



annual report 2015

Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited ABN 25 137 222 345

Heywood & District Community Bank® Branch

HEYWOOD & DISTRICT COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LTD ABN 25 137 222 345

2015

ANNUAL

REPORT

Heywood & District Community Bank® Branch

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT 30 June 2015

This is the sixth annual report of the Heywood & District Community Enterprise Ltd.

The banking environment has been a tough one for several years now, not just in our community but nationally and indeed globally. If we continue to deliver a great service in partnership with Bendigo Bank, this will continue to strengthen our business and our performance.

Our business has not grown as we expected but we increased the profit as per our cash flow statement to \$7,364. We have maintained strict control over our expenses and continued to grow our lending and deposits to \$48.435 million.

I would like to thank our customers for your business which has helped us to return sponsorship and grants of more than \$30,763 to our community groups during 2014/15.

As a shareholder, thank you for your support and patience. If you are banking with your Heywood & District **Community Bank®** Branch - thank you. If you are not it is worth asking yourself the question – Am I able to investigate further with the local branch staff products and services that may assist in achieving my financial goals?

As a group of volunteers our Board meets on a monthly basis. The valuable input of all Board members ensures the ongoing successful operation of our business. I continue to be very grateful to all Board members for their involvement and commitment. A special thank you to Company Secretary, Robyn Phillips, and Treasurer, Nancy Genardini, for their continued support and contribution.

I would like to thank our Regional Manager, Scott Whatley, for his friendship, support and advice.

We are indebted to our dedicated staff. Many thanks Jennifer for your leadership and knowledge and Rita, Lee-Ann and Robyn for your community involvement and product knowledge that ensures our continued growth. The board are proud to have you as the face of our **Community Bank®** branch.

Des Gray Chairman

MANAGER'S REPORT 30 June 2015

The 2014/15 financial year was a successful year for the Heywood & District **Community Bank®** Branch. We continued to achieve profitable months during the year in the highly competitive financial environment.

Our total portfolio grew to \$48.435 million with our loan portfolio increasing by more than 10 percent in 2014/15. We also maintained our deposit portfolio in the very price competitive market.

Our customer numbers increased by 8 percent during 2014/15 with the continued support of the Heywood & District community helping us to grow our business.

We have continued to pursue growth in our lending portfolio, in particular, by increasing our agribusiness loan portfolio. During 2014/15 we commenced regular monthly visits to Dartmoor, Tyrendarra and Narrawong to raise awareness of the services we provide, our availability and our product range. During these visits we are taking the opportunity to meet with farmers and agribusiness contractors, local businesses and community groups to discuss their financial needs and sponsorship opportunities.

Our point of difference to the other banks is being able to provide all banking services at the Heywood & District **Community Bank®** Branch, including agribusiness and business services. Our skilled and experienced team can assist our community with all their banking needs. No appointments or waiting required and we are open on Saturday mornings.

Our volunteer commitment has continued at the following events:

- Wood Wine & Roses Festival
- Heywood Kindergarten
- Meals on Wheels
- Tyrendarra Rodeo
- Narrawong Mouth to Mouth Walk/Run
- Stand Tall Mentoring

Thank you to our team - Rita, Lee-Ann, and Robyn, the Directors and the community - for your continued support and commitment. We cannot do this without you.

Jennifer Tod

Branch Manager

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Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2015

In the 2015 financial year, the **Community Bank®** network opened its 310th branch and community contributions since the model's inception exceed \$130 million. Both of these achievements could not have been achieved without your ongoing support as a shareholder, customer and advocate of what is a truly unique way of banking for the benefit of your local community.

Local communities continue to embrace the **Community Bank®** model, a banking movement founded on the simple belief that successful customers and successful communities create a successful bank.

Seventeen years later communities are still approaching us and the model is as robust and relevant as ever, however a review of what we were doing, why and how we could do it better was timely.

