# Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited

**Financial Statements** 

as at

30 June 2013

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

### Directors

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

### **Andrew James Murrary**

Chairman

Occupation: Vineyard Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Andrew is a local vineyard manager. He is a Captain with Frankland Bush Fire Brigade and is also the current Secretary and Treasurer for the fire brigade. He has Certificate 3 & 4 in Food Processing and has previous experience in farming, and earthmoving contracting (14 years).

Special responsibilities: Chairman

Interest in shares: 2,000

### Janice Christine Pope

Secretar

Occupation: Business Proprietor

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Janice is a partner in the family farming and agribusiness enterprises. She is the current Shire Councillor and President for the Shire of Cranbrook. Janice has previous management experience in a publishing company as well as having experience in company bookkeeping and Secretary responsibilities.

Special responsibilities: Secretary

Interest in shares: 3,000

### Anne-Marie Lockyer

Director

Occupation: Primary Producer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Anne-Marie's experience was in the administration, human resource and financial side of small business prior to retuning to the country and working as an active partner in the family farming partnership. She has fulfilled various roles in voluntary organisations throughout the community from agribusiness development through historical & heritage, service organisations and sporting clubs.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: 2,000

### Kathryn Leanne Pollard

Director (Appointed 27 November 2012)

Occupation:

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Has more than 10 years experience in media as a journalist focussing most recently in agriculture. She also has experience in public relations in Australia and the United Kingdom having consulted for ASX listed companies as well as clients in retail, agriculture, government, not-for-profit and business-to-business. She has completed her Bachelor of Commerce (Curtain University) majoring in Marketing and Public Relations. She is actively involved in the Cranbrook community through the Netball Club, the Shire on Show Committee and had organised a community fundraiser all in 2012 as part of the Year of Farmer.

Special Responsibilities; Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

### **Trevor Walter Prout**

Treasurer

Occupation: Self employed

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Trevor has worked in the agricultural industry in Tambellup since 1965. He holds a Cert IV in Financial Services and is a member of the Order of St John. Trevor is Secretary of Tambellup Lions Club and Treasurer of both Tambellup Bowling Club and Tambellup Golf Club. He is a Justice of the Peace and is heavily involved in

local sporting groups and community organisations.

Special responsibilities: Treasurer

Interest in shares: 2,500

### Adrian Robert Bridge

Director

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Adrian is a local farmer, Shearer, Wool classer and Meat Inspector. Adrian is also a Senior Compliance Officer (AQIS), President of Frankland River Development Group, President of the Kybellup Bushfire Brigade, Secretary and Treasurer of Kent River Land Care Group and a volunteer ambulance attendant.

Special responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: 500

### **Daniel Barbour**

Director (Appointed 27 November 2012)
Occupation: Elders Rural Services

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Daniel is employed at Elders Rural Services and is actively involved in Cranbrook Primary School as P & C President and School Council Chairman. He has an Executive Master of Business Administration and has diverse experience in management.

Special Responsibilities: Deputy Chairman

Interest in shares: Nil

### **Barbara Joy Groves**

Director (Resigned 27 November 2012)

Occupation: Home Duties

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Barbra has experience with a number of local community organisations including work as a Banking Officer and Massage Therapist. Barbra is the Chairperson and a volunteer of St John Ambulance. She is the CWA Treasurer and is a volunteer with the Red Cross Emergency Services. Barbra is also a Patron of Great Southern Netball Region.

Special responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: 1,200

### Directors (continued)

### Cassandra Michelle Stipanicev

Director (Resigned 27 November 2012) Occupation: Manager Business Development Qualifications, experience and expertise: Cassandra holds a Bachelor of Business. She more than 5 years experience in Economic and Regional Development. Cassandra has experience in running her own business and is currently a Business Consultant (25 years experience) which involves strategic planning, action delivery and small business improvement. She is the Chairperson of the Gillamii Centre, Board member of Regional Development Australia Great Southern and Coach and Junior Development Coordinator Lower Great Southern Hockey Association. Special responsibilities: Marketing

Interest in shares: Nil

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 Janice Christine Pope. Janice was appointed to the position of secretary on 17 August 1999. Janice is a partner in the family farming and agribusiness enterprises. She is the current Shire President for the Shire of Cranbrook, Janice has previous management experience in a publishing company as well as having experience in company bookkeeping and Secretary responsibilities,

### **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 franchised branches of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

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

### **Operating Results**

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

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2013	30 June 2012
<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
12 697	8 669

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### Remuneration Report

Trevor Prout in his role as Treasurer is paid a fee of \$6,000.

