Busselton & Dunsborough **Community Bank®** Branches

2012

annual report

Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited

ABN 40 146 993 982

Contents

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2012

Financial Year 2011/12 saw the opening of both of our **Community Bank®** branches, Dunsborough on 21 October 2011 and Busselton on 18 May 2012. Ideally we would have liked to open Busselton earlier however the Board was determined to secure good premises at a cost that was within our budget and we are pleased to have done so.

The first few months of operation of the Dunsborough **Community Bank®** Branch were tougher than we had envisaged, partly due to a difficult economic climate and partly due to the underperformance of the initial Branch Manager. A new Branch Manager, Jim Watts was appointed in July 2012. I would like to thank our wonderful Dunsborough staff for all their hard work and professionalism; we have had some great feedback about the service they offer.

Driven by Branch Manager Paul Hutchinson and his excellent team, the Busselton **Community Bank®** Branch has performed well since opening. Account numbers are good and the foundations have been set for a successful branch. Thanks to Paul and the Busselton staff for their achievements so far.

With a start-up business that has quite high costs and low initial income it has been important to carefully manage expenses and I believe the Board and staff has done a meticulous job in this regard. It is now a case of building business and revenue and once again I would like to remind all shareholders that you can help by transferring your business to our branches.

While the level of business on our books is growing towards our targets, it has occurred at a slower pace than we had forecast. This means that our income for the period is lower than we had budgeted for. We are now implementing strategies to try and overcome this deficit during the coming financial year.

We have used Market Development Funds from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank to support a number of community groups and organisations including; Geographe Primary School; Dunsborough Primary School; Dunsborough Volunteer Fire and Rescue; Nurture Works and Busselton Women's Refuge. We look forward to continuing to support our local community in the year ahead.

Three Directors have moved on during the year and I would like to thank Jacquie Happ, Peter de Cuyper and Mark Sargent for all their hard work during their time as Directors. We currently have a Board of six Directors who continue to devote significant amounts of their time on a voluntary basis to the **Community Bank®** branches. I would like to thank them all for their amazing commitment and work ethic.

Thank you for your continued support

Yours Sincerely

Gary Norden
Chairman

Dunsborough Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2012

The Dunsborough **Community Bank®** Branch has now been officially trading for just seven months, as at the 30 June 2012. While the funds under management are acceptable we need to continue to grow.

With assistance and support from the community, share holders, Directors and staff we are continuing to gather momentum.

The business is positioned to grow rapidly with fully trained staff being ambassadors for the **Community Bank®** branch. The benefits of banking with your **Community Bank®** branch can not be underestimated, it benefits you and your whole community. Grants have already been made available to the community, and with your support this will only grow.

I would specifically like to express my thanks to the Board who all work on a voluntary basis and provide untiring support together with our staff Chrissie, Robin, Jacqui and Danielle who continue to go the second mile at every occasion.

During the coming 12 months our product range will increase to include rural lending together with our winning standard of products covering housing and consumer loans, term deposits and investment facilities, business loans together with services providing all forms of insurance and financial planning.

The coming 12 months is going to be a challenging period, but with the support from our community the future is one we look forward to with confidence.

Jim Watts
Branch Manager

Busselton Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2012

The Busselton **Community Bank®** Branch opened its doors for the first time 18 May 2012. It is pleasing to report that since then we have experienced a strong level of community interest in our products, services and overall **Community Bank®** business model.

As at the end of the financial year our aggregate loan and deposit balance stood at $7.7 million which is consistent with our expected position implicit the branch business case. Our lending pipeline is strong and this will underwrite significant growth in the first and second quarters of the ensuing financial year. Our account numbers are growing strongly as are our transactional volumes.

Much of our success to date can be attributed to the team of dedicated and hardworking branch staff. They have all embraced the **Community Bank®** ethos and always strive to exceed our customers' expectations.

To all who bank with the Busselton **Community Bank®** Branch – a big thank you. Your on-going support will see us achieve our stated financial and community objectives.

Finally, I would like to thank our Board of Directors who volunteer their time to oversee the development of arguably the most exciting banking venture in Busselton's history.