During an 18 month period the Bank, in partnership with the **Community Bank®** network, undertook a comprehensive review of the **Community Bank®** model. Project Horizon was the largest single engagement process ever undertaken by our organisation.

As a result, a focus for the next 18 months will be the implementation of 64 recommendations. What was overwhelmingly obvious is that our **Community Bank®** network, and our Bank, care deeply about what has been developed and in what the future holds for the network.

In the early days of **Community Bank®** development, the **Community Bank®** model was seen as a way to restore branch banking services to rural towns, regional cities and metropolitan suburbs after the last of the banks closed their doors.

Today, although the focus is still about providing banking services, there is perhaps an even greater interest in the way in which the model creates a successful community enterprise used to effectively, and sustainably, build community capacity.

In October 2014, we welcomed **Community Bank®** branches in Bacchus Marsh, Kilmore, Maffra, Kwinana and Nubeena. All of these branches join a strong and mature banking network where valued partnerships enhance banking services, taking the profits their banking business generates and reinvesting that funding into initiatives to ultimately strengthen their community.

Following consultation with local residents and business owners responding to other banks reducing their branch presence, Aldinga Beach **Community Bank**® Branch opened the Willunga Customer Service Centre in April 2015, providing a full banking service to local people five days a week.

The **Community Bank®** model is a great example of shared value and was centre stage at an international Shared Value conference in the United States earlier this year.

Funding generated by **Community Bank®** branches support projects that make a difference to a community. But no matter how big or small the place people call home, the **Community Bank®** network recognises that when they act as one, powered by the good that money can bring, bigger things can happen for local towns, regions and states.

In WA, a \$125,000 commitment to Ronald McDonald House by Collie & Districts **Community Bank®** Branch resulted in a further \$125,000 from 21 branches (both community and company owned) in the state.

In QLD, Longreach farming families are now feeding their stock thanks to a dedicated Rotary Club and financial contributions from 16 **Community Bank®** (and company) branches.

Across regional and rural NSW, young people are today better drivers thanks to a driver education program supported by **Community Bank®** branches and across Australia, 58 young people headed off to their first year of university with the help of a **Community Bank®** scholarship.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report (continued)

Interest in the **Community Bank®** model remains strong, with 20 **Community Bank®** sites currently in development and a further six **Community Bank®** branches expected to open nationally during the next 12 months.

The network's steady expansion demonstrates the strength and relevance of a banking model where the desire to support the financial needs of customers is equalled by the desire to support the community with the good that money can bring.

By the end of the financial year 2014/15 the Community Bank® network achieved the following:

- · Returns to community over \$130 million since the model's inception
- Community Bank® branches 310
- · Community Bank® branch staff more than 1.500
- · Community Bank® company Directors 1,946
- · Banking business \$28.79 billion
- Customers 699,000
- · Shareholders 74,393
- · Dividends paid to shareholders since inception \$38.6 million

The communities we partner with also have access to the 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® Australia (telecommunications solution), tertiary education 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 continued its solid performance. Our Bank continues to be rated at least "A-" by Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch in recognition of its strong performance in the face of what continues to be a challenging economic environment.

Our **Community Bank®** partners played an integral role in the Bank's involvement in the Financial Systems Inquiry, lobbying their local Federal Government representatives and calling for a level playing field.

Recent APRA announcements regarding changes to risk weights on mortgages will positively impact our Bank – providing customers with a level playing field by giving them more choice from a wider variety of financial providers.

Thanks to the efforts of our people, our peers and **Community Bank®** partners, we're starting to see the benefits. In continuing to take a collaborative approach, we act as one network driving positive outcomes for all Australians.

As Community Bank® company shareholders you are part of a unique banking movement.

The model offers an alternative way to think about banking and the role banks play in modern society, and because of your support there really is no limit to what can be achieved for local people and the communities in which you live.

Thank you for your ongoing support of your local Community Bank® branch.

