Annual Report 2015

Tongala & District Financial Services Limited

ABN 22 094 331 665

Tongala & District **Community Bank**® Branch

Contents

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2015

Each time I sit to reflect on the year gone it is common for me to think what an interesting period it has been. The past year certainly fits however the scope and scale of change has been at a much higher level. It has been a period during which we have observed a neighbouring town continue its journey to establish its own **Community Bank**® branch, we have had the resignation of our Manager who had overseen substantial growth of the business, we had the departure of the last foundation staff member and we have continued to work with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank in a changing economic environment.

Whilst continuity and stability gives us comfort, change provides the opportunity to adapt and explore new challenges and I am pleased to report that both the Board and the staff have approached this opportunity in a most professional manner. The Board have taken the time to explore the branch structure, mindful of the potential impacts of an additional branch in the district and the rebalancing of the partnership with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank. I believe that the current structure provides the business with a good balance to provide certainty going forward and the flexibility to provide for change if necessary. The staff have been fantastic during a stressful period and are developing into a very professional team, continuing to provide for the customers' needs.

As the company continues to grow and deliver profits, it is pleasing that we are able to invest in and support a range of organisations across the district. With investment now exceeding $400,000, this year we have focused on groups within the town and look forward to continuing and growing our support into the future.

It came as no real surprise when Ben Langley was announced as the successful candidate for the Branch Manager's position in Echuca. Ben displayed great talent during his time with the branch, it was a period that delivered significant growth in business and put the company in a good position for the challenges ahead. I wish to thank him for his leadership and contribution over his time with the company.

A transfer to Bendigo for Tamar Pankhurst signified a break in the last link to the original team that was employed when the branch first opened in December 2000. Tamar had a wealth of knowledge and experience, which while being lost to our branch will no doubt be appreciated in her future endeavours.

As mentioned previously, change presents opportunity and it has been good to have Maree McNamara accept the challenge to lead and build the new branch team. Maree has a range of experience and is growing into her new role. It has been nice to welcome Ammie Grundy back to the branch, Ammie began her banking career in Tongala and has gained a good deal of experience across Australia prior to her return. Kate Nunn continues to provide the great service that our customers have grown to expect. There was significant interest shown for the advertised part-time position at the branch. It was pleasing to be able to offer the role to a local applicant Karen Palmer and Karen has stepped up quickly.

Thanks again to the Board for their continued support and commitment to the community. A special mention and thanks to Leanne Willis for her work supporting and assisting the Board and our marketing activities.

Neil Pankhurst
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2015

It is with pleasure that I submit this report as the Manager of Tongala & District **Community Bank**® Branch.

The record low interest rate environment has continued to have an impact on our business. Investors have been forced to consider their returns as term deposit rates dropped while on the lending side of things, borrowers continue a cautious approach by reducing debt rather than taking advantage of the low rates. Our lending portfolio not only has the impact of natural amortisation but further pressure in the fact that customers are continuing to pay down debt at record levels. This essentially means that a larger amount of lending needs to be written to meet growth budgets.

During the financial year we returned over $14,000 in community contributions to local community groups and organisations. We provide a source of revenue for important community projects which are determined by the local community. Many groups have benefited from our funding and all we ask is that you continue to support us by having your banking with Tongala & District **Community Bank**® Branch.

During the year we have had a couple of changes to our staff. Tamar Pankhurst, who has been with Tongala & District **Community Bank**® Branch since the doors opened, and myself have both moved on to different roles within the branch network. I wish to thank Tamar for her hard work and dedication to Tongala & District **Community Bank**® Branch over the years. My five years with Tongala & District **Community Bank**® Branch ended in April 2015 and I can certainly look back on those years with fond memories. I am proud of my contribution to Tongala & District **Community Bank**® Branch and the relationships with the customers, staff and Directors that I developed along the way.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the staff, Maree, Kate and Ammie for their hard work, dedication and great customer service. I also want to welcome the newest member of the team, Karen Palmer to the branch. And finally thank you to the Board for their ongoing support and efforts throughout the last 12 months.