Paul Hutchinson
Branch Manager

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2012

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russell Jenkins
Executive Customer and Community

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2012

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

Directors

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

Gary Shane Norden

Chairman
Age: 41
Occupation: Company Director
Former Investment Banker and currently owner of Organic Financial Group (a financial markets advisory firm). Coach of junior soccer team in Dunsborough and boad member of the Geographe Primary School.
Interest in shares: 5,001

Stuart Rodney Downie

Director
Age: 56
Occupation: Company Director
Experience & expertise: B.Comm Business Management. Former director of a specialist insurance company and financial markets company as CEO. Actively involved amongst the community.
Interest in shares: 29,251

Caroline Marie Marissen

Secretary
Age: 49
Occupation: Dentist
Holds a Bachelor of Dental Science from Melbourne University, MBA ECU Bunbury, Graduate Diploma Mangement ECU Churchlands. Worked as a dentist in South West for 12 years. Feverent interest in community having served on executives of school board, parent and friends and sporting groups. Particular interest in education, health and agriculture. Involved in hobby farm with beef cattle, wine and olives. Married with two shildren who attend local school.
Interest in shares: 21,501

Vaile Maureen Drake

Director
Age: 67
Occupation: Retired
Retired Occupational Therapist and Lecturer. Dip. Occupational Therapy. M. SC(Health Ed). Management committee Dunsborough & Districts Country Club; Environmental Groups (TIC; D-CALC).
Interest in shares: 21,000

Graham John Alp

Director
Age: 52
Occupation: Manager
Experience & expertise: Managing community facilities for local Government & private enterprise for 20 years. Held various positions on sporting groups & service clubs over same period.
Interest in shares: 7,001

Stephen John Hossen

Director
Age: 53
Occupation: Consultant
Experience & expertise: B.SC(Agric) Hons. Proprietor of an Agricultural Consulting business.
Interest in shares: 21,001

Mark John Sargent

Director (Resigned 13 December 2011)
Age: 48
Occupation: Accountant
Experience & expertise: B.Bus. Partner in accounting practice since 1994. Involved in local sporting groups.
Interest in shares: 16,001

Jacqueline Margaret Happ

Director (Resigned 13 December 2012)
Age: 45
Occupation: Gallery Owner/Manager
Experience & expertise: B.Bus, Dip Ed. Proprietor of Happ's Pottery. Actively involved amongst the community including president Dunsborough & Districts Progress Association.
Interest in shares: 7,751

Peter Frederick de Cuyper

Treasurer (Resigned 13 December 2012)
Age: 57
Occupation: Retired Banker
Retired investment banker, member of the Bush Fire Brigade, spokesman for the Naturalistic Community Centre, member of the Meals on Wheels via BESA. BA philiosopy, Diploma in Company Administration and Company Secretaryship.
Interest in shares: 20,001

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

During the 2012 financial year Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited made payments of $8,538 to Mark John Sargent for book keeping, accounting and share registry services.

During the 2012 financial year Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited made payments of $50 to Jacqueline Margaret Happ for the supply of gifts for previous directors.

No director's fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Caroline Marie Marissen. Caroline was appointed to the position of secretary on 10 January 2012 . Caroline has a Bachelor of Dental Science and has worked as a Dentist for 12 years. She has an interest in the community and served as an executive of school boards, parent and friends and sporting groups.

Principal Activities

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

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

Operating Results

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

	Year ended 30 June 2012 $	Year ended 30 June 2011 $
	(260,768)	(48)

Remuneration report

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.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

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

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Year

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

Likely Developments

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

Environmental Regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' Benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 20 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

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' report (continued)

Directors' Meetings

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

Director	Board Meetings Attended	
	Eligible	Attended
Gary Shane Norden	12	12
Stuart Rodney Downie	12	7
Caroline Marie Marissen	12	10
Vaile Maureen Drake	12	12
Graham John Alp	12	11
Stephen John Hossen	12	10
Mark John Sargent (Resigned 13 December 2011)	6	5
Jacqueline Margaret Happ (Resigned 13 December 2011)	6	5
Peter Federick de Cuyper (Resigned 13 December 2011)	6	6

Non Audit Services

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

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

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

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

Directors' report (continued)

Auditors' Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 12.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Bussellton, Western Australia on 15 September 2012.

