Annual Report 2015

Lancefield & Romsey Community Financial Services Limited

ABN 44 093 517 714

Lancefield and Romsey **Community Bank®** branches

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2015

The Mission Statement of Lancefield & Romsey Community Financial Services Limited states that the purpose of our company is:

To make our community stronger by:

- operating an efficient and profitable community business,
- funding projects for the future benefit of the community,
- providing a return to shareholders.

If a company is to be judged on how well it embraces and then delivers on its mission statement, then I can only rule the 2014/15 financial year as exceptional and worthy of an A+ grade.

This year, the company reports a profit before taxation expense of $278,887 which is after allowing for community grants and sponsorship payments, and of course our new location for the Romsey **Community Bank**® Branch at 105 Main Street. Whilst the opening of the new branch has been the highest profile event of the year, so much more has happened that reiterates just how rounded and significant our **Community Bank**® branches are in our communities of Lancefield and Romsey.

The company has now committed more than $900,000 to groups and projects of local community benefit, with $730,000 invested already and $170,000 held in a fund specifically structured to invest in future local projects. This year the company made the largest single contribution to any specific community group project in our 15-year history, with a $40,000 injection to the capital project undertaken by the Lancefield Mechanics Institute.

Again this year the company has paid a fully franked dividend to shareholders, taking the total dividends paid to date to 39 cents per share. This is in addition to the earlier paid 25 cents per share Capital Return. Since paying the first dividend, each year the shareholder dividend has either remained the same or increased each and every year. The total financial returns to shareholders directly now stands at $646,848. This demonstrates the company's commitment to reward those who made the **Community Bank**® company possible here in Lancefield and Romsey some 15 years ago.

Of course these are the outcomes that show a company committed to delivering on its mission statement and public objectives - but such outcomes are only made possible by decisions and actions of those within the company who are prepared to work for our benefit. To that end, I would like to thank a number of great people who are committed to making a lasting difference to our local community.

- Our Branch Managers – Rod Browning and Michael O'Gorman continue to show commitment and passion to drive our two local branches forward. Our customer feedback continues to remind us just how critical these two men are to our business growth goals.
- Our Branch Teams – it's one thing to have excellent operators (which goes without saying given the skills of our team members). However, our team members set themselves apart in their unwavering commitment to the community ethos. We are humbled that a significant number of our branch team have now clocked over five and ten years of service, with 15 years' service imminent for those who have been with the company since Day one at Lancefield back in 2001. Such stability breeds comfort and confidence for long term customer relationships.

Chairman's report (continued)

- Our Board Support Team – it is with excitement and sadness that we welcome Kalma Tappin and Sally Peeler to our team following the decisions by Alice McMahon and Emily Blades to move on after great service to the company. Both Alice and Emily will be sorely missed, having both been trailblazers in the growth and development of our company as the initial Executive Officer and Marketing Consultant. Being first at anything is particularly challenging and we are extremely grateful for the efforts of both Alice and Emily. In Kalma and Sally we introduce some outstanding skills to the company to complement the existing infrastructure and I am sure both with be significant contributors to the community company in the years to come.
- Our Board – the introduction of three new Board members during the year has brought with it a new sense of passion, excitement and skill to the community company. This infusion complements the ongoing stability of long-term Directors who continue to commit time, talent and care for the local community that cannot ever be taken for granted or understated.
- Our Regional Management Team – the support of Jodie McLeod as the company's Regional Manager has been outstanding over the last 12 months.

In wrapping up this report I would like to thank the community, customers and shareholders – you are the reason this company exists and underpins the purpose for the **Community Bank**® model. People will come and go however the **Community Bank**® branches are here to stay, offering a full range of competitive banking services here in Lancefield and Romsey and continuing to bank proof our community.

If you are already fully on board we thank you, if you are partially on board I ask that you give the company the opportunity to fully service your banking needs, and if you are yet to get on board, join the movement to take this company and community forward.