Robert Musgrove

Executive Community Engagement

Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited

Financial Statements

as at

30 June 2015

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

Directors

The following persons were directors of Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Name and position held	Qualifications	Experience and other Directorships
Desmond Newton Gray		Company Director - Heywood Hardware
		Member of Heywood Community Bank Steering
Chairman		Committee
Appointed: April 2009		 Foundation Secretary & Life Member Heywood Apex
Re-elected Nov 2012		 23 years member of the Heywood Football Netball Club
Robyn Leslie Phillips		Customer Relations Manager - Wannon Water
		Member of Heywood Community Bank Steering
Company Secretary		Committee
Appointed: April 2009		Office bearer with various community groups - including
Re-elected Nov 2011		Heywood Football Netball Club, Heywood Wood Wine &
		Roses Committee.
Gregory Phillip Colliver		• Farmer
		Member of Heywood Community Bank Steering
Director		Committee
Appointed: April 2009		Life member of Apex. CFA. Past President, Secretary
Re-elected Nov 2011		and Branch delegate of the VFF.
Nancy May Genardini	B.A., T.S.T.C., Post	Office Manager
may contrain	D.7 t., 1.0.1.0., 1 oot	Member of Heywood Community Bank Steering
Director	Grad B. Special	Committee
Appointed: April 2009	Education	30 years Secondary Teacher & Administrator.
7,550111.00.7 (5111.2000	Ladodion	30 years involvement with Heywood Community
Rosalie Linda Hart		Administration Support Officer
Trosuite Ellida Hait		The state of the s
Director		Member of Heywood Community Bank Steering
Director		Committee
Appointed: April 2009		Treasurer Heywood Wood Wine & Roses Committee.
Re-elected Nov 2012	Daimy Farms	- Deim Ferman
Andrew George McRae	Dairy Farm	Dairy Farmer
D:		Member of Heywood Community Bank Steering
Director	Management	Committee
Appointed: April 2009		8 years Secondary School Council. President for UDF.
Re-elected Nov 2012		_
John Mitchell		• Farmer
Director		
Appointed: November 2014		
Jacob Jan Doeven		Small Business Operator - Vineyard
		Member of Heywood Community Bank Steering
Director		Committee
Appointed: April 2009		
Applitted. April 2003		Drumborg CFA. Past President & Secretary Henty Wine Long involvement Henry and Factball Nethall Click & Line
Darryl James Melano		Long involvement Heywood Football Netball Club & Lions Small Rusiness Operator (Heywood Art Sales & Operator)
Daily Sailles Melallo		Small Business Operator (Heywood Ag Sales & Service) Mombar of Hayward Community Bull (Street Service)
Director		Member of Heywood Community Bank Steering
		Committee
Appointed: April 2009		Gorae West CFA. Member of Heywood Wood Wine &
		Roses Committee.

Lydia Atwell Director Appointed: 20-Nov-13	Bachelor of Commerce, Chartered Accountant	Worked with a Portland Accounting firm since 2008 – experience in accounting, taxation, BAS Current steering committee member for Portland Young Professionals Network
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Directors were in office for this entire year unless otherwise stated.

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

Principal activities

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

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

Review of operations

The loss of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was \$22,520 (2014 loss: \$42,965), which is a 52% decrease as compared with the previous year.

The net assets of the company have decreased to \$322,068 (2014: \$344,588).

Dividends

Dividends paid or declared since the start of the financial year.