Ben Langley
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2015

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

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Tongala & District Financial Services Limited during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Name and position held	Qualifications	Experience and other Directorships
Neil Pankhurst Director since 25 March 2008 Chairman		Director - Goulburn Murray Water Councillor - Shire of Campaspe Board Member - The Scots School (5 years) Board Member - Apex Victoria (3 years)
Richard Herbert Director since 31 August 2000 Director Resigned 26 November 2014		Small Business proprietor Director - Herberts Ideal Shortbread Company Pty Ltd
Ken Chapman Director since 31 August 2000 Director		Director - Lions Club Board Member - Tongala & District Memorial Aged Care
Ian Johnstone Director since 31 August 2000 Director		Retired Farmer Farmer 50 years
Jean Courtney Director since 26 April 2006 Director		Director of Nursing at Tongala & District Memorial Aged Care
Jill Regan Director since 31 August 2000 Director		Board Member - Tongala & District Memorial Aged Care
Ian Taylor Director since 29 January 2009 Director		Previously was Shire Parks & Gardens Supervisor
Lyn Cosham Director since 23 November 2010 Director		Previously was Administration Officer for the Shire

Directors (continued)

Name and position held	Qualifications	Experience and other Directorships
David Newman Director since 22 March 2011 Director/Secretary	B.Bus (Acc)	Accountant Small Business proprietor
Mark Dunwoodie Director since 9 December 2011 Director		Small Business proprietor Board Member - Kyabram Secondary College (8 years)
John Bentley Director since 30 January 2014 Director		Water Industry employee for 28 years Member of Club, League and Recreation Reserve Committees for 27 years
Ayden McGill Director since 26 November 2014 Director	B.Acc	Accountant

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

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

Principal activities

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

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

Review of operations

The profit of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was $47,943 (2014 profit: $52,039), which is a 7.81% decrease as compared with the previous year.

The net assets of the company have increased to $226,655 (2014: $195,780). The increase is largely due to the company profit.

Dividends

No dividends were proposed or paid during the financial year.

Options

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

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

Remuneration report

Remuneration benefits and payments

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

The Tongala & District Financial Services Limited has accepted the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's **Community Bank®** Directors' Privileges package. The package is available to all Directors who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the branch. There is no requirement to own Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilize the benefits. The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The Directors have estimated the total benefits received from the Directors Privilege Package to be $0 for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Director Ian Johnstone was paid $9,527 (2014: $10,200) in rent payments for lease of property for the year ended 30 June 2015. These payments were made under normal commercial terms and conditions.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

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

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

Directors' meetings

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

Director	Board meetings #	Audit Committee meetings #
Neil Pankhurst	8 (11)	N/A
Richard Herbert	0 (5)	N/A
Ken Chapman	10 (11)	N/A
Ian Johnstone	9 (11)	N/A
Jean Courtney	6 (11)	N/A
Jill Regan	11 (11)	N/A
Ian Taylor	3 (11)	N/A
Lyn Cosham	11 (11)	N/A
David Newman	6 (11)	N/A
Mark Dunwoodie	9 (11)	N/A
John Bentley	11 (11)	N/A
Ayden McGill	6 (6)	N/A

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Proceedings on behalf of company

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

Company Secretary

David Newman has been the Company Secretary of Tongala & District Financial Services Limited since 2011.

David's qualifications and experience include being an accountant and he owns and runs the Tongala Newsagency.

Non audit services

The Board of Directors, in accordance with advice from the audit committee, are satisfied that the provision of non audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for Auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The Directors are satisfied that the services disclosed in Note 5 did not compromise the external Auditor's independence for the following reasons:

- all non audit services are reviewed and approved by the audit committee prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the Auditor; and
- the nature of the services provided does not compromise the general principles relating to Auditor independence in accordance with APES 110 "Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants" set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

Auditor independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set at page 9 of this financial report. No Officer of the company is or has been a partner of the Auditor of the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Tongala on 30 September 2015.

