the consolidated entity expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax and when the balances relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company entity intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, except when it relates to items credited or debited to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where it arises from initial accounting for a business combination, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill or excess.

d) Employee entitlements

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

The company contributes to a defined contribution plan. Contributions to employee superannuation funds are charged against income as incurred.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Balance Sheet.

f) Trade receivables and payables

Receivables are carried at their amounts due. The collectability of debts is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for any doubtful accounts. Liabilities for trade creditors and other amounts are carried at cost that is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the company.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment, leasehold improvements and equipment under finance lease are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including freehold buildings but excluding land. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. Leasehold improvements are depreciated at the rate equivalent to the available building allowance using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

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

h) Intangibles

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

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

i) Payment terms

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

j) Borrowings

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

k) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Derecognition

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement

- (i) Loans and receivables
 - Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
- (ii) Held-to-maturity investments Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
- (iii) Available-for-sale financial assets Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.
 - They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (i.e. gains or losses) recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets except where they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other financial assets are classified as current assets.
- (iv) Financial liabilities Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

I) Leases

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

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

m) Provisions

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

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

n) Contributed equity

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

o) Earnings per share

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Note 2. Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Credit risk

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

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

(vi) Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the company. The board of directors monitor the return on capital and the level of dividends to shareholders. Capital is represented by total equity as recorded in the Balance Sheet.

In accordance with the franchise agreement, in any 12 month period, the funds distributed to shareholders shall not exceed the distribution limit:

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 where 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%.

Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2016 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.

Further details of the nature of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Taxation

Judgement is required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain tax liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-recouped tax losses, capital losses and temporary differences, are recognised only where it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits.

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future sales volumes, operating costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions. Judgements are also required about the application of income tax legislation.

These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. There is therefore a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the balance sheet and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognised. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amount of recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in corresponding credit or charge to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive income.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience and the condition of the asset is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the consolidated entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairment of assets (contiuned)

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities	2016 \$	2015 \$
Operating activities:		72±127420104242102011
- services commissions - other revenue	596,823 152,418	580,227 154,383
Total revenue from operating activities	749,241	734,610
Non-operating activities:		
- sundry income	268	-
- interest received	25	119
Total revenue from non-operating activities	293	119
Total revenues from ordinary activities	749,534	734,729
Note 5. Expenses		
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	2,322	6,211
- leasehold improvements	13,128	13,093
- furniture and fittings	2,132	2,382
Amortisation of non-current assets:	0.000	0.040
- franchise agreement - franchise renewal fee	2,268 11,343	2,248 11,245
- Italichise renewal lee		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31,193	35,179
Finance costs:		
- interest paid		3,173
Bad debts	5,088	1,165
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	1,165	
Note 6. Income tax expense		
The components of tax expense comprise:		
- Movement in deferred tax	621	(164)
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change to tax rate in future periods	3,602	6,835
- Recoupment of prior year tax losses	26,581	23,070
	30,804	29,741
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows		
Operating profit	95,443	76,355
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 28.5% (2015: 30%)	27,202	22,906
Add tax effect of:		
- timing difference expenses	(621)	164
	26,581	23,070
Movement in deferred tax	621	(464)
Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change of tax rate in future periods	3,602	(164) 6,835
	30,804	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30,804	29,741

Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited ABN 37 110 069 120

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

for the year ended 30 June 2016	V245029273	
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	114,481	64,931
The company has an unused overdraft facility of \$80,000 available at an interest rate of 4	.85%.	
Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement		
The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:		
Cash at bank and on hand	114,481	64,931
Note 8. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	66,988	55,170
Prepayments	11,469	4,535
	78,457	59,705
Note 9. Property, plant and equipment		
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	198,608	198,608
Less accumulated depreciation	(146,062)	(132,934)
	52,546	65,674
Plant and equipment	00 500	90,502
At cost Less accumulated depreciation	90,502 (88,038)	(85,716)
	2,464	4,786
Euroiture and fittings		
Furniture and fittings At cost	22,491	25,822
Less accumulated depreciation	(19,655)	(19,689)
	2,836	6,133
Total written down amount	57,846	76,593
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning Additions	65,674	78,767
Disposals	-	*
Less: depreciation expense	(13,128)	(13,093)
Carrying amount at end	52,546	65,674
Plant and equipment	4.700	10.007
Carrying amount at beginning Additions	4,786	10,997
Disposals	2	96
Less: depreciation expense	(2,322)	(6,211)
Carrying amount at end	2,464	4,786
Furniture and fittings Carrying amount at beginning Additions	6,133	8,515
Disposals	(1,165)	-
Less: depreciation expense	(2,132)	(2,382)
Carrying amount at end	2,836	6,133
Total written down amount	57,846	76,593