Y	ear	ended	30	June	2015	
Cent	s pe	rshare	•			\$

Dividends paid in the year (interim /or final) dividend:

0

0

Options

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

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

Remuneration report

Remuneration policy

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

Remuneration benefits and payments

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

The Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited has accepted the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's **Community Bank**® Directors Privileges package. The package is available to all Directors who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the branch. There is no requirement to own Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits. The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The Directors have estimated the total benefits received from the Directors Privilege Package to be \$Nil for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Indemnifying officers or Auditor

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

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

Directors' meetings

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

Director	Board meetings #	Audit Committee meetings #
Desmond Newton Gray	11 (11)	N/A
Robyn Leslie Phillips	10 (11)	02 (02)
Gregory Phillip Colliver	10 (11)	02 (02)
Nancy May Genardini	07 (11)	N/A
Rosalie Linda Hart	9 (11)	N/A
John Mitchell	07 (07)	N/A
Craig James Keating	0 (4)	N/A
Andrew George McRae	10 (11)	N/A
Jacob Jan Doeven	07 (11)	02 (02)
Darryl James Melano	09 (11)	N/A
Lydia Atwell	06 (11)	02 (02)

The first number is the meetings attended while in brackets is the number of meetings eligible to attend. N/A - not a member of that committee.

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Proceedings on behalf of company

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

Company Secretary

Robyn Leslie Phillips has been the company secretary of Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited since 8 June 2010. Robyn has a number of years experience as a customer relationship manager.

Auditor independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set at page 5 of this financial report. No officer of the company is or has been a partner of the Auditor of the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Heywood on 23 September 2015.

Desmond Newton Gray

Director

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
Revenue	2	390,059	368,466
Employee benefits expense	3	(221,471)	(209,926)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(22,859)	(27,360)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	(213)	(65)
Other expenses		(144,064)	(138,831)
Operating profit/(loss) before charitable donations & sponsorships		1,452	(7,716)
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(30,555)	(44,054)
Loss before income tax		(29,103)	(51,770)
Tax benefit	4	(6,583)	(8,805)
Loss for the year		(22,520)	(42,965)
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income		(22,520)	(42,965)
Loss attributable to:			
Members of the company		(22,520)	(42,965)
Earnings per share (cents per share) - basic earnings per share	23	(3.09)	(5.89)

Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited ACN 137 222 345 Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2015

	<u>Notes</u>	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	47,734	66,333
Investments and financial assets	7	13,438	-
Trade and other receivables	8	26,010	22,589
Other assets	9	80	-
Total current assets		87,262	88,922
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	158,921	163,974
Deferred tax assets	15	122,343	115,760
Intangible assets	11	61,250	11,000
Total non-current assets		342,514	290,734
Total assets		429,776	379,656
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	13,423	18,888
Loans and borrowings	13	75,265	-
Provisions	14	19,020	16,180
Total current liabilities		107,708	35,068
Total liabilities		107,708	35,068
Net assets		322,068	344,588
Equity			
Issued capital	16	713,435	713,435
Accumulated Losses	17	(391,367)	(368,847)
Total equity		322,068	344,588

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2015

		Issued capital \$	Accumulated Losses §	Total equity
Balance at 1 July 2013		713,435	(325,882)	387,553
Loss for the year		-	(42,965)	(42,965)
Other comprehensive income for the year			-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(42,965)	(42,965)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	24			
Balance at 30 June 2014		713,435	(368,847)	344,588
Balance at 1 July 2014		713,435	(368,847)	344,588
Loss for the year		-	(22,520)	(22,520)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(22,520)	(22,520)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year			1	
Dividends paid or provided	24			
Balance at 30 June 2015		713,435	(391,367)	322,068

Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2015

Cash flows from operating activities	Notes	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received		386,446 (398,928) 112	370,757 (368,685) 54
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	18	(12,370)	2,126
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investments Payment for franchise fees Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(13,438)	- (334)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(13,438)	(334)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings Dividends paid		7,209	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		7,209	F
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(18,599)	1,792
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		66,333	64,541
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	6	47,734	66,333

These financial statements and notes represent those of Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited.

Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited ('the company') is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 23 September 15.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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

Economic Dependency

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

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic Dependency (continued)

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

- Advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout and fit out of the Community Bank® branch:
- Training for the branch managers and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;
- Methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- Security and cash logistic controls;
- Calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses;
- The formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- Sale techniques and proper customer relations.