David Newman
Director

Auditor's independence declaration

Richmond
Sinnott &
Delahunty

Chartered Accountants

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

Ph: (03) 5445 4200
Fax: (03) 5444 4344
rsd@rsdadvisors.com.au
www.rsdadvisors.com.au

Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Tongala & District Financial Services Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2015 there has been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY
Chartered Accountants

Kathie Teasdale
Partner
Bendigo
Dated at Bendigo, 1st October 2015

Financial statements

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

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Revenue	2	701,035	715,129
Employee benefits expense	3	(246,594)	(299,343)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(12,544)	(16,140)
Finance costs	3	(696)	(757)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	(1,000)	(278)
Rental expense		(9,527)	(10,200)
Other expenses	3	(355,144)	(304,562)
Operating profit/(loss) before charitable donations & sponsorships		**75,530**	**83,849**
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(14,220)	(12,618)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**61,310**	**71,231**
Tax expense / (benefit)	4	13,367	19,192
Profit/(loss) for the year		**47,943**	**52,039**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**47,943**	**52,039**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Members of the company		-	-
Total		**47,943**	**52,039**
Earnings per share (cents per share)			
- basic earnings per share	23	14.05	15.25

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	214,480	190,089
Trade and other receivables	7	21,718	24,528
Total current assets		**236,198**	**214,617**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	17,883	19,745
Intangible assets	9	15,000	20,000
Total non-current assets		**32,883**	**39,745**
Total assets		**269,081**	**254,362**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	21,912	18,832
Current tax payable	13	3,389	6,150
Loans and borrowings	11	5,871	5,871
Provisions	12	1,846	7,340
Total current liabilities		**33,018**	**38,193**
Non current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	11	1,957	7,825
Provisions	12	7,451	12,564
Total non current liabilities		**9,408**	**20,389**
Total liabilities		**42,426**	**58,582**
Net assets		**226,655**	**195,780**
Equity			
Issued capital	14	341,350	341,350
Accumulated losses	15	(114,695)	(145,570)
Total equity		**226,655**	**195,780**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

	Note	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2013		**341,350**	**(197,609)**	**143,741**
Profit / (loss) for the year		-	52,039	52,039
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**52,039**	**52,039**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	23	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2014		**341,350**	**(145,570)**	**195,780**
Balance at 1 July 2014		**341,350**	**(145,570)**	**195,780**
Profit / (loss) for the year		-	47,943	47,943
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**47,943**	**47,943**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	23	-	(17,068)	(17,068)
Balance at 30 June 2015		**341,350**	**(114,695)**	**226,655**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		698,691	706,481
Payments to suppliers and employees		(634,012)	(646,644)
Interest paid		(696)	(757)
Interest received		5,154	3,489
Income tax paid		(16,128)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	**16**	**53,009**	**62,569**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(5,682)	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		**(5,682)**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(5,868)	(5,871)
Dividends paid		(17,068)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(22,936)**	**(5,871)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**24,391**	**56,698**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		190,089	133,391
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	**6**	**214,480**	**190,089**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2015

These financial statements and notes represent those of Tongala & District Financial Services Limited.

Tongala & District Financial Services Limited (‘the company’) is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 30 September 2015.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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

<u>Economic dependency</u>

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

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

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

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

- Advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout and fit out of the **Community Bank**® branch;
- Training for the Branch Managers and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency (continued)

- Methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- Security and cash logistic controls;
- Calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses;
- The formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- Sale techniques and proper customer relations.

(b) Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment

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

The carrying amount of land and buildings is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal.