Tim McCarthy
Chairman

Lancefield Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2015

What a fantastic year for our Lancefield **Community Bank**® Branch, made so successful by the support of our wonderful customers. Another 340 customers came on board, opening savings accounts, taking out home loans to refinance from other institutions or buying a new home. With record low interest rates we have also been able to assist investors through our wealth specialists and protect them with our insurance products.

Through the terrific efforts of all the staff, we have increased our lending book by $8.2 million and our deposits by $1.6 million in the 2014/15 financial year. This, coupled with our wealth products, saw the Lancefield **Community Bank**® Branch hit another significant milestone, reaching $90 million in overall business on the books.

I would like to thank the whole team who work so well together. We have been able to reach these achievements through the professionalism and dedication of our staff, who provide a wide range of financial solutions to our customers, in a confidential, friendly manner.

Congratulations to the Board, for the courage and leadership in building a new premises in Romsey, when across the whole banking system, other banks are reducing their physical footprint.

It has been an absolute pleasure to be involved in these vibrant and connected communities, attending sporting presentation events, conducting forums and supporting community projects. We can only do this with our customers' support.

For everyone in the community who doesn't have us as their main bank, I encourage you to come and have a discussion with us, as we truly are **Bigger than a bank**.

Michael O'Gorman
Branch Manager

Romsey Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2015

The year in review saw our new Romsey **Community Bank**® Branch premises opened in February 2015. This provided tangible evidence of our commitment as the bank of choice for the future of the town.

As a Bendigo Bank **Community Bank**® branch, we take a long term view of our role, and that is why we continue to provide face to face banking six days a week. Our new premises are designed for the future and to meet the comfort and convenience of our customers.

Over the last 12 months we have witnessed a continuing low interest rate environment and a very highly competitive banking market, but despite these constraints we have managed to grow our business on the books by $9 million as at 30 June 2015. This comprises lending growth of $6 million and a boost to deposits of $3 million. This has brought our total holdings at Romsey **Community Bank**® Branch to $80 million.

During the past year and moving forward, we are increasing our emphasis on providing our customers with a complete financial package solution. We offer all the normal bank services, along with wealth management advice through our specialist staff. Another key focus is our general insurance offerings.

Competition for banking is certainly strong and it is important that we diversify our income streams so that we can continue to make profits to benefit our shareholders and generate funds to put back into our community through sponsorships and grants.

I would like to thank all our team whom have worked extremely hard throughout the year and in getting us into our new premises. They, like our customers, continue to make a difference, not only in the service which they provide, but to the community in general.

I would also like to recognise our shareholders and the importance they play in making Romsey and Lancefield **Community Bank**® branches the success they are today. Without the people who were prepared to invest their money at the beginning, there would be no **Community Bank**® branches in Romsey or Lancefield. More significantly, our communities would not have benefited as they have with the security of having banks in our towns for the long haul, and the funding for projects of community benefit which have made Romsey and Lancefield better places to live.

Rod Browning
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2015

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors

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

Timothy Gerard McCarthy
Chairperson
Occupation: Accountant
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Certified Practising Accountant. Bachelor of Business. Chairperson since 1 August 2011. Former President of Romsey Football Club. Current Treasurer and formerly Secretary & President of Romsey Cricket Club. Life Member of the Romsey Cricket Club.
Special responsibilities: Chairperson, Member of the Finance and 105 Main St Panels.
Interest in shares: 12,000

Maureen Patricia Wiltshire
Deputy Chairperson
Occupation: Legal Practitioner
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws & Masters of Applied Law. Involvement in community organisations.
Special responsibilities: Deputy Chairperson since 6 July 2010. Member of 105 Main St Panel.
Interest in shares: 16,933

Kenneth Douglas Cribbes FAIM
Treasurer
Occupation: Retired Grazier
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Marketing & finance background. Former Director of Royal Freemasons Homes Limited, Freemasons Hospital, Euroa Health and Pacific Dunlop Group Companies. Fellow Australian Institute of Management.
Special responsibilities: Treasurer, Chair of 105 Panel, Member of Finance Panel, Member of Audit & Governance Panel.
Interest in shares: Nil

