

annual report 2012

Mt Eliza Community Enterprise Limited ABN 18 139 499 326

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2012

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the Board of Directors, to report to our shareholders and customers our company's performance and activities for the year to June 2012.

It's been a tough year, full of challenges, creating opportunities and a lot of hard work. We continue to work strongly at supporting our community in building and developing relationships with our customers, shareholders, local businesses, schools, sporting groups, not for profit groups, shire council, and state and federal governments.

Our growth rate has not been as high as we wished in our second year due to the current global financial crisis and settling in our new Branch Manager. Chris has now established himself in our community and our growth is tracking encouragingly.

Our aim is to make a difference to our community through the Mt Eliza **Community Bank®** Branch in providing funding for today and for our future needs. We have created a great foundation on which we can keep building.

We have an outstanding team that cares for this community. I would like to thank our shareholders, customers, the Board of Directors and our wonderful branch staff for all their efforts in creating the only bank that truly cares about our community. I would also like to thank all the businesses, sporting groups, schools and not for profit groups that have supported Mt Eliza **Community Bank®** Branch. By supporting your **Community Bank®** branch you are supporting your community.

We all need to keep in mind that the more people that support Mt Eliza **Community Bank®** Branch the more money will be returned to the community.

I thank all shareholders and customers for your wonderful support to help ensure a wonderful future for our community.

Paul Andrews

Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2012

In late December 2011 I was privileged to join our **Community Bank®** branch as Branch Manager.

The financial year overall has had many challenges in a tight economic environment, with considerable local competitive pressure on deposit retention. Our branch business grew almost 50% for the year with both deposits and lending growing strongly.

Over the last four months we have been actively setting up incentive programmes for local sporting clubs. The intention is to reward the clubs when their members also bring their banking business to our **Community Bank®** branch. This has now been implemented for several clubs and we are planning to expand this programme into additional clubs and schools over the next 12 months.

I would like to thank the Board of Directors and staff for their dedicated work and support over the last year. Whilst I am both new to the branch and the **Community Bank®** concept, I really do appreciate their commitment to our community and to me personally.

The year ahead is full of challenges. We have now, however, laid firm foundations to continue our expansion and achieve our projected growth this financial year.

Chris Watson Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2012

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

Directors

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

Paul Anthony Andrews

Chairman Age: 51

Occupation: Business Owner

Experience & expertise: Small Business owner. Former operations supervisor for Kodak Australasia. Former Committee member of Melbourne Basket Brigade.

Interest in shares: 10,001

Kenneth Malcolm Sleep

Secretary Age: 70

Occupation: Company Secretary

Experience & expertise: Extensive experience with large public companies in finance & administration, management & company secretarial.

Former school council member. Interest in shares: 10,001

Maxwell Leslie Smart

Director (Resigned 11 July 2011)

Age: 59

Occupation: Retired Business Owner

Experience & expertise: Former auditor for Price Waterhouse Coopers, franchisee at Brumby's for over 21 years. Association with Frankston Junior FC and Mt Eliza CC. Past President of Mornington Environment

Association.

Interest in shares: 20,001

Sean Adam Limpens

Treasurer Age: 39

Occupation: Accountant

Experience & expertise: Accounting Practice owner. CPA member. Over 15 years experience in various industries including banking. Monash University Business Degree.

Interest in shares: 2,001

Kaye Helen De Wijn

Director Age: 58

Occupation: Home & Family, Education Volunteer Bachelor of Economics Degree. Member of community committees: Kindergarten, School, and Residents Associations. Has involvement in youth, resident and church community groups over many years.

Interest in shares: 5,000

Melanie Jean Wigg

Director (Appointed 28 August 2012)

Age: 30

Occupation: Media, Drama & Theatre Teacher

Experience and expertise: Co-founder of Mt Eliza Village Farmers Market. Extensive experience in film making,

theatre, hospitality and administration.

Interest in shares: nil

Directors (continued)

James Craig Batty

Director (Appointed 28 November 2011)

Age: 28

Occupation: Operations Manager - Event Management Currently Operations Manager of family owned business in Event Management and Logistics solutions industry. Responsibilities include: administration, operations, marketing and warehousing activities. Previous experience in Real Estate specifically in property investment, sales and

Special Responsibilities: Chairman of the Marketing

Committee

Interest in shares: 5.000

marketing in Mt Eliza.