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of asset	Depreciation rate
Plant & equipment	10-20%
Motor Vehicles	25%

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

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) 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 recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

(f) Impairment of assets

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

(g) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

(h) Employee benefits

<u>Short-term employee benefits</u>

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Employee benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

(i) Intangible assets and franchise fees

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

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

(k) Revenue and other income

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

Interest, dividend and fee revenue is recognised when earned.

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

(l) Trade and other receivables

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Trade and other payables

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

(n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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

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

(p) New accounting standards for application in future periods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- identify the contract(s) with customers;

- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);

- determine the transaction price;

- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and

- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

(q) Loans and borrowings

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

(r) Provisions

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

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

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

(s) Share capital

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

(t) Comparative figures

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

(u) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Fair value assessment of non-current physical assets

The AASB 13 Fair Value standard requires fair value assessments that may involved both complex and significant judgement and experts. The value of land and buildings may be materially misstated and potential classification and disclosure risks may occur.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Employee benefits provision

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

Income tax

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

(v) Financial instruments

Impairment

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

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

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

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

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

Note 2. Revenue and other income

	2015 $	2014 $
Revenue		
- services commissions	695,881	711,640
	695,881	**711,640**
Other revenue		
- interest received	5,154	3,489
- other revenue	-	-
	5,154	**3,489**
Total revenue	**701,035**	**715,129**

	2015 $	2014 $
Note 3. Expenses		
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	226,247	282,695
- superannuation costs	20,347	16,648
- other costs	-	-
	246,594	**299,343**
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	7,544	11,140
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- intangible assets	5,000	5,000
	12,544	**16,140**
Finance costs:		
- Interest paid	696	757
Bad debts	1,000	278
Other expenses		
- insurance	8,444	20,398
- printing and stationery	10,388	8,350
- IT equipment Lease	4,647	4,693
- IT running costs	10,481	10,475
- IT support costs	5,100	4,983
- franchise renewal fees	-	-
- electricity and gas	3,962	2,218
- repairs and maintenance	4,381	992
- rates	1,765	1,843
- telephone	7,668	7,279
- marketing	12,585	3,268
- other	285,723	240,063
	355,144	**304,562**

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 4. Tax expense

a. The components of tax expense/(income) comprise		
- current tax expense/(income)	16,549	21,639
- deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3,182)	(2,177)
	13,367	**19,462**
b. The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) before income tax at 30% (2014: 30%)	16,549	21,369
Add tax effect of:		
- Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
- Utilisation of previously unrecognised carried forward tax losses	-	-
- Non-deductible expenses	(3,182)	(2,177)
Current income tax expense	**13,367**	**19,192**
Income tax attributable to the entity	**13,367**	**19,192**
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is	21.80%	26.94%

The applicable income tax rate is the Australian Federal tax rate of 30% (2014: 30%) applicable to Australian resident companies.

Note 5. Auditors' remuneration

Remuneration of the Auditor for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	4,330	4,150
- Taxation services	6,039	2,691
- Share registry services	1,800	1,790
	12,169	**8,631**

Note 6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand	**214,480**	**190,089**

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

Current		
Trade receivables	**21,718**	**24,528**

Note 7. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Credit risk

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

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

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

	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	Past due but not impaired			Not past due
			< 30 days	31-60 days	> 60 days	
2015						
Trade receivables	21,718	-	-	-	-	21,718
Total	**21,718**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,718**
2014						
Trade receivables	24,528	-	-	-	-	24,528
Total	**24,528**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24,528**

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment

	2015 $	2014 $
Plant and equipment		
At cost	57,958	52,276
Less accumulated depreciation	(47,040)	(44,719)
	10,918	**7,557**
Motor vehicle		
At cost	20,894	20,894
Less accumulated depreciation	(13,929)	(8,706)
	6,965	**12,188**
Total written down amount	**17,883**	**19,745**

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts

	2015 $	2014 $
Plant and equipment and motor vehicle		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	19,745	30,886
Additions	5,682	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(7,544)	(11,141)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**17,883**	**19,745**