David Ross Plunkett
Secretary
Occupation: Legal Practitioner
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Practicing lawyer since graduating with an LLB in 1994. General Counsel and Company Secretary for Qenos Pty Ltd since 2001, being responsible for all legal and governance related matters. David has lived in Lancefield since 2003. He has 2 children that attend schools in the Macedon Region.
Special responsibilities: Secretary, Chair of Audit & Governance Panels, Member of 105 Panel.
Interest in shares: Nil

Directors (continued)

Russell David Pattinson
Director
Occupation: Management Consultant
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Bachelor of Agricultural Science (Hon). Master of Applied Science. Local sporting and community interests.
Special responsibilities: Chair of Marketing & Community Investment Panels.
Interest in shares: 5,200

Graeme James Walker
Director
Occupation: Journalist
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Considerable past newspaper experience as a journalist, leading in to a senior role in Government media liaison and issues management. In eighth year as President of Moonee Valley Cricket Club. Life Member of both Moonee Valley Cricket Club and North West Metropolitan Cricket Association. Member of North West Metropolitan Cricket Association juniors committee (in 13th year).
Special responsibilities: Marketing & Community Investment Panels.
Interest in shares: 4,600

Vanessa Jane Adams
Director
Occupation: Local Government Officer
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Masters in Public Policy Administration (MPA). Lived in local area since December 2010.
Special responsibilities: Member of Marketing & Community Investment and Audit & Governance Panels.
Interest in shares: Nil

Michael Francis Meehan
Director
Occupation: University Professor
Qualifications, experience and expertise: BA (Monash), LLB (Adelaide), PhD (Cambridge). Involvement in Deep Creek Landcare.
Special responsibilities: Member of Marketing & Community Investment Panel.
Interest in shares: Nil

Andrea Knight
Director (Appointed 8 June 2015)
Occupation:
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Experienced professional in the fields of law, recruitment, marketing/business development and general business management. Andrea is degree qualified with a Bachelor of Arts/Laws degrees, Graduate Diploma in Secondary Education and Master of Laws. Andrea was admitted to practice as a lawyer in 1994 where she then practised in the fields of family law and commercial litigation. In January 2001, Andrea left law to work in the recruitment industry and since April 2009, Andrea has assisted her husband Llew, operate Granite Hills Winery in Baynton. Andrea has been an active member of the local community since May 2000.
Special responsibilities: Member of the Human Resources Committee.
Interest in shares: Nil

Directors (continued)

Sandra Evaline Chestnutt
Director (Appointed 8 June 2015)
Occupation:
Qualifications, experience and expertise: A very diverse career spanning 20 years in finance, public and private administration and program management within the Public, Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and Private sectors, and with 14 years experience in the development field with the United Nations (UN) and international NGOs. Past International roles held include Project Coordinator South Darfur Merlin Medical Relief in South Darfur Sudan, Country Program Manager Solomon Islands Save the Children Australia, National Executive Director YWCA of Papua New Guinea, Small Business & Tourism Manager Permata Sari Hotel Maumere Flores Indonesia and Provincial Coordinator Cambodia for Plan International & UNV and held numerous roles in the UN Missions in East Timor and Liberia. Past roles held within Australia include President/Chair/Director for the Darfur Australia Network, NSW Assistant State Manager Dept. Environment, Water, Heritage & the Arts (DEWHA), WA Assistant State Manager Department Communications Information Technology & the Arts (DCITA), Chief Executive Officer Toomelah Co-Operative Ltd (Toomelah & Boggabilla Indigenous Communities), Regional & Operations Manager NSW Co-Op Housing Group, Manager Mortgage Administration Capita Financial Group, Advance Bank Australia Limited/NSW Building Society over a period of nine and a half years rose through the ranks from Cashier, Assistant Manager, Branch Manager, Business Development Manager to Sales Support Manager Investment Advisory Division to the Administration Manager Property Dept. Awarded: the Elie Wiesel Ethics Award from the United Nations for work undertaken in East Timor (2002), Humanitarian Overseas Service Medal Australian (2001) and Certificate of Appreciation Foreign Affairs (2000) from the Australian Government.
Special responsibilities: Member of 105 Main St Panel.
Interest in shares: Nil