Robert Gauci

Director (Appointed 28 November 2011)

Age: 47

Occupation: Director - Port Phillip Group Chartered

Accountants

Bachelor of Business (Accounting), CPA member and Tax Agent registration. He has had 27 years of experience in business services. Formerly treasurer and life member of

the Frankston Life Saving Club.

Interest in shares: 1,000

Nicholas Julian Frith

Director (Resigned 27 February 2012)

Age: 44

Occupation: Supply Chain Manager

Experience & expertise: Former chair of the Steering Committee which established the **Community Bank®**. Director since its formation. Former Vice President of School Council.

Interest in shares: 3,001

Claire Louise Dawe

Director (Resigned 5 January 2012)

Age: 43

Occupation: Student

Experience & expertise: Formerly Family, Youth and Children's worker with Mt Eliza Uniting Church. Former member of Communities that Care. Parent member of Mt Eliza Junior Football & Cricket clubs, and Mt Eliza Netball

Club.

Interest in shares: 2,050

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Kenneth Malcolm Sleep. Ken was appointed to the position of secretary on 7 June 2010.

Ken possesses extensive experience with large public companies in finance & administration, management and company secretarial roles.

Principal Activities

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

There 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 loss of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was:

Year ended 30 June 2012 \$	Year ended 30 June 2011 \$
(191,567)	(223,394)

Remuneration Report

(a) Remuneration of Directors

All Directors of the Company are on a voluntary basis, therefore no remuneration guidelines have been prepared.

(b) Remuneration of Branch Manager

The board is responsible for the determination of remuneration packages and policies applicable to the branch Manager and all the staff. The Branch Manager is invited to Board meetings as required to discuss performance and remuneration packages.

The Board's policy in respect of the branch manager is to maintain remuneration are parity within the Community Branch® network and local market rates for comparable roles.

There are no executives who are directly accountable and responsible for the strategic direction and operational management of the entity. This is wholly a board role.

There are therefore no Specified Executives.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid for the previous year and the directors recommend that no dividend be paid for the current year.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

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

Matters Subsequent to the End of the Financial Year

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

Likely Developments

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

Environmental Regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' Benefits

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

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors' and Officers

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

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors' and Officers (continued)

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 N	Board Meetings Committee Meetings Atte			ended	
	Attended	New B	usiness	Mark	eting	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Paul Anthony Andrews	13	12	1	1	11	8
Sean Adam Limpens	13	10	-	-	-	-
Kenneth Malcolm Sleep	13	13	-	-	-	-
Kaye Helen De Wijn	13	11	-	-	11	11
Maxwell Leslie Smart (Resigned 11 July 2012)	13	9	-	-	11	9
Melanie Wigg (Appointed 28/08/11)	12	9	-	-	-	-
James Craig Batty (Appointed 28/11/11)	8	8	-	-	5	3
Robert Gauci (Appointed 28/11/11)	8	7	1	1	-	-
Claire Louise Dawe (Resigned 5/01/12)	7	6	-	-	-	-
Nicholas Julian Frith (Resigned 27/02/12)	9	5	-	-	7	6

Non Audit Services

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 9.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Mt Eliza, Victoria on 24 September 2012.

Paul Anthony Andrews,

Chairman

Auditor's independence declaration



Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations*Act 2001 to the directors of Mt Eliza Community Enterprise Limited

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

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

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

Dated: 24 September 2012

P: (03) 5443 0344

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation. ABN: \$1 061 795 337.