Note 9. Intangible assets

Franchise fee

	2015 $	2014 $
At cost	50,000	50,000
Less accumulated amortisation	(35,000)	(30,000)
	15,000	**20,000**
Total Intangible assets	**15,000**	**20,000**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Franchise fee		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	20,000	25,000
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation expense	(5,000)	(5,000)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**15,000**	**20,000**

Note 10. Trade and other payables

Current

	2015 $	2014 $
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade payables	21,912	18,832
	21,912	**18,832**

The average credit period on trade and other payables is one month.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 11. Borrowings

	2015 $	2014 $
Current		
Secured liabilities		
Lease Liability	5,871	5,871
	5,871	**5,871**
Non-current		
Secured liabilities		
Lease Liability	1,957	7,825
	1,957	**7,825**

Note 12. Provisions

	2015 $	2014 $
Employee benefits	**9,297**	**19,904**
Movement in employee benefits		
Opening balance	19,904	27,163
Additional provisions recognised	12,857	14,192
Amounts utilised during the year	(23,464)	(21,451)
Closing balance	**9,297**	**19,904**
Current		
Annual leave	1,846	7,340
	1,846	**7,340**
Non-current		
Long-service leave	7,451	12,564
	7,451	**12,564**
Total provisions	**9,297**	**19,904**

Provision for employee benefits

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 13. Tax balances

	2015 $	2014 $
(a) Tax assets		
Current		
Income tax receivable	-	-
	-	**-**
(b) Tax Liabilities		
Current		
Income tax payable	3,389	6,150
	3,389	**6,150**

Note 14. Share capital

	2015 $	2014 $
341,350 Ordinary shares fully paid	341,350	341,350
Less: Equity raising costs	-	-
	341,350	**341,350**
Movements in share capital		
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	341,350	341,350
Shares issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the reporting period	**341,350**	**341,350**

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

Capital management

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

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

(i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:

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

  (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the Relevant Rate of Return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the Franchisee over that 12 month period; and

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

Note 14. Share capital (continued)

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 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income.

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

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 15. Accumulated losses

	2015 $	2014 $
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(145,570)	(197,609)
Profit after income tax	47,943	52,039
Dividends paid	(17,068)	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**(114,695)**	**(145,570)**

Note 16. Statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax

	2015 $	2014 $
Profit after income tax	47,943	52,039
Non cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	7,544	11,140
- Amortisation	5,000	5,000
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) decrease in receivables	2,810	(5,159)
- (Increase) decrease in deferred tax asset	-	13,042
- Increase (decrease) in payables	3,080	(6,233)
- Increase (decrease) in income tax payable	(2,761)	-
- Increase (decrease) in provisions	(10,607)	(7,259)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	**53,009**	**62,569**

Note 17. Related party transactions

The company's main related parties are as follows:

(a) Key management personnel

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

Note 17. Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Other related parties

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

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

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

(d) Key management personnel shareholdings

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

	2015	2014
Neil Pankhurst	1,500	1,500
Richard Herbert	2,000	2,000
Ken Chapman	8,000	8,000
Ian Johnstone	5,000	5,000
Jean Courtney	528	528
Jill Regan	2,000	2,000
Ian Taylor	1,000	1,000
Lyn Cosham	1,000	1,000

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

(e) Other key management transactions

Director Ian Johnstone was paid $9,527 (2014: $10,200) in rent payments for lease of property for the year ended 30 June 2015. These payments were made under normal commercial terms and conditions.