for the year ended 30 June 2016		
Note 10. Intangible assets	2016 \$	2015 \$
Franchise fee	12.27.24.27.2	7272 (2-27)
At cost	82,554	82,554
Less: accumulated amortisation	(74,047)	(71,778)
	8,507	10,776
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	112,770	112,770
Less: accumulated amortisation	(70,236)	(58,893)
Control of the process of the control of the contro	42,534	53,877
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Total written down amount	51,041	64,653
Total written down amount	31,041	04,000
Note 11. Tax		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	1,648	1,012
- employee provisions	10,675	12,380
- tax losses carried forward	86,727	116,462
Net deferred tax asset	99,050	129,854
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	30,804	29,471
Note 12. Trade and other payables Current: Trade creditors Other creditors and accruals	170 53,233	4,383 68,749
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	53,403	73,132
Non-Current:		
Other creditors and accruals	.=	25,000
		25,000
Note 13. Provisions	,	
Current:		
Provision for annual leave	20,002	13,908
Provision for long service leave	18,817	16,955
85	38,819	30,863
		30,000
Non-Current:		
Description for loss against leaves	10 554	10 577
Provision for long service leave	12,551	12,577

Note 14. Contributed equity	2016 \$	2015
756,711 ordinary shares fully paid (2015: 756,711)	756,711	756,711
Less: equity raising expenses	(34,607)	(34,607)
	722,104	722,104

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

Subject to some limited exceptions, each member has the right to vote at a general meeting.

On a show of hands or a poll, each member attending the meeting (whether they are attending the meeting in person or by attorney, corporate representative or proxy) has one vote, regardless of the number of shares held. However, where a person attends a meeting in person and is entitled to vote in more than one capacity (for example, the person is a member and has also been appointed as proxy for another member) that person may only exercise one vote on a show of hands. On a poll, that person may exercise one vote as a member and one vote for each other member that person represents as duly appointed attorney, corporate representative or proxy.

The purpose of giving each member only one vote, regardless of the number of shares held, is to reflect the nature of the company as a community based company, by providing that all members of the community who have contributed to the establishment and ongoing operation of the **Community Bank®** branch have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

(b) Dividends

Generally, dividends are payable to members in proportion to the amount of the share capital paid up on the shares held by them, subject to any special rights and restrictions for the time being attaching to shares. The franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited contains a limit on the level of profits or funds that may be distributed to shareholders. There is also a restriction on the payment of dividends to certain shareholders if they have a prohibited shareholding interest (see below).

(c) Transfer

Generally, ordinary shares are freely transferable. However, the directors have a discretion to refuse to register a transfer of shares.

Subject to the foregoing, shareholders may transfer shares by a proper transfer effected in accordance with the company's constitution and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Prohibited shareholding interest

A person must not have a prohibited shareholding interest in the company.

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if they control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").

As with voting rights, the purpose of this prohibited shareholding provision is to reflect the community-based nature of the company.

Where a person has a prohibited shareholding interest, the voting and dividend rights attaching to the shares in which the person (and his or her associates) have a prohibited shareholding interest, are suspended.

The board has the power to request information from a person who has (or is suspected by the board of having) a legal or beneficial interest in any shares in the company or any voting power in the company, for the purpose of determining whether a person has a prohibited shareholding interest. If the board becomes aware that a member has a prohibited shareholding interest, it must serve a notice requiring the member (or the member's associate) to dispose of the number of shares the board considers necessary to remedy the breach. If a person fails to comply with such a notice within a specified period (that must be between three and six months), the board is authorised to sell the specified shares on behalf of that person. The holder will be entitled to the consideration from the sale of the shares, less any expenses incurred by the board in selling or otherwise dealing with those shares.