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TAXATION - AUDIT - BUSINESS SERVICES - FINANCIAL PLANNING

Financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
Revenues from ordinary activities	4	303,755	123,245
Employee benefits expense		(273,035)	(225,759)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(25,053)	(8,353)
Occupancy and associated costs		(117,420)	(66,811)
Systems costs		(40,145)	(24,466)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(41,910)	(35,767)
Finance costs	5	(30)	(20)
General administration expenses		(73,327)	(76,044)
Loss before income tax credit		(267,165)	(313,975)
Income tax credit	6	75,598	90,581
Loss after income tax credit		(191,567)	(223,394)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(191,567)	(223,394)
Earnings per share (cents per share)		c	c
- basic profit for the year	22	(24.54)	(28.62)

Financial statements (continued)

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	46,270	265,854
Trade and other receivables	8	24,874	8,859
Total Current Assets		71,144	274,713
Non-Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	7,515	7,515
Property, plant and equipment	9	85,835	105,745
Intangible assets	10	78,787	91,667
Deferred tax assets	11	167,860	92,262
Total Non-Current Assets		339,997	297,189
Total Assets		411,141	571,902
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	14,934	13,671
Borrowings	13	23,731	-
Provisions	14	8,019	5,489
Total Current Liabilities		46,684	19,160
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	14	3,282	-
Total Current Liabilities		3,282	-
Total Liabilities		49,966	-
Net Assets		361,175	552,742
Equity			
Issued capital	15	774,249	774,249
Accumulated Losses	16	(413,074)	(221,507)
Total Equity		361,175	552,742

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

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

	Issued Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2010	709,070	1,887	710,957
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(223,394)	(223,394)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	69,000	-	69,000
Costs of issuing shares	(3,821)	-	(3,821)
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	774,249	(221,507)	552,742
Balance at 1 July 2011	774,249	(221,507)	552,742
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(191,567)	(191,567)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2012	774,249	(413,074)	361,175

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Cashflows for the Year Ended 30 June 2012

	Note	2012 \$	2011 \$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		312,080	98,569
Payments to suppliers and employees		(551,743)	(418,420)
Interest received		5,498	17,189
Interest paid		(30)	(20)
Net cash used in operating activities	17	(234,195)	(302,682)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	(123,179)
Payments for intangible assets		(9,120)	(110,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(9,120)	(233,179)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issues of shares		-	69,000
Payment for share issue costs		-	(3,821)
Repayment/proceeds from borrowing		23,731	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		23,731	65,179
Net decrease in cash held		(219,584)	(470,682)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		265,854	736,536
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	46,270	265,854

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2012

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation

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

Compliance with IFRS

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

Historical cost convention

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

Comparative figures

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

Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

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

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

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

b) Revenue

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

Revenue calculation

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Revenue calculation (continued)

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

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

c) Income Tax

Current tax

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

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Income Tax (continued)

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

d) Employee Entitlements

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

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

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

f) Trade Receivables and Payables

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

g) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including freehold buildings but excluding land.

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

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

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

h) Intangibles

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

i) Payment Terms

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

j) Borrowings

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

k) Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Derecognition

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iii) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

I) Leases

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

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

m) Provisions

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

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

n) Contributed Equity

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

o) Earnings Per Share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Note 2. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Credit risk

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

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

(vi) Capital management

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

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

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

Note 2. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(vi) Capital 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 2012 can be seen in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

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.

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 4. Revenue from Ordinary Activities		
Operating activities:		
- services commissions	64,400	30,528
- other revenue	233,857	75,529
Total revenue from operating activities	298,257	106,057
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	5,498	17,188
- donations	-	-
Total revenue from non-operating activities	5,498	17,188
Total revenues from ordinary activities	303,755	123,245