Gary Shane Norden, Chairman

Auditor's independence declaration

Partners in success
Chartered Accountants

Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited

I declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2012 there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

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

Dated: 15 September 2012

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

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Financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 $	2011 $
Revenues from ordinary activities	4	141,583	-
Employee benefits expense		(273,879)	-
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(14,775)	-
Occupancy and associated costs		(29,308)	-
Systems costs		(28,299)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(55,568)	-
Finance costs	5	(13)	-
General administration expenses		(105,299)	(3,521)
Loss before income tax credit		**(365,558)**	**(3,521)**
Income tax credit	6	104,790	3,473
Loss after income tax credit		**(260,768)**	**(48)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(260,768)**	**(48)**
Earnings per share (cents per share)		**c**	**c**
- basic profit for the year	22	(8.74)	(0.04)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 $	2011 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	605,271	1,060,201
Trade and other receivables	8	56,108	3,291
Total Current Assets		**661,379**	**1,063,492**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	412,181	-
Intangible assets	10	154,862	-
Deferred tax assets	11	108,263	3,473
Total Non-Current Assets		**675,306**	**3,473**
Total Assets		**1,336,685**	**1,066,965**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	17,779	38,181
Borrowings	13	3,788	-
Provisions	14	7,620	-
Total Current Liabilities		**29,187**	**38,181**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	23,716	-
Provisions	14	1,656	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**25,372**	**-**
Total Liabilities		**54,559**	**38,181**
Net Assets		**1,282,126**	**1,028,784**
Equity			
Issued capital	15	1,542,942	1,028,832
Accumulated losses	16	(260,816)	(48)
Total Equity		**1,282,126**	**1,028,784**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

	Issued Capital $	Retained Earnings $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2010	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(48)**	**(48)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	1,069,109	-	1,069,109
Costs of issuing shares	(40,277)	-	(40,277)
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	**1,028,832**	**(48)**	**1,028,784**
Balance at 1 July 2011	**1,028,832**	**(48)**	**1,028,784**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(260,768)**	**(260,768)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	518,500	-	518,500
Costs of issuing shares	(4,390)	-	(4,390)
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2012	**1,542,942**	**(260,816)**	**1,282,126**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cashflows for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 $	2011 $
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		102,821	132
Payments to suppliers and employees		(494,370)	(6,494)
Interest received		34,847	-
Interest paid		(13)	-
Net cash used in operating activities	**17**	**(356,715)**	**(6,362)**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(442,731)	-
Payments for intangible assets		(197,098)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(639,829)**	**-**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares		518,500	1,069,109
Payment for share issue costs		(4,390)	(2,546)
Proceeds from borrowings		27,504	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**541,614**	**1,066,563**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**(454,930)**	**1,060,201**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,060,201	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**7(a)**	**605,271**	**1,060,201**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2012

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation

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

Compliance with IFRS

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

Historical cost convention

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

Comparative figures

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

Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

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

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

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

“The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the **Community Bank®** branch at Dunsborough and Busselton, Western Australia.

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

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

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

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

- advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout and fit out of the **Community Bank®** branch;
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- security and cash logistic controls;
- calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses
- the formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- sales techniques and proper customer relations.

b) Revenue

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

Revenue calculation

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

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Revenue calculation (continued)

is subject to regular review to ensure that the interests of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and **Community Bank®** companies remain balanced.

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

c) Income Tax

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d) Employee Entitlements

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

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

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

f) Trade Receivables and Payables

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

g) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

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

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

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 establishment 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

j) Borrowings

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

k) Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Derecognition

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iii) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

At each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

l) Leases

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

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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.