No other 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.

Dividends	Year Ended 30	June 2013
	<u>Cents</u>	\$
Dividends paid in the year	3	8,783

### 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' Meetings**

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

	Board Meetings	
	Attended	
	<u>Eligible</u>	<u>Attended</u>
Andrew James Murrary	11	10
Trevor Walter Prout	11	11
Janice Christine Pope	11	8
Adrian Robert Bridge	11	10
Anne-Marie Lockyer	11	9
Daniel Barbour (Appointed 27 November 2012)	7	7
Kathryn Leanne Pollard (Appointed 27 November 2012)	7	6
Barbara Joy Groves (Resigned 27 November 2012)	5	4
Cassandra Michelle Stipanicev (Resigned 27 November 2012)	5	-

### **Non Audit Services**

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

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

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

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

### Auditors' Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 4.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Tambellup, Western Australia on 4 September 2013.

Trevor Walter Prout, Treasurer



# Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited

I declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2013 there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

Dated: 4 September 2013

# Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited ABN 75 089 136 121 Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Notes	2013 \$	2012 <u>\$</u>
Revenues from ordinary activities	4	504,287	503,315
Employee benefits expense		(260,679)	(243,634)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(49,169)	(51,928)
Occupancy and associated costs		(38,273)	(45,752)
Systems costs		(35,044)	(38,691)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(11,047)	(11,373)
Finance costs	5	(2,537)	(3,571)
General administration expenses		(89,399)	(97,806)
Profit before income tax expense		18,139	10,560
Income tax expense	6	(5,442)	(1,891)
Profit after income tax expense		12,697	8,669
Total comprehensive income for the year		12,697	8,669
Earnings per share (cents per share)		<u>c</u>	<u>c</u>
- basic for profit for the year	23	4.34	2.96

# Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited ABN 75 089 136 121 Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2013

	<u>Notes</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>	2012 <u>\$</u>
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Current tax assets	7 8 11	163,448 44,876 3,272	166,494 37,136 5,079
Total Current Assets		211,596	208,709
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets Deferred tax assets	9 10 11	57,010 2,833 5,613	66,058 4,833 3,593
Total Non-Current Assets		65,456	74,484
Total Assets		277,052	283,193
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables Borrowings Provisions	12 13 14	16,798 13,896 19,877	22,361 13,968 10,100
Total Current Liabilities		50,571	46,429
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings Provisions	13 14	12,329 130	23,498 3,158
Total Non-Current Liabilities		12,459	26,656
Total Liabilities		63,030	73,085
Net Assets		214,022	210,108
Equity			
Issued capital Accumulated losses	15 16	292,750 (78,728)	292,750 (82,642)
Total Equity		214,022	210,108

# Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited ABN 75 089 136 121 Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Issued Capital <u>\$</u>	Accumulated Losses <u>\$</u>	Total Equity <u>\$</u>
Balance at 1 July 2011	292,750	(74,478)	218,272
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u> </u>	8,669	8,669
Transactions with owners in their capacity as ow	vners:		
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(16,833)	(16,833)
Balance at 30 June 2012	292,750	(82,642)	210,108
Balance at 1 July 2012	292,750	(82,642)	210,108
Total comprehensive income for the year		12,697	12,697
Transactions with owners in their capacity as ow	vners:		
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(8,783)	(8,783)
Balance at 30 June 2013	292,750	(78,728)	214,022

# Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited ABN 75 089 136 121 Statement of Cashflows for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	<u>Notes</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>	2012 <u>\$</u>
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received Interest paid Income taxes paid		531,245 (511,622) 5,547 (2,537) (5,655)	534,954 (517,433) 8,131 (3,571) (19,584)
Net cash provided by operating activities	17	16,978	2,497
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	(11,383)
Net cash used in investing activities			(11,383)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Repayment of borrowings Dividends paid		(11,241) (8,783)	(11,689) (16,832)
Net cash used in financing activities		(20,024)	(28,521)
Net decrease in cash held		(3,046)	(37,407)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		166,494	203,901
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	163,448	166,494

### 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 forprofit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

### Compliance with IFRS

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

### Critical accounting estimates

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

### Historical cost convention

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

### Comparative figures

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

### Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

None of the new standards and amendments to standards that are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2012 affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods. Amendments made to AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements effective 1 July 2012 now require the statement of comprehensive income to show the items of comprehensive income grouped into those that are not permitted to be reclassified to profit or loss in a future period and those that may have to be reclassified if certain conditions are met. This amendment has not affected the presentation of the statement of comprehensive income of the company in the current period and is not likely to affect future periods.