	Note 2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 5. Expenses		
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	11,963	12,306
- leasehold improvements	5,831	5,128
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	2,000	1,666
- establishment fee	20,000	16,667
- software	2,116	-
	41,910	35,767
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	30	20
Bad debts	14	4
The components of tax expense comprise:		
- Current tax	-	_
- Future income tax benefit attributed to losses	(73,624)	(88,596)
- Movement in deferred tax	(1,974)	(1,985)
- Recoup of prior year tax loss		-
- Under/(Over) provision of tax in the prior period		
	(75,598)	(90,581)
The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Operating profit/(loss)	(272,634)	(313,974)
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%	(80,150)	(94,192)
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	6,600	5,583
- timing difference expenses	1,974	1,985
- other deductible expenses	(2,048)	(1,972)
	(73,624)	(88,596)
Movement in deferred tax	11 (1,974)	(1,985)
Under/(Over) provision of income tax in the prior year	-	-
	(75,598)	(90,581)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	1,179	50,763
Term deposits	45,091	215,091
	46,270	265,854
The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cashflows as follows:		
Note 7(a) Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at bank and on hand	1,179	50,763
Term deposits	45,091	215,091
	46,270	265,854
Trade receivables Other receivables and accruals Prepayments	14,601 6,789	2,556 2,972
Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables Current:		
Other receivables and accruals		
Prepayments	3,484	3,331
	24,874	8,859
Non-Current:		
Trade receivables	7,515	7,515
	7,515	7,515
Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment		
At cost	88,896	88,896
Less accumulated depreciation	(26,385)	(12,306)
	62,511	76,590
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	34,283	34,283
Less accumulated depreciation	(10,959)	(5,128)
	23,324	29,155
Total written down amount	85,835	105,745

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)		
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	76,590	-
Additions	-	88,896
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(14,079)	(12,306)
Carrying amount at end	62,511	76,590
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	29,155	-
Additions	-	34,283
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(5,831)	(5,128)
Carrying amount at end	23,324	29,155
	23,324 85,835	29,155 105,745
Note 10. Intangible Assets Franchise fee At cost	85,835 10,000	105,745
Note 10. Intangible Assets Franchise fee At cost	10,000 (3,667)	105,745 10,000 (1,666)
Note 10. Intangible Assets Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation	85,835 10,000	105,745
Total written down amount Note 10. Intangible Assets Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee	10,000 (3,667) 6,333	105,745 10,000 (1,666) 8,334
Total written down amount Note 10. Intangible Assets Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee At cost	10,000 (3,667) 6,333	105,745 10,000 (1,666) 8,334 100,000
Total written down amount Note 10. Intangible Assets Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee At cost	10,000 (3,667) 6,333 100,000 (36,666)	105,745 10,000 (1,666) 8,334 100,000 (16,667)
Note 10. Intangible Assets Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation	10,000 (3,667) 6,333	105,745 10,000 (1,666) 8,334 100,000
Total written down amount Note 10. Intangible Assets Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation	10,000 (3,667) 6,333 100,000 (36,666) 63,334	105,745 10,000 (1,666) 8,334 100,000 (16,667)
Total written down amount Note 10. Intangible Assets Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Redomicile Fees At cost	10,000 (3,667) 6,333 100,000 (36,666)	105,745 10,000 (1,666) 8,334 100,000 (16,667)
Carrying amount at end Total written down amount Note 10. Intangible Assets Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Redomicile Fees At cost Less: accumulated amortisation	10,000 (3,667) 6,333 100,000 (36,666) 63,334	105,745 10,000 (1,666) 8,334 100,000 (16,667)

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 11. Tax		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	-	-
- employee provisions	3,390	1,647
- tax losses carried forward	166,077	92,453
	169,467	94,100
Deferred tax liability		
- accruals	563	839
- deductible prepayments	1,044	999
	1,607	1,838
Net deferred tax asset	167,860	92,262
Movement in deferred tax charged to statement of comprehensive		
income	(1,974)	(1,985)
Note 12. Trade and Other Payables		
Trade creditors	(3,271)	(9,497)
Share monies to be refunded	-	-
Other creditors and accruals	(11,663)	(4,174)
	(14,934)	(13,671)
Note 13. Borrowings		
Bank overdrafts	(23,731)	-
The approved overdraft limit is \$200,000. Interest is charged at a rate of 5.52% (2011: Nil) commencing 5 January 2013. The loans are secured fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.	by a	
fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.	(23,731)	
Note 14. Provisions		
Current:		
Provision for annual leave	(8,019)	(5,489)
Non-Current:		
Provision for Long Service Leave	(3,282)	-
Number of employees at year end	4	3

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 15. Contributed Equity		
807,110 Ordinary shares fully paid (2011: 807,110)	807,110	807,110
Less: equity raising expenses	(32,861)	(32,861)
	774,249	774,249

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®** have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 172. As at the date of this report, the company had 191 shareholders.