Note 2. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(iii) Credit risk

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

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

(vi) Capital management

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

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

(i) the distribution limit is the greater of:

- (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the franchisee otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
- (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the franchisee over that 12 month period; and

(ii) the relevant rate of return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2012 can be seen in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

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 (continued)

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

	2012 $	2011 $

Note 4. Revenue from Ordinary Activities

	2012 $	2011 $
Operating activities:		
- services commissions	94,702	-
Total revenue from operating activities	**94,702**	**-**
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	46,881	-
Total revenue from non-operating activities	**46,881**	**-**
Total revenues from ordinary activities	**141,583**	**-**

Note 5. Expenses

	2012 $	2011 $
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	8,008	-
- leasehold improvements	22,542	-
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	1,391	-
- establishment fee	13,908	-
- sub branch franchise agreement	1,215	-
- sub branch establishment fee	8,504	-
	55,568	**-**
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	13	-
Bad debts	**493**	**-**

	Note	2012 $	2011 $

Note 6. Income Tax Credit

The components of tax expense comprise:			
- Current tax		-	-
- Future income tax benefit attributed to losses		(106,094)	(3,473)
- Movement in deferred tax		1,304	-
- Recoup of prior year tax loss		-	-
- Under/(Over) provision of tax in the prior period		-	-
		(104,790)	**(3,473)**
The prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows			
Operating loss		(365,558)	(3,521)
Prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities at 30%		(109,668)	(1,056)
Add tax effect of:			
- non-deductible expenses		7,558	-
- timing difference expenses		(1,304)	-
- other deductible expenses		(2,680)	(2,417)
		(106,094)	**(3,473)**
Movement in deferred tax	11	1,304	-
Under/(Over) provision of income tax in the prior year		-	-
		(104,790)	**(3,473)**

Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand		190,156	1,060,201
Term deposits		415,115	-
		605,271	**1,060,201**
The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cashflows as follows:			
Note 7.(a) Reconciliation of cash			
Cash at bank and on hand		190,156	1,060,201
Term deposits		415,115	-
		605,271	**1,060,201**

	2012 $	2011 $

Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables

	2012 $	2011 $
Trade receivables	21,270	-
Other receivables and accruals	12,034	3,291
Prepayments	22,804	-
	56,108	**3,291**

Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2012 $	2011 $
Plant and equipment		
At cost	66,048	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(8,007)	-
	58,041	**-**
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	376,682	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(22,542)	-
	354,140	**-**
Total written down amount	**412,181**	**-**
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	-	
Additions	66,048	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(8,007)	
Carrying amount at end	**58,041**	**-**
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	-	
Additions	376,682	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(22,542)	
Carrying amount at end	**354,140**	**-**
Total written down amount	**412,181**	**-**

	2012 $	2011 $

Note 10. Intangible Assets

	2012 $	2011 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	10,000	-
Less: accumulated amortisation	(1,391)	-
At cost (sub branch)	8,735	-
Less: accumulated amortisation	(1,215)	-
	16,129	**-**
Establishment fee		
At cost	100,000	-
Less: accumulated amortisation	(13,908)	-
At cost (sub branch)	61,145	-
Less: accumulated amortisation	(8,504)	-
	138,733	**-**
Total written down amount	**154,862**	**-**

Note 11. Tax

	2012 $	2011 $
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	1,199	-
- employee provisions	2,783	-
- tax losses carried forward	109,567	3,473
	113,549	**3,473**
Deferred tax liability		
- accruals	(3,610)	-
- deductible prepayments	(1,676)	-
	(5,286)	**-**
Net deferred tax asset	**108,263**	**3,473**
Movement in deferred tax charged to statement of comprehensive income	**111,736**	**-**

Note 12. Trade and Other Payables

	2012 $	2011 $
Trade creditors	15,579	35,981
Other creditors and accruals	2,200	2,200
	17,779	**38,181**

	2012 $	2011 $

Note 13. Borrowings

Current:		
Bank loans	3,788	-
	3,788	**-**
Non-Current:		
Bank loans	23,716	-
	23,716	**-**

Bank loans are repayable monthly with the final instalment due on 7 May 2017. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 6.082%. The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

Note 14. Provisions

Current:		
Provision for annual leave	**7,620**	**-**
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	**1,656**	**-**

Note 15. Contributed Equity

1,587,609 Ordinary shares fully paid (2011: 1,069,109)	1,587,609	1,069,109
Less: equity raising expenses	(44,667)	(40,277)
	1,542,942	**1,028,832**

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.