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

### Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

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

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

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

### 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; and
- · 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 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 been exercised on several occasions previously. For example in February 2011 and February 2013 Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited reduced commissions on two core banking products to ensure a more even distribution of income between Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and its Community Bank® partners. The revenue share model is subject to regular review to ensure that the interests of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and Community Bank® companies remain balanced.

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

### 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).

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

### c) Income Tax (continued)

### 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.

### 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.

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

### 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:

<ul> <li>leasehold improvements</li> </ul>	40	years
<ul> <li>plant and equipment</li> </ul>	2.5 - 40	years
<ul> <li>furniture and fittings</li> </ul>	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.

### i) Payment Terms

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

### j) Borrowings

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

### k) Financial Instruments

### Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

### Derecognition

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

### Classification and subsequent measurement

### (i) Loans and receivables

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

### (ii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

### (iii) Financial liabilities

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

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

### k) Financial Instruments (continued)

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

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

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

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

### Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

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

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

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

### Taxation

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

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

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

### Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

### Impairment of assets

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

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

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

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

Separating activities:	Note 4. Revenue from Ordinary Activities		2013 <u>\$</u>	2012 <u>\$</u>
Formation of perating activities         2,118         4,96,790         495,794           Non-operating activities         395,697         495,679         495,679           Interest received         5,547         7,673         - 1,050         - 1           Interest received         1,950         - 7         - 7,673         - 7,674         - 2,223         - 7,674				
Total revenue from operating activities:			•	•
- interest received         5,547         7,673           - rental revenue         1,560         7,673           Total revenue from non-operating activities         504,287         503,315           Note 5. Expenses           Experication of non-current assets:           - plant and equipment         4,871         5,239           - land and buildings         4,176         4,134           - land and buildings         2,000         2,000           - land and buildings         2,000         2,000           - land and buildings         2,000         2,000           - franchise agreement         2,000         2,000           - franchise agreement         2,000         2,000           Finance costs:           - interest paid         2,537         3,571           Bad debts         14,8         7,6           Note 6. Income Tax Expense           The components of tax expense comprise:           - Current tax         7,462         2,223           - Adjustments to lax expense of prior periods         2,000         950           - Under provision of tax in the prior period         5,442         1,891           - Image: primal facie tax on prof		_		
- interest received         5,547         7,673           - rental revenue         1,560         7,673           Total revenue from non-operating activities         504,287         503,315           Note 5. Expenses           Experication of non-current assets:           - plant and equipment         4,871         5,239           - land and buildings         4,176         4,134           - land and buildings         2,000         2,000           - land and buildings         2,000         2,000           - land and buildings         2,000         2,000           - franchise agreement         2,000         2,000           - franchise agreement         2,000         2,000           Finance costs:           - interest paid         2,537         3,571           Bad debts         14,8         7,6           Note 6. Income Tax Expense           The components of tax expense comprise:           - Current tax         7,462         2,223           - Adjustments to lax expense of prior periods         2,000         950           - Under provision of tax in the prior period         5,442         1,891           - Image: primal facie tax on prof	Non-operating activities:			
Total revenues from non-operating activities         7,497         7,678           Total revenues from ordinary activities         504,287         503,315           Note 5. Expenses           Depreciation of non-current assets:	- interest received			7,673 -
Depreciation of non-current assets: - plant and equipment	Total revenue from non-operating activities	_		7,673
Depreciation of non-current assets:         4,871         5,239           - land and buildings         4,176         4,134           Amortisation of non-current assets:         2,000         2,000           - franchise agreement         2,000         11,047         11,373           Finance costs:         - interest paid         2,537         3,571           Bad debts         148         76           Note 6. Income Tax Expense           The components of tax expense comprise:           - Current tax         7,462         2,223           - Movement in deferred tax         7,462         2,223           - Movement is to tax expense of prior periods         (2,020)         (950)           - Under provision of tax in the prior period         -         267           - Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods         (2,020)         (950)           - Under provision of tax in the prior period         18,139         10,560           Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:         5,442         3,168           Add tax effect of:         -         -         -           - non-deductible expenses         2,020         945           - mon-deductible expenses	Total revenues from ordinary activities	_	504,287	503,315