In the constitution, members acknowledge and recognise that the exercise of the powers given to the board may cause considerable disadvantage to individual members, but that such a result may be necessary to enforce the prohibition.

for the year ended 30 June 2016	2046	2045
Note 15. Accumulated losses	2016 \$	2015 \$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(467,940)	(491,853)
Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax	64,639	46,614
Dividends paid or provided for	(22,701)	(22,701)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(426,002)	(467,940)
Note 16. Statement of cash flows		
Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	64,639	46,614
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	17,582	21,686
- amortisation	13,611	13,493
- loss on disposal of non-current asset	1,165	•
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(18,751)	9,973
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	30,804	29,741
- increase/(decrease) in payables	6,746	(4,797)
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	7,930	(478)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	123,726	116,232
Note 17. Leases Operating lease commitments		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statement	ents	
Payable - minimum lease payments:	21110	
- not later than 12 months	40,013	39,276
- between 12 months and 5 years	100,033	137,467
	140,046	176,743
The original rental lease agreement on the branch premises was a non-cancellable lease	1.010.10	
with a five year term commencing on 1 December 2004 and expired on 30 November		
2009. There were also options for two more terms of five years, the second exercised and		
commencing on 1 December 2014. The rent payable is currently \$35,455 per annum plus		
GST, reviewed annually and adjusted based on CPI.		
Note 18. Auditor's remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the		
auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services	5,250	5,050
- share registry services	2,340	3,420
- other non audit services	3,488	2,050
	11,078	10,520
	02	

Note 19. Director and related party disclosures

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

Dominic John Michael Gage
Donald John Wilson
Bruce Maxwell Croft
Robert Henry Millwood
Paul David Thomas
Jeanette Maxine Polley
Kenneth Ronald Dixon
Andrew Thomas Tregent
Simon DellaVedova (Appointed 30 July 2015)

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

Directors Shareholdings	2016	2015
Dominic John Michael Gage	10,000	10,000
Donald John Wilson	5,000	5,000
Bruce Maxwell Croft	5,000	5,000
Robert Henry Millwood	9,250	9,250
Paul David Thomas	750	750
Jeanette Maxine Polley	=	20
Kenneth Ronald Dixon	ā	17.0
Andrew Thomas Tregent	5,000	5,000
Simon Peter DellaVedova (Appointed 30 July 2015)	3,001	#);
The movements in directors shareholdings during the year are outlined above.		
Note 20. Dividends paid or provided	2016 \$	2015 \$
Dividends paid during the year	•	₹.
Current year dividend		
Unfranked dividend - 3 cents (2015: 3 cents) per share	22,701	22,701

Note 21. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

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

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

Note 22. Earnings per share

(a)	Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	64,639	46,614	
		Number	Number	
(b)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	756,711	756,711	

Note 23. Events occurring after the reporting date

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

Note 24. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 25. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates **Community Bank®** services in Ettalong Beach, New South Wales pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Note 26. Registered office/Principal place of business

The entity is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered Office 263-267 Ocean View Road Ettalong Beach NSW 2257 Principal Place of Business 263-267 Ocean View Road Ettalong Beach NSW 2257

Note 27. Financial instruments

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for all financial instruments, as well as the settlement period for instruments with a fixed period of maturity and interest rate.

	×1			Fixe	red interest rate matu		xed interest rate maturing in				Weighted	
Financial instrument	Floating interest		1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		Non interest bearing		average	
	2016 \$	2015 \$	2016	2015 \$	2016 \$	2015 \$	2016	2015 \$	2016 \$	2015 \$	2016 %	2015 %
			\$				\$					
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	114,481	64,431	-		-	2			12	500	0.03	0.13
Receivables	-	-	J. 	-	-			5	78,457	59,705	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Payables	-	_	-	,-c		-		-	53,403	98,132	N/A	N/A

Net Fair Values

The net fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying values as disclosed in the balance sheet. The company does not have any unrecognised financial instruments at the year end.

Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements.

There are no material credit risk exposures to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the economic entity.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from the interest bearing financial assets and liabilities in place subject to variable interest rates, as outlined above.

Sensitivity Analysis

The company has performed sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in interest rates.

As at 30 June 2016, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2016	2015	
	\$	\$	
Change in profit/(loss)			
Increase in interest rate by 1%	1,145	644	
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	1,145	644	
Change in equity			
Increase in interest rate by 1%	1,145	644	
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	1,145	644	

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.

Dominic John Michael Gage, Chairman

Signed on the 25th of August 2016



Independent auditor's report to the members of Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2016, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making fair accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In note 1, the directors also state in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

We performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards, a true and fair view which is consistent with our understanding of the company's financial position and of its performance.

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

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

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act* 2001. We have given to the directors of the company a written auditor's independence declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report.

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion:

- 1. The financial report of Ettalong Beach Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
- 2. The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 25 August 2016

David Hutchings Lead Auditor



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