Note 15. Contributed Equity (continued)

Rights attached to shares (continued)

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if any of the following applies:

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 303. As at the date of this report, the company had 338 shareholders.

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

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

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

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

	2012 $	2011 $

Note 16. Accumulated Losses

	2012 $	2011 $
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(48)	-
Net loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(260,768)	(48)
Dividends paid or provided for	-	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	**(260,816)**	**(48)**

Note 17. Statement of Cashflows

Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after tax to net cash used in operating activities

	2012 $	2011 $
Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(260,768)	(48)
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	30,550	-
- amortisation	25,018	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(35,599)	(3,291)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(104,790)	(3,473)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	(20,402)	450
-increase/(decrease) in provisions	9,276	-
-increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities		-
Net cashflows provided by/(used in) operating activities	**(356,715)**	**(6,362)**

Note 18. Leases

Operating lease commitments

	2012 $	2011 $
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payable - minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	81,795	-
- between 12 months and 5 years	297,832	-
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	379,627	**-**

The company holds various premises leases for each of the branch locations. The leases generally have a five-year term, with options for additional five year terms. Rent is payable on a monthly basis.

	2012 $	2011 $

Note 19. Auditor's Remuneration

Amounts received or due and receivable by the		
auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services	3,400	2,200
- share registry services	4,253	-
- non audit services	1,676	21,462
	9,329	**23,662**

Note 20. Director and Related Party Disclosures

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

Gary Shane Norden
Stuart Rodney Downie
Caroline Marie Marissen
Vaile Maureen Drake
Graham John Alp
Stephen John Hossen
Mark John Sargent (Resigned 13 December 2011)
Jacqueline Margaret Happ (Resigned 13 December 2011)
Peter Federick de Cuyper (Resigned 13 December 2012)

During the 2012 financial year Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited made payments of $8,538 to Mark John Sargent for book keeping, accounting and share registry services.

During the 2012 financial year Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited made payments of $50 to Jacqueline Margaret Happ for the supply of gifts for previous directors.

No director's fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

Directors' Shareholdings	2012	2011
Gary Shane Norden	5,001	5,001
Stuart Rodney Downie	34,251	34,251
Caroline Marie Marissen	21,501	21,501
Vaile Maureen Drake	21,000	21,000
Graham John Alp	7,001	7,001
Stephen John Hossen	21,001	21,001
Mark John Sargent (Resigned 13 December 2011)	16,001	16,001
Jacqueline Margaret Happ (Resigned 13 December 2011)	7,751	7,751
Peter Federick de Cuyper (Resigned 13 December 2012)	20,001	20,001

Note 21. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

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

	2012 $	2011 $
Note 22. Earnings Per Share		
(a) Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	(260,768)	(48)
	Number	**Number**
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	2,985,225	114,910

Note 23. Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date

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

Note 24. Contingent Liabilities

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

Note 25. Segment Reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates **Community Bank®** services in Busselton and Dunsborough, Western Australia 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

Shop 27C 55 Dunn Bay Road
Dunsborough WA 6281

Principal Place of Business

Shop 27C 55 Dunn Bay Road
Dunsborough WA 6281

Note 27. Financial Instruments

Net Fair Values

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

Credit Risk

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

Financial instrument	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate maturing in: 1 year or less		Fixed interest rate maturing in: Over 1 to 5 years		Fixed interest rate maturing in: Over 5 years		Non interest bearing		Weighted average effective interest rate	
	2012 $	2011 $	2012 $	2011 $	2012 $	2011 $	2012 $	2011 $	2012 $	2011 $	2012 %	2011 %
Financial Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	190,156	502	415,115	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,059,700	2.50	N/A
Receivables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,890	3,291	N/A	N/A
Financial Liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	–	–	3,788	–	23,716	–	–	–	–	–	N/A	N/A
Payables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,779	35,981	N/A	N/A

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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

Gary Shane Norden, Chairman

Signed on the 15th of September 2012.

Independent audit report

Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

Independent auditor's report to the members of Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2012, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

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Independence

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

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion:

1) The financial report of Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
2) The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Report on the remuneration report

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

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2012, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

David Hutchings
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 15 September 2012

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