Note 18. Events after the reporting period

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

Note 19. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 20. Operating segments

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

Note 21. Company details

The registered office is: 88 Mangan Street, Tongala VIC 3621

The principle place of business is: 35 Mangan Street, Tongala VIC 3621

	2015 $	2014 $

Note 22. Earnings per share

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

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

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

	2015 $	2014 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense	**47,943**	**52,039**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share	**341,350**	**341,350**

Note 23. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

(a) Dividends paid during year

	2015 $	2014 $
Unfranked ordinary dividend of 5 cents per share	**17,068**	**-**

Note 24. Financial risk management

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

	Note	2015 $	2014 $
Financial assets			
Cash & cash equivalents	6	214,480	190,089
Trade and other receivables	7	21,718	24,528
Total financial assets		**236,198**	**214,617**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	21,912	18,832
Borrowings	11	7,828	13,696
Total financial liabilities		**29,740**	**32,528**

Financial risk management policies

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

Specific financial risk exposure and management

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

(a) Credit risk

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

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

Credit risk exposures

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

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

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

Note 24. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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

	2015 $	2014 $
Cash and cash equivalents:		
A rated	214,480	190,089

(b) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

30 June 2015	Note	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial liabilities due for payment					
Trade and other payables	10	21,912	21,912	-	-
Bank overdraft	11	-	-	-	-
Loans and borrowings	11	7,828	5,871	1,957	-
Total expected outflows		**29,740**	**27,783**	**1,957**	**-**
Financial assets - cash flows realisable					
Cash & cash equivalents	6	214,480	214,480	-	-
Trade and other receivables	7	21,718	21,718	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**236,198**	**236,198**	**-**	**-**
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments		**206,458**	**208,415**	**(1,957)**	**-**

Note 24. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2014	Note	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial liabilities due for payment					
Trade and other payables	10	18,832	18,832	-	-
Loans and borrowings	11	13,696	13,696	-	-
Total expected outflows		**32,528**	**32,528**	**-**	**-**
Financial assets - cash flows realisable					
Cash & cash equivalents	6	190,089	190,089	-	-
Trade and other receivables	7	24,528	24,528	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**214,617**	**214,617**	**-**	**-**
Net (outflow)/inflow on financial instruments		**182,089**	**182,089**	**-**	**-**

(c) Market risk

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

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

The financial instruments that primarily expose the company to interest rate risk are borrowings and cash and cash equivalents.

Sensitivity analysis

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

Note 24. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis (continued)

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

	Profit $	Equity $
Year ended 30 June 2015		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	2,145	2,145
	2,145	**2,145**
Year ended 30 June 2014		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	1,901	1,901
	1,901	**1,901**

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

The company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

(d) Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material price risk.

Fair values

- Fair value estimation

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

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

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Tongala & District Financial Services Limited, the Directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10 to 35 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
   (i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1(a) to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
   (ii) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;
2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

David Newman
Director

Signed at Tongala on 30 September 2015.

Richmond
Sinnott &
Delahunty

Chartered Accountants

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

Ph: (03) 5445 4200
Fax: (03) 5444 4344
rsd@rsdadvisors.com.au
www.rsdadvisors.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TONGALA & DISTRICT FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

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

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Auditor's Opinion on the Financial Report

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Tongala & District Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

(b) the financial report also complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

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 and opinion on the remuneration report, based on out audit conducted in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

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

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY
Chartered Accountants

KATHIE TEASDALE
Partner

Dated at Bendigo, 1st October 2015

Tongala & District **Community Bank®** Branch
35 Mangan Street, Tongala VIC 3621
Phone: (03) 5859 1401 Fax: (03) 5859 1407

Franchisee: Tongala & District Financial Services Limited
35 Mangan Street, Tongala VIC 3621
Phone: (03) 5859 1401 Fax: (03) 5859 1407
ABN: 22 094 331 665
www.bendigobank.com.au/tongala

Share Registry:
Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty
10-16 Forest Street, Bendigo VIC 3550
Postal Address:
PO Box 30, Bendigo VIC 3552
Phone: (03) 5445 4200 Fax: (03) 5444 4344
Email: shareregistry@rsdadvisors.com.au
www.rsdadvisors.com.au

(BMPAR15140) (10/15)