Patrick Alan Holt
Director (Appointed 14 July 2015)
Occupation: CEO of the Accident Compensation Conciliation Service
Qualifications, experience and expertise: 2008: Enrolled as a Barrister & Solicitor before the Supreme Court of Victoria, Australia. Patrick is a seasoned attorney and entrepreneur with over thirty years in practice dealing with commercial business, company, international, banking law and litigation. Former University Law Lecturer, Justice Court Judge and founding board member of a bank in the USA
2006: Enrolled as a Barrister & Solicitor before the High Court of New Zealand; Christchurch, Canterbury
1983: Admitted as lawyer to State Bar of Montana, Supreme Court of Montana, and U. S. Federal District Court.
Special responsibilities: Nil
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 David Plunkett. David was appointed to the position of secretary on 7 November 2011.

Principal Activities

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

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

Operating results

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

Year ended 30 June 2015 $	Year ended 30 June 2014 $
(50,403)	264,111

Remuneration report

Directors' remuneration

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

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

Directors' shareholdings

	Balance at start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
Timothy Gerard McCarthy	12,000	-	12,000
Maureen Patricia Wiltshire	16,933	-	16,933
Kenneth Douglas Cribbes FAIM	-	-	-
David Ross Plunkett	-	-	-
Russell David Pattinson	5,200	-	5,200
Graeme James Walker	4,600	-	4,600
Vanessa Jane Adams	-	-	-
Michael Francis Meehan	-	-	-
Sandra Evaline Chestnutt (Appointed 8 June 2015)	-	-	-
Andrea Knight (Appointed 8 June 2015)	-	-	-
Patrick Alan Holt (Appointed 14 July 2015)	-	-	-

Dividends

	Year ended 30 June 2015	
	Cents	$
Dividends paid in the year	6	60,642

Directors' report (continued)

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.

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.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

The company has indemnified all directors, branch managers and the executive officer in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors, branch managers or executive officer 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	
	Eligible	**Attended**
Timothy Gerard McCarthy	11	11
Maureen Patricia Wiltshire	11	8
Kenneth Douglas Cribbes FAIM	11	8
David Ross Plunkett	11	10
Russell David Pattinson	11	7
Graeme James Walker	11	10
Vanessa Jane Adams	11	8
Michael Francis Meehan	11	10
Sandra Evaline Chestnutt (Appointed 8 June 2015)	1	1
Andrea Knight (Appointed 8 June 2015)	1	1
Patrick Alan Holt (Appointed 14 July 2015)	-	-

The Board has five sub-committee panels in place; 105 Main St (property development), Finance, Human Resources, Community Investment and Marketing and Audit and Governance. The sub-committees meet on an as needs basis and present reports/recommendations to the monthly Board meetings where required.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

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

Non audit services

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

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

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

- having reviewed the auditors protocols in relation to independence and non-audit services, the board is comfortable that the provision of such services will not impact upon the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or a decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risk and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Romsey, Victoria on 24 September 2015.