(b) Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

(d) Property, plant and equipment

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

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Class of asset Depreciation Rate

Leasehold improvements 2.5% Plant & equipment 20%

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

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

(e) Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the assetbut not the legal ownership - are transferred to the Company, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising 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 recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

(f) Impairment of assets

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

(g) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

(i) Intangible assets and franchise fees

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

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Revenue and other income

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

Interest, dividend and fee revenue is recognised when earned.

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

(I) Trade and other receivables

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

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

(m) Trade and other payables

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

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

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

(o) New accounting standards for application in future periods

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

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

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(p) Loans and borrowings

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

(q) Provisions

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Share capital

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

(s) Comparative figures

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

(t) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Employee benefits provision

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

Income tax

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

Impairment

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discount estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life (or where this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in the profit or loss.

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

Derecognition

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

2. Revenue and other income	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
Revenue		
- services commissions	112,954	99,027
- other revenue	276,913	269,385
	389,867	368,412
Other revenue		
- interest received	192	54
	192	54
Total revenue	390,059	368,466
3. Expenses		
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	198,835	187,690
- superannuation costs	18,777	18,109
- other costs	3,859	4,127
	221,471	209,926
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	1,090	1,295
- property improvements	3,963	4,065
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- intangible assets	17,806	22,000
	22,859	27,360

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

3. Expenses (continued) Bad debts	2015 \$ 213	2014 \$ 65
4. Tax Expense		
a. The components of tax expense/(income) comprise		
- current tax expense/(income)	-	-
- deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences		
- recoupment of prior year tax losses		
- adjustments for under/(over)-provision of current income tax of previous years		
b. The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) before income tax at 30% (2014: 30%)	(8,731)	(15,531)
Add tax effect of: - Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year - Utilisation of previously unrecognised carried forward tax losses - Non-deductible expenses	- - 2,148	- - 6,726
Current income tax expense	(6,583)	(8,805)
Income tax attributable to the entity	(6,583)	(8,805)
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is	22.62%	17.01%
The applicable income tax rate is the Australian Federal tax rate of 30% (2014: 30%) applicable to Australian resident companies.		
5. Auditors' remuneration		
Remuneration of the Auditor for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	4,330 4,330	3,300 3,300
6. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	47,734	66,333

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

	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
7. Investments and financial assets		
Term deposits	13,438	-
8. Trade and other receivables		
Current Trade receivables	26,010 26,010	22,589 22,589

Credit risk

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

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

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

	Past due but not impaired					
	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	< 30 days	31-60 days	> 60 days	Not past due
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2015						
Trade receivables	26,010	-	-	-	-	26,010
Other receivables	-	-	-	~	~	-
Total	26,010	-	-	-	-	26,010
2014						
Trade receivables	22,589	-	-	-	-	22,589
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22,589	-	_	-	-	22,589

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

9. Other assets	2015 \$	2014 \$
v. Other assets		
Prepayments	80	
10. Property, plant and equipment		
Leasehold improvements At cost Less accumulated depreciation	176,542 (21,979) 154,563	176,542 (18,016) 158,526
Plant and equipment At cost Less accumulated depreciation	12,655 (8,297) 4,358	12,655 (7,207) 5,448
Total written down amount	158,921	163,974
Movements in carrying amounts		
Leasehold improvements Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals Depreciation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	158,526 - - (3,963) 154,563	162,591 - - (4,065) 158,526
Plant and equipment Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals Depreciation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	5,448 - - (1,090) 4,358	6,409 334 - (1,295) 5,448
11. Intangible assets		
Franchise fee At cost Less accumulated amortisation	78,056 (16,806) 61,250	10,000 (9,000) 1,000
Preliminary expenses At cost Less accumulated amortisation	100,000 (100,000)	100,000 (90,000) 10,000
Total Intangible assets	61,250	11,000