Polant and equipment	Note 5. Expenses			
Polarit and equipment	Depreciation of non current accets:			
Amortisation of non-current assets: - franchise agreement 2,000 2,000 - 11,047 11,373  Finance costs: - interest paid 2,537 3,571  Bad debts 148 76  Note 6. Income Tax Expense  The components of tax expense comprise: - Current tax 7,462 2,223 - Movement in deferred tax 1,200 (950) - Under provision of tax in the prior period (2,020) - Under provision of tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:  Operating profit 1,319 10,560  Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30% 5,442 3,168  Add tax effect of: - non-deductible expenses - 1 - timing difference expenses - 2 - timing difference expenses - 1 - timing difference expenses - 1 - timing difference expenses - 1 - timing difference ax expense of prior periods 11 (2,020) 361  Under provision of income tax in the prior year 2,57  Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods 11 (2,020) 361  Under provision of income tax in the prior year 2,57  Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods - 2,67  Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods - 2,67  Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods - 2,67  Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods - 2,67  Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods - 2,67  Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods - 2,67			4,871	5,239
- franchise agreement         2,000         2,000           11,047         11,373           Finance costs: - interest paid         2,537         3,571           Bad debts         148         76           Note 6. Income Tax Expense           The components of tax expense comprise: - Current tax - Adjustment in deferred tax - Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods - Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods - Under provision of tax in the prior period - The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:         18,139         10,560           Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%         5,442         3,168           Add tax effect of: - non-deductible expenses - timing difference expenses - 1,000         7,462         2,223           Movement in deferred tax         11         (2,020)         (945)           Under provision of income tax in the prior year         1         2,020         6945)           Under provision of income tax in the prior year         2,020         6945)         2,021           Under provision of income tax in the prior year         2,020         6945)         2,021           Under provision of income tax in the prior year         2,020         6945)         2,021	- land and buildings		4,176	4,134
11,047   11,373   1			2.000	2 000
Finance costs:         2,537         3,571           Bad debts         148         76           Note 6. Income Tax Expense           The components of tax expense comprise:           - Current tax         7,462         2,223           - Movement in deferred tax         7,462         2,223           - Adjustments to lax expense of prior periods         (2,020)         (950)           - Under provision of tax in the prior period         -         257           The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:         3,168           Operating profit         18,139         10,560           Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%         5,442         3,168           Add tax effect of:         -         -           - itming difference expenses         2,020         (945)           - T,462         2,223           Movement in deferred tax         11         (2,020)         361           Under provision of income tax in the prior year         -         257           Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods         -         -	- national agreement	-		
Pad debts   148   76   75   75   75   75   75   75   75		-	11,047	11,373
Note 6. Income Tax Expense           The components of tax expense comprise:		_	2,537	3,571
The components of tax expense comprise:  - Current tax	Bad debts		148	76
- Current tax         7,462         2,223           - Movement in deferred tax         -         361           - Adjustments to lax expense of prior periods         (2,020)         (950)           - Under provision of tax in the prior period         -         257           5,442         1,891           The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:           Operating profit         18,139         10,560           Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%         5,442         3,168           Add tax effect of:	Note 6. Income Tax Expense			
- Movement in deferred tax	The components of tax expense comprise:			
- Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods       (2,020)       (950)         - Under provision of tax in the prior period       - 257         5,442       1,891         The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:         Operating profit       18,139       10,560         Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%       5,442       3,168         Add tax effect of: <ul> <li>non-deductible expenses</li> <li>timing difference expenses</li> <li>2,020</li> <li>(945)</li> </ul> In degree of tax       11       (2,020)       361         Under provision of income tax in the prior year       -       257         Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods       -       (950)	- Current tax		7,462	•
- Under provision of tax in the prior period			(2,020)	
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:  Operating profit  18,139  10,560  Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%  Add tax effect of: - non-deductible expenses - timing difference expenses  Operating profit  18,139  10,560  5,442  3,168  Add tax effect of: - non-deductible expenses			-	
Second   S		_	5,442	1,891
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%       5,442       3,168         Add tax effect of:				
Add tax effect of:	Operating profit		18,139	10,560
- non-deductible expenses         -         -           - timing difference expenses         2,020         (945)           7,462         2,223           Movement in deferred tax         11         (2,020)         361           Under provision of income tax in the prior year         -         257           Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods         -         (950)	Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%		5,442	3,168
- timing difference expenses         2,020         (945)           7,462         2,223           Movement in deferred tax         11 (2,020)         361           Under provision of income tax in the prior year         -         257           Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods         -         (950)	Add tax effect of:			
Movement in deferred tax         11 (2,020)         361           Under provision of income tax in the prior year         - 257           Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods         - (950)	·		-	(0.45)
Movement in deferred tax Under provision of income tax in the prior year Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods  11 (2,020) 361 - 257 - (950)	- uming aimerence expenses	_		
Under provision of income tax in the prior year - 257 Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods - (950)		_	1,402	2,223
Adjustments to tax expense of prior periods - (950)		11	(2,020)	
			-	
			5,442	

Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents	2013 <u>\$</u>	2012 <u>\$</u>
Cash at bank and on hand Term deposits	58,481 104,967	72,908 93,586
	163,448	166,494
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	58,481	72,908
Term deposits	104,967	93,586
	163,448	166,494
Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables		
Trade receivables	38,219	31,203
Other receivables and accruals	2,453	2,453
Prepayments	4,204	3,480
	44,876	37,136
Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	40,245	40,246
Less accumulated depreciation	(32,656)	(27,785)
	7,589	12,461
Land and Buildings	20	
At cost Less accumulated depreciation	83,502 (34,081)	83,502 (29,905)
	49,421	53,597
		00,001
<u>Leasehold Improvements</u> At cost	145,252	145,252
Less accumulated depreciation	(145,252)	(145,252)
Motor Vehicles	-	
At cost	23,636	23,636
Less accumulated depreciation	(23,636)	(23,636)
	-	-
Total written down amount	57,010	66,058

Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)	2013 \$	2012 \$
Movements in carrying amounts:	<b>±</b>	Ŧ
Plant and equipment Carrying amount at beginning Additions	12,460	9,714 7,984
Disposals Less: depreciation expense	- (4,871)	(5,237)
Carrying amount at end	7,589	12,461
Land and Buildings Carrying amount at beginning Additions Disposals Less: depreciation expense	53,597 - - - (4,176)	54,334 3,395 - (4,132)
Carrying amount at end	49,421	53,597
Total written down amount	57,010	66,058
Note 10. Intangible Assets		
Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation	30,000 (27,167)	30,000 (25,167)
	2,833	4,833
Note 11. Tax		
Current:	(0.070)	/d 050)
Income tax payable/(refundable)	(3,272)	(5,079)
Non-Current:		
<u>Deferred tax assets</u> - accruals - employee provisions	872 6,002 6,874	660 3,977 4,637
Deferred tax liability - deductible prepayments	1,261	1,044
Net deferred tax asset	5,613	3,593
Movement in deferred tax charged to statement of comprehensive income	(2,020)	360

Note 12. Trade and Other Payables	2013 <b>\$</b>	2012 <u>\$</u>
Trade creditors Other creditors and accruals	733 16,065	228 22,133
	16,798	22,361
Note 13. Borrowings		
Current:		
Bank loans	13,896	13,968
Non-Current:	40.000	
Bank loans	12,329	23,498
The Company currently has two bank loans which are repayable monthly with the fina instalments due on 12 December 2014 and 6 March 2016 respectively. Interest is recognised a an average rate of 8.69% and 7.74%. The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge ove the company's assets.	t	
Note 14. Provisions		
Current:		
Provision for annual leave	14,746	-
Provision for long service leave	5,131 19,877	10,100
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	130_	3,158
Note 15. Contributed Equity		
292,750 Ordinary shares fully paid (2012: 292,750)	292,750	292,750
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").

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

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

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

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

Note 16. Accumulated Losses	2013 <u>\$</u>	2012 <u>\$</u>
Balance at the beginning of the financial year  Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax  Dividends paid or provided for	(82,642) 12,697 (8,783)	(74,478) 8,669 (16,833)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(78,728)	(82,642)
Note 17. Statement of Cashflows		
Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	12,697	8,669
Non cash items:		
- depreciation - amortisation	9,047 2,000	9,373 2,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
<ul> <li>- (increase)/decrease in receivables</li> <li>- (increase)/decrease in other assets</li> <li>- decrease in payables</li> <li>- increase in provisions</li> <li>- increase/(decrease) in tax provisions</li> </ul> Net cashflows provided by operating activities	(7,739) (2,020) (5,563) 6,749 1,807	2,241 361 (3,987) 1,894 (18,054)
The sadiment provided by operating activates	10,070	2,457
Note 18. Leases		
Operating lease commitments  Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements  Payable - minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months - between 12 months and 5 years	18,354 9,177	17,005 25,507
- between 12 monute and 5 years	27,531	42,512
The premises lease is 5 year a non-cancellable lease beginning in January 2000 with the option of 2 further 5 year terms. The final option has been exercised with current payments of \$721.50 (2012: \$624.70) per month payable monthly in advance.		
The company also lease a property at Unit C 10 Currie Street, Cranbrook. The lease is an indefinite lease held with the Shire of Cranbrook with three months notice to be given before termination, current rent being paid is \$807.96 (2012: \$792.36) per fortnight payable monthly in advance.		
Note 19. Auditors' Remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the		
auditor of the company for: - audit and review services	3,600	3,400
- non audit services	3,097	350
	6,697	3,750