Timothy Gerard McCarthy,
Chairman

Auditor's independence declaration

Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Lancefield & Romsey Community Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Lancefield & Romsey Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

Dated: 24 September 2015

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Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	1,502,788	1,445,073
Employee benefits expense		(686,825)	(639,240)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(147,359)	(114,415)
Occupancy and associated costs		(90,803)	(76,304)
Systems costs		(46,176)	(37,589)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(39,043)	(41,541)
Finance costs	5	(7,322)	(1,358)
General administration expenses		(206,373)	(157,325)
Profit before income tax expense		**278,887**	**377,301**
Income tax expense	6	(85,402)	(113,190)
Profit after income tax expense		**193,485**	**264,111**
Revaluation of investments	9	(243,888)	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		**(243,888)**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(50,403)**	**264,111**

Earnings per share for profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	23	(5.19)	27.21

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	115,093	183,947
Trade and other receivables	8	128,270	123,164
Current tax asset	11	34,792	-
Total Current Assets		**278,155**	**307,111**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,353,048	1,023,577
Intangible assets	10	10,472	34,356
Deferred tax asset	11	32,963	31,559
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,396,483**	**1,089,492**
Total Assets		**1,674,638**	**1,396,603**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	173,082	91,647
Current tax liabilities	11	-	13,681
Borrowings	13	7,106	17,882
Provisions	14	101,386	101,065
Total Current Liabilities		**281,574**	**224,275**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	332,206	7,106
Provisions	14	11,312	4,631
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**343,518**	**11,737**
Total Liabilities		**625,092**	**236,012**
Net Assets		**1,049,546**	**1,160,591**
Equity			
Issued capital	15	667,869	667,869
Retained earnings	16	381,677	492,722
Total Equity		**1,049,546**	**1,160,591**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2013	**667,869**	**289,253**	**957,122**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**264,111**	**264,111**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(60,642)	(60,642)
Balance at 30 June 2014	**667,869**	**492,722**	**1,160,591**
Balance at 1 July 2014	**667,869**	**492,722**	**1,160,591**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(50,403)**	**(50,403)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(60,642)	(60,642)
Balance at 30 June 2015	**667,869**	**381,677**	**1,049,546**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,646,524	1,575,315
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,290,361)	(1,166,630)
Interest received		1,624	11,096
Interest paid		(7,322)	104
Income taxes paid		(135,279)	(112,208)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**17**	**215,186**	**307,677**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(537,722)	(73,309)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**(537,722)**	**(73,309)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		649,271	-
Repayment of borrowings		(334,947)	(388,835)
Dividends paid		(60,642)	(60,642)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**253,682**	**(449,477)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**(68,854)**	**(215,109)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		183,947	399,056
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**7(a)**	**115,093**	**183,947**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2015

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

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

Compliance with IFRS

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

Historical cost convention

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

Comparative figures

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

Application of new and amended accounting standards

The following amendments to accounting standards and a new interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

- AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 132) – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.
- AASB 2013-3 Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets.
- AASB 2013-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 139) – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting.
- AASB 2013-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 10) – Investment Entities.
- AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part A: Annual Improvements 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 Cycles).
- AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part B: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions Amendments to AASB 119).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

- Interpretation 21 Levies.
- AASB 1031 Materiality, AASB 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments (Part B: Materiality), AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part C: Materiality).

None of the amendments to accounting standards or the new interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, materially affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

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

	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
AASB 9 Financial Instruments, and the relevant amending standards.	1 January 2018
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15.	1 January 2017
AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: Bearer Plants.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle.	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101.	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality.	1 July 2015
AASB 2015-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Financial Reporting Requirements for Australian Groups with a Foreign Parent.	1 July 2015
AASB 2015-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception.	1 January 2016

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

The company has not elected to apply any accounting standards or interpretations before their mandatory operative date for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2014. Therefore the abovementioned accounting standards or interpretations have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue

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

Revenue calculation

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

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

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

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

Core banking products

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Margin (continued)

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

Commission

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

Fee income

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring and changing financial return

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Monitoring and changing financial return (continued)

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

c) Income tax

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Employee entitlements

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

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

e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

f) Trade receivables and payables

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

h) Intangibles

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (i.e. gains or losses) recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets except where they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other financial assets are classified as current assets.

(iv) Financial liabilities

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

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 Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

l) Leases

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

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

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:

The distribution limit is the greater of:

(a) 20% of the profit or funds of the franchisee otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and

(b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the franchisee over that 12 month period where the relevant rate of return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2015 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

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.