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

11. Intangible assets (continued)	2015 \$	2014 \$
Movements in carrying amounts	¥	¥
Franchise fee Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals	1,000 68,056	3,000
Amortisation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	(7,806) 61,250	(2,000)
Preliminary expenses Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions Disposals Amortisation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	10,000	30,000 - - (20,000) 10,000
12. Trade and other payables		
Current Unsecured liabilities: Trade payables Other creditors and accruals	1,648 11,775 13,423	1,579 17,309 18,888
The average credit period on trade and other payables is one month. 13. Borrowings		
Bendigo Bank Franchise fee loan	75,265 75,265	
The loan instalment of \$10,000 was due in May 15, but has not yet been paid. The subject to further negotiation.		55,265 is
14. Provisions		
Employee benefits	19,020	16,180
Movement in employee benefits Opening balance Additional provisions recognised Amounts utilised during the year Closing balance	16,180 17,913 (15,073) 19,020	11,944 17,537 (13,301) 16,180
Current		
Annual leave Long-service leave	19,020	16,180
Non-current -	19,020	16,180
Long-service leave		-
Total provisions	19,020	16,180

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

14. Provisions (continued)

Provision for employee benefits

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

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

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

15. Tax balances	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
(a) Tax Assets CURRENT Income tax receivable		
NON-CURRENT Deferred tax asset comprises:		
- Tax losses carried forward - Unused tax losses	122,343 122,343	115,760 115,760
(b) Tax Liabilities CURRENT Income tax payable		-
16. Share capital		
729,060 Ordinary shares fully paid Less: Equity raising costs	729,060 (15,625)	729,060 (15,625)
Movements in share capital	713,435	713,435
Fully paid ordinary shares: At the beginning of the reporting period Shares issued during the year At the end of the reporting period	729,060	729,060

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

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

16. Share capital (continued)

Capital management

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

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

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

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

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

17. Accumulated losses	2015 \$	2014 \$
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Profit/(loss) after income tax Balance at the end of the reporting period	(368,847) (22,520) (391,367)	(325,882) (42,965) (368,847)
18. Statement of cash flows		
Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax		
Profit / (loss) after income tax	(22,520)	(42,965)
Non cash flows in profit - Depreciation - Amortisation	5,053 17,806	5,360 22,000
Changes in assets and liabilities - (Increase) decrease in receivables	(2.421)	27.022
- (Increase) decrease in accrued income - (Increase) decrease in deferred tax asset	(3,421) (80) (6,583)	27,022 - (8,805)
Increase (decrease) in payablesIncrease (decrease) in provisions	(5,465) 2,840	(4,722) 4,236
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	(12,370)	2,126

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

19. Related party transactions

The company's main related parties are as follows:

(a) Key management personnel

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

(b) Other related parties

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

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

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

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

(d) Key management personnel shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited held by each key management personnel of the company during the financial year is as follows:

	2015	2014
Desmond Newton Gray	61,001	61,001
Robyn Leslie Phillips	501	501
Gregory Phillip Colliver	8,501	8,501
Nancy May Genardini	1,501	1,501
Rosalie Linda Hart	6,001	6,001
Robin Vinson Walter	2,001	2,001
Craig James Keating	30,001	30,001
Andrew George McRae	28,001	28,001
Jacob Jan Doeven	4,001	4,001
Darryl James Melano	4,501	4,501
John Mitchell	8,000	8,000
Lydia Atwell	1	1

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

(e) Other key management transactions

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

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

20. Events after the reporting period

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

21. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

22. Operating segments

The company operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The company operates in one geographic area being Heywood, Victoria. The company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited who account for 100% of the revenue (2014:

23. Company details

The registered office and principle place of business is:

61 Edgar St

Heywood VIC 3304

	2015	2014
24. Earnings per share	\$	\$

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (loss) after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (loss) after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (adjusted for the effects of any dilutive options or preference shares). There were no options or preference shares on issue during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

Profit/(loss) after income tax expense	(22,520)	(42,965)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic		
and diluted earnings per share	729,060	729,060

25. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

No dividends were paid or proposed by the company during the period.