### Note 20. Director and Related Party Disclosures

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

Andrew James Murrary

Trevor Walter Prout

Adrian Robert Bridge

Janice Christine Pope

Barbara Joy Groves (Resigned 27 November 2012)

Cassandra Michelle Stipanicev (Resigned 27 November 2012)

Anne-Marie Lockyer

Daniel Barbour (Appointed 27 November 2012)

Kathryn Leanne Pollard (Appointed 27 November 2012)

Trevor Prout in his role as Treasurer is paid a fee of \$6,000.

Directors	Shareholdings	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Andrew J	ames Murrary	2,000	2,000
Trevor W	alter Prout	2,500	2,500
Adrian Ro	bert Bridge	500	500
Janice Ch	ristine Pope	3,000	3,000
Barbara J	oy Groves (Resigned 27 November 2012)	1,200	1,200
Cassandr	a Michelle Stipanicev (Resigned 27 November 2012)	-	-
Anne-Mai	rie Lockyer	2,000	2,000
Daniel Ba	rbour (Appointed 27 November 2012)	-	-
Kathryn L	eanne Pollard (Appointed 27 November 2012)	-	-
Note 21.	Dividends Paid or Provided	2013 \$	2012 <u>\$</u>
a.	Dividends paid during the year	_	-
	100% (2012: 100%) franked dividend - 3 cents (2012: 5.75 cents) per share	8,783	16,833
The tax ra	ate at which dividends have been franked is 30% (2012: 30%).		
d.	Franking account balance		
	Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
	- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	56,763	69,865
	<ul> <li>franking credits/(debits) that will arise from payment/(refund) of income tax as at the end of the financial year</li> </ul>	(3,272)	(5,079)
	<ul> <li>franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year</li> </ul>		
	Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	53,491	64,786
	<ul> <li>franking debits that will arise from payment of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for use but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period</li> </ul>		
	Net franking credits available	53,491	64,786

### Note 22. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

Trevor Prout in his role as Treasurer is paid a fee of \$6,000.

No other 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 23. Earnings Per Share	2013 <u>\$</u>	2012 <u>\$</u>
(a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	12,697	8,669
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the	<u>Number</u>	Number
denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	292,750	292,750

### Note 24. 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 25. Contingent Liabilities

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

### Note 26. Segment Reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates **Community Bank®** services in Tambellup and Cranbrook pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

### Note 27. 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	Principal Place of Business
36 Norrish Street	36 Norrish Street
Tambellup WA 6320	Tambellup WA 6320
	25 Gathorne Street

Cranbrook WA 6321

# Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited ABN 75 089 136 121

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

# Note 28. 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

				Fixe	3d interest r	Fixed interest rate maturing in	g in					
Financial instrument	Floating interest rate	ng interest rate	1 year or le	or less	Over 1 to	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5	Over 5 years	Non intere	Non interest bearing		Weighted average effective interest rate
	2013 \$	2012 \$	2013 \$	2012	2013 \$	2012 \$	2013 \$	2012	2013 \$	2012	2013 %	2012 %
Financial Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	163,448	166,494	1	•	•	-	-	•	•	•	3.28	4.05
Receivables	-	•	1	ŀ	-	•	•	ı	38,219	31,203	N/A	N/A
Financial Liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	ŀ	•	13,896	13,968	12,329	23,498	•	-	-	1	8.06	8.45
Payables	1	ł	1	-	-	-	ı	1	15,377	22,003	N/A	N/A

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Great Southern Community 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 2013 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
  - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory 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.

Trevor Walter Prout, Treasurer

Signed on the 4th of September 2013.



## Independent auditor's report to the members of Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited

### Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2013, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

### Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

### Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

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

P: (03) 5443 0344 F: (03) 5443 5304 61-65 Bull St./PO Box 454 Bendigo Vic. 3552 afs@afsbendigo.com.au www.afsbendigo.com.au

### 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:

- The financial report of Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
- 2) The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

### Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2013. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

### **Auditor's opinion**

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2013, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

David Hutchings
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 4 September 2013