Fair value measurement

Some of the company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The board of directors determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements.

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities

	2015 $	2014 $
Operating activities:		
- services commissions	1,246,005	1,180,967
- other revenue	255,159	254,544
Total revenue from operating activities	**1,501,164**	**1,435,511**
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	1,624	9,562
Total revenue from non-operating activities	**1,624**	**9,562**
Total revenues from ordinary activities	**1,502,788**	**1,445,073**

Note 5. Expenses

	2015 $	2014 $
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	7,082	8,404
- leasehold improvements	8,077	9,253
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	4,314	4,314
- franchise renewal fee	19,570	19,570
	39,043	**41,541**
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	7,177	1,256
- borrowing costs	145	102
	7,322	**1,358**
Bad debts	**744**	**1,646**
Loss on disposal of asset	**35,268**	**-**

Note 6. Income tax expense

	2015 $	2014 $
The components of tax expense comprise:		
- Current tax	86,807	117,870
- Movement in deferred tax	(3,140)	(4,680)
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change to tax rate in future periods	1,735	-
	85,402	**113,190**

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 6. Income tax expense (continued)

	2015 $	2014 $
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows		
Operating profit	34,999	377,301
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%	10,500	113,190
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	73,167	-
- timing difference expenses	3,140	4,680
	86,807	**117,870**
Movement in deferred tax	(3,140)	(4,680)
Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change of tax rate in future periods	1,735	-
	85,402	**113,190**

Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2015 $	2014 $
Cash at bank and on hand	114,093	63,947
Term deposits	1,000	120,000
	115,093	**183,947**
Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement		
The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:		
Cash at bank and on hand	114,093	63,947
Term deposits	1,000	120,000
	115,093	**183,947**

Note 8. Trade and other receivables

	2015 $	2014 $
Trade receivables	127,515	121,994
Other receivables and accruals	687	999
Other assets	68	171
	128,270	**123,164**

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings		
Land (at valuation)		
At Independent valuation	850,000	850,000
Buildings (at valuation)		
At Independent valuation	380,000	-
Less accumulated depreciation	-	-
	380,000	**-**
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	117,894	299,273
Less accumulated depreciation	(101,408)	(240,121)
	16,486	**59,152**
Plant and equipment		
At cost	119,055	52,013
Less accumulated depreciation	(35,054)	(36,482)
	84,001	**15,531**
Motor vehicles		
At cost	35,664	33,636
Less accumulated depreciation	(13,103)	(8,051)
	22,561	**25,585**
Works in progress (105 Main Street. Romsey)		
At cost	-	73,309
	-	**73,309**
Total written down amount	**1,353,048**	**1,023,577**
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Land*		
Carrying amount at beginning	850,000	850,000
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	-	-
Carrying amount at end	**850,000**	**850,000**

	2015 $	2014 $
Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Buildings*		
Carrying amount at beginning	-	-
Additions	380,000	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	-	-
Carrying amount at end	**380,000**	**-**
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	59,152	68,405
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(34,589)	-
Less: depreciation expense	(8,077)	(9,253)
Carrying amount at end	**16,486**	**59,152**
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	15,531	17,750
Additions	71,180	-
Disposals	(679)	-
Less: depreciation expense	(2,030)	(2,219)
Carrying amount at end	**84,002**	**15,531**
Motor vehicles		
Carrying amount at beginning	25,585	31,770
Additions	2,027	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(5,052)	(6,185)
Carrying amount at end	**22,560**	**25,585**
Works in progress (105 Main Street. Romsey)*		
Carrying amount at beginning	73,309	-
Additions	-	73,309
Disposals	(73,309)	-
Less: depreciation expense	-	-
Carrying amount at end	**-**	**73,309**
Total written down amount	**1,353,048**	**1,023,577**

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

* Upon completion of the building of the new Romsey Branch at 105 Main Street, Romsey the company had a carrying value of $1,473,888 for the land and buildings. On 22nd October, 2014 an independent valuation was obtained from Certified Practicing Valuers Justin Thomas and Patrick Brady of WBP Property Group on an "as if complete" basis at $1,230,000. The directors have determined to represent the asset at the fair value obtained from the independent valuation. This decision gives rise to a loss on revaluation of assets to the value of $243,888.