26. Leases

Operating lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position

Payable - minimum lease payments

- no later than 12 months	25,000	25,000
- between 12 months and 5 years	102,084	22,913

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

27. Financial risk management

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

Financial assets	Note	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	6	47,734	66,333
Investments and financial assets	7	13,438	-
Trade and other receivables	8	26,010	22,589
Total financial assets		87,182	88,922
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	13,423	18,888
Total financial liabilities		13,423	18,888

Financial risk management policies

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

Specific financial risk exposure and management

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

(a) Credit risk

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

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

Credit risk exposures

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

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

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

27. Financial risk management

(a) Credit risk

None of the assets of the company are past due (2014: nil past due) and based on historic default rates, the company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of assets not past due.

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

Cash and cash equivalents:	2015 <u>\$</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>
A rated	61,172	66,333

(b) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

30 June 2015	Note	Total \$	Within 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$
Financial liabilities due for paymen	nt				
Trade and other payables	12	13,423	13,423	-	-
Total expected outflows		13,423	13,423	-	
Financial assets - cash flows realis	sable				
Cash & cash equivalents	6	47,734	47,734	=	_
Investments and financial assets	7	13,438	_	_	_
Trade and other receivables	8	26,010	26,010	_	_
Total anticipated inflows		87,182	73,744	_	
Net (outflow)inflow on					
financial instruments		73,759	73,759	/-	

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

27. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2014		Total	Within 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$
Financial liabilities due for payment					
Trade and other payables	12	18,888	18,888	-	_
Total expected outflows		18,888	18,888		
Financial assets - cash flows realisa	able				
Cash & cash equivalents	6	66,333	66,333	-	
Trade and other receivables	8	22,589	22,589	-	_
Total anticipated inflows		88,922	88,922	-	_
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments		70.034	70.034		
		- 7 0,00 4	7 0,004		

(c) Market risk

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

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

Year ended 30 June 2015	Profit \$	Equity \$
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income) +/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(275) 	(275)
Year ended 30 June 2014	(273)	(273)
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income) +/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	663	663
	663	663

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

The company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited ACN 137 222 345 Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2015

27. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material price risk.

Fair values

Fair value estimation

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

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

		2015		2014	
Financial assets	Note	Carrying amount \$	Fair value \$	Carrying amount \$	Fair value \$
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	6	47,734	47,734	66,333	66,333
Investments and financial assets (i)	7	13,438	13,438	_	-
Trade and other receivables (i)	8	26,010	26,010	22,589	22,589
Total financial assets		87,182	87,182	88,922	88,922
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables (i)	12	13,423	13,423	18,888	18,888
Total financial liabilities		13,423	13,423	18,888	18,888

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

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited, the Directors of the company declare that:

- The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 6 to 31 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1(a) to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
 - (ii) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;
- In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Director

Signed at Heywood on 23 September 2015.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HEYWOOD & DISTRICT COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Independence

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

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited is 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 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY

Chartered Accountants

P. P. Delahunty

Partner

Dated at Bendigo, 24 September 2015



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

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24 September 2015

The Directors
Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited
PO Box 222
Heywood Vic 3304

Dear Directors,

To the Directors of Heywood & District Community Enterprise Limited

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

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2015 there has been:

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

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY

Chartered Accountants

P. P. Delahunty

Partner

Dated at Bendigo, 24 September 2015

,



Heywood & District Community Bank®

Franchisee: Heywood & District Community Enterprise Phone: (03) 5527 1856 ABN: 25 137 222 345

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, The Bendigo Centre, Bendigo VIC 3550 ABN 11 068 049 178. AFSL 237879.