Note 15. Contributed Equity (continued)

Prohibited shareholding interest (continued)

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

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

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

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

2012

5,812

(234, 195)

5,489

(302,682)

2011

	\$	\$
Note 16. Retained Earnings/Accumulated Losses		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(221,507)	1,887
Net profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	(191,567)	(223,394)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(413,074)	(221,507)
Note 17. Statement of Cashflows		
Reconciliation of profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	(191,567)	(223,394)
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	19,910	17,434
- amortisation	22,000	18,333
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- increase in receivables	(16,015)	(6,891)
- increase in other assets	(75,598)	(90,581)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	1,263	(23,072)

Net cashflows provided by/(used in) operating activities

- increase in provisions

2012	2011
\$	\$

Note 18. Leases

Operating lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements

Payable - minimum lease payments

	284,744	318,766
- between 12 months and 5 years	213,558	250,970
- not later than 12 months	71,186	67,796
Payable - minimum lease payments		

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. The first term was taken up in August 2010, there are two further terms of 5 years available.

Note 19. Auditor's Remuneration

Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:

	3,400	3,400
- non audit services	-	-
- audit and review services	3,400	3,400

Note 20. Director and Related Party Disclosures

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

Paul Anthony Andrews

Sean Adam Limpens

Kenneth Malcolm Sleep

Kaye Helen De Wijn

Maxwell Leslie Smart (Resigned 11 July 2012)

Melanie Jean Wigg (Appointed 28/08/12)

James Craig Batty (Appointed 28/11/11)

Robert Gauci (Appointed 28/11/11)

Nicholas Julian Frith (Resigned 27/02/12)

Clare Louise Dawe (Resigned 05/01/12)

Sean Limpens is a partner at BCV Accounting Services Pty Ltd which supplied the company with accounting and taxation services during the financial year. During the financial year the total benefit BCV Accounting Services Pty Ltd received was \$9,000.

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

Note 20. Director and Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Directors' Shareholdings	2012	2011
Paul Anthony Andrews	10,001	10,001
Sean Adam Limpens	2,001	2,001
Kenneth Malcolm Sleep	10,001	10,001
Kaye Helen De Wijn	5,000	5,000
Maxwell Leslie Smart	20,001	20,001
Melanie Jean Wigg	-	-
James Craig Batty	-	-
Robert Gauci	1,000	-
Nicholas Julian Frith	3,001	3,001
Claire Louise Dawe	2,050	2,001

There was no movement in directors' shareholdings during the year.

Note 21. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

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

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

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Note 22. Earnings Per Share		
(a) Profit/(Loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		
used in calculating earnings per share	(191,567)	(223,394)
	Number	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator		
in calculating basic earnings per share	780,688	780,688

Note 23. Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date

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

Note 24. Contingent Liabilities

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

Note 25. Segment Reporting

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

Note 26. Registered Office/Principal Place of Business

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

Registered Office Principal Place of Business
15 Sumner Road Shop 13 & 17/The Strand Village

Baxter VIC 3911 89 Mt Eliza Way

Mt Eliza VIC 3930

Note 27. Financial Instruments

Net Fair Values

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

Credit Risk

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

			Fixed interest rate maturing in							Weighted		
cial	_	interest te	1 year	or less	Over 1 to	5 years	Over 5	years	Non interest bearing		average effective interest rate	
Financial instrument	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 \$	2011 \$	2012 %	2011 %
Financial Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	0	50,553	45,091	215,091	-	-	-	-	384	210	5.32	4.24
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2,832	N/A	N/A
Financial Liabilities												
Payables	23,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,271	9,497	1.26	N/A

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Mt Eliza Community Enterprise Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2012 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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

Paul Anthony Andrews,

Chairman

Signed on the 24th of September 2012.

Independent audit report



Independent auditor's report to the members of Mt Eliza Community Enterprise Limited

Report on the financial report

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

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

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. In addition to our audit of the financial report and the remuneration disclosures, we were engaged to undertake the services disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The provision of these services has not impaired our independence.

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion:

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

Report on the remuneration report

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

Auditor's opinion

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

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

Dated: 24 September 2012





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