	2015 $	**2014 $**
Land 105 Main Street. Romsey	850,000	850,000
Works in progress as at beginning of period	73,309	-
Expenditure during the year	544,806	73,309
Holding Costs for the period	5,773	-
Less revaluation	(243,888)	-
Land and buildings valuation	**1,230,000**	**923,309**

Note 10. Intangible assets

Franchise fee		
At cost	131,570	131,570
Less: accumulated amortisation	(129,502)	(125,188)
	2,068	**6,382**
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	97,853	97,853
Less: accumulated amortisation	(89,449)	(69,879)
	8,404	**27,974**
Total written down amount	**10,472**	**34,356**

Note 11. Tax

Current:		
Income tax payable/(refundable)	**(34,792)**	**13,681**
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	844	150
- employee provisions	32,119	31,709
	32,963	**31,859**

	2015 $	2014 $
Note 11. Tax (continued)		
Deferred tax liability		
- accruals	-	(300)
	-	**(300)**
Net deferred tax asset	**32,963**	**31,559**
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	**(1,404)**	**(4,679)**

Note 12. Trade and other payables

	2015 $	2014 $
Current:		
Trade creditors	16,895	18,045
Other creditors and accruals	156,187	73,602
	173,082	**91,647**

Note 13. Borrowings

	2015 $	2014 $
Current:		
Equipment Loan	7,106	10,176
Bank Loan	-	7,706
	7,106	**17,882**
Non-Current:		
Equipment Loan	-	7,106
Bank Loan	332,206	-
	332,206	**7,106**

The bank loan is an interest only loan for the first 12 months commencing 17th September 2015. After the first 12 months the loan will be repayable monthly with the final instalment due on 17 March 2035. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 4.95%. The loan is secured by a first mortgage over the property located at 105 Main Street, Romsey. The original withdrawal of the loan was for $649,271, due to repayments made during the period they are not obligated to repay any principal of the loan for a significant time

The equipment loan is repayable monthly with the final instalment due on 18 February 2016. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.59% (2014: 5.59%).

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 14. Provisions

	2015 $	2014 $
Current:		
Provision for annual leave	33,501	34,680
Provision for long service leave	67,885	66,385
	101,386	**101,065**
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	**11,312**	**4,631**

Note 15. Contributed equity

	2015 $	2014 $
1,010,700 ordinary shares fully paid (2014: 1,010,700)	970,700	970,700
Less: return of share capital	(252,675)	(252,675)
Less: equity raising expenses	(50,156)	(50,156)
	667,869	**667,869**

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

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

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

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

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

Note 15. Contributed equity (continued)

Rights attached to shares (continued)

(c) Transfer (continued)

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

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

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

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

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

	2015 $	2014 $
Note 16. Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	492,722	289,253
Net profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	(50,403)	264,111
Dividends paid or provided for	(60,642)	(60,642)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**381,677**	**492,722**

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 17. Statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2015 $	2014 $
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	(50,403)	264,111
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	15,159	17,657
- amortisation	23,884	23,884
- revaluation of investment	243,888	-
- loss on disposal of asset	35,268	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(5,106)	(770)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(36,196)	(4,680)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	(4,629)	(11,752)
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	7,002	13,565
- increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities	(13,681)	5,662
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	**215,186**	**307,677**

Note 18. Fair value measurement

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the company's assets that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the applicable assets have been classified into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

At 30 June 2015	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements:				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment				
Freehold land	-	850,000	-	850,000
Buildings	-	380,000	-	380,000
Plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Total assets at fair value	**-**	**1,230,000**	**-**	**1,230,000**

Note 18. Fair value measurement (continued)

At 30 June 2015	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements:				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment				
Freehold land	-	850,000	-	850,000
Buildings	-	-	-	-
Plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Total assets at fair value	**-**	**850,000**	**-**	**850,000**

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting period. The company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Level 1: The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets traded in active markets is based on the quoted market price at the close of business at the end of the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of property, plant and equipment is based on a valuation performed by a third party qualified valuer using quoted prices for similar assets in an active market.

Level 3: There were no fair value measurements by the Level 3 fair value hierarchy.

Note 19. Leases

	2015 $	2014 $
Finance lease commitments		
Payable - minimum lease payments:		
- not later than 12 months	7,255	10,882
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	7,255
- greater than 5 years	-	-
Minimum lease payments	**7,255**	**18,137**
Less future finance charges	(149)	(855)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**7,106**	**17,282**

The equipment loan is repayable monthly with the final instalment due on 18 February 2016. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.59% (2013: 5.59%).

	2015 $	2014 $
Note 19. Leases (continued)		
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	9,413	30,280
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	11,421
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	9,413	**41,701**

The operating lease for the Lancefield branch is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term which is due to expire in January 2016. Rent payable monthly in advance.

The operating lease for the Romsey branch was mutually agree to be terminated two months early in June 2015.

	2015 $	2014 $
Note 20. Auditor's remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services	3,950	4,773
- share registry services	5,441	3,620
- non audit services	2,410	1,150
	11,801	**9,543**

Note 21. Director and related party disclosures

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

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

	2015	2014
Key Management Personnel Shareholdings		
Ordinary shares fully paid	38,733	38,733

Detailed shareholding disclosures are provided in the remuneration report, included as part of the directors' report.

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 22. Dividends paid or provided

	2015 $	2014 $
a. Dividends paid during the year		
Current year dividend		
100% (2014: 100%) franked dividend - 6 cents (2014: 6 cents) per share	**60,642**	**60,642**
The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 30% (2014: 30%).		
b. Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	466,495	361,998
- franking credits/(debits) that will arise from payment/(refund) of income tax as at the end of the financial year	(107,959)	40,145
- franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year	-	-
Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	**358,536**	**402,143**
- 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	-	-
Net franking credits available	**358,536**	**402,143**

Note 23. Earnings per share

		2015 $	2014 $
(a)	Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	(50,403)	264,111
		Number	**Number**
(b)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	970,700	970,700

Note 24. Events occurring after the reporting date

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

Note 25. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 26. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates **Community Bank**® services in Lancefield and Romsey, Victoria 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
20A High Street Lancefield VIC 3435	20A High Street Lancefield VIC 3435

Note 28. Financial instruments

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

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

Financial instrument	Floating interest		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $	2015 $	2014 $	2015 %	2014 %
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	113,693	63,547	1,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	400	400	1	2.44
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,515	121,994	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	-	-	7,106	17,882	332,206	7,106	-	-	-	-	3.51	0.44
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,895	18,045	N/A	N/A

Net Fair Values

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

Note 28. Financial instruments (continued)

Credit Risk

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

Sensitivity Analysis

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

As at 30 June 2015, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2015 $	**2014 $**
Change in profit/(loss)		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	(2,246)	1,586
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(2,246)	1,586
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	(2,246)	1,586
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(2,246)	1,586

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Lancefield & Romsey 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 2015 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.

Timothy Gerard McCarthy,
Chairman

Signed on the 24th of September 2015.

Independent audit report

Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

Independent auditor's report to the members of Lancefield & Romsey Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Lancefield & Romsey Community Financial Services Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2015, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Independent audit report (continued)

Independence

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

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion:

1. The financial report of Lancefield & Romsey 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 2015 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 2015. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's opinion on the remuneration report

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Lancefield & Romsey Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

Dated: 24 September 2015

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