WYDCOM Financial Services Limited

ABN 71 102 202 595

ANNUAL REPORT 2013

Woori Yallock & District **Community Bank®** Branch

Contents

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2013

It is amazing to realize that this year's report covers the 10th year of operation of our **Community Bank®** branch, with the actual anniversary 19 September 2013.

In asking "Where has the time gone?", the answer is of course that it has gone into building a solid, viable business which not only services our community but is very much a part of that community. It would be difficult to imagine the Woori Yallock district today without our **Community Bank®** branch.

The past year however has been a very difficult one in banking circles generally, and whilst we have in the past tended to defy downturns in business, this year we have followed the trend and therefore fallen short of budget in many areas. This is most obvious in our total business footing which has declined. This is not to say that we have not attracted new business, but the reality is that low consumer confidence has induced a tightening of the belt which flows through to the entire economy, including our business.

Despite this the business has still produced a healthy profit before tax of $258,252, but when deductable sponsorships and grants are included this amount increases to $496,000, just short of last year's record amount. This is testament to the continued dedication and hard work of our staff, as well as the continued support of our loyal customers. I wish to convey our sincere thanks to our staff and appreciation to our customers.

The new financial year is beginning to show some slight signs of improvement, however it is too early to predict a return to the growth that we have previously experienced. Sound management is still our best defence in these uncertain times, and remains the focus of the Board.

In February the Board issued a 16c per share dividend, reflective of the profits of the previous year. Such a substantial dividend really highlights the viability and profitability of our company. The Board will, at its October meeting, consider the issue of shareholders' dividend for this year.

Community support was again a major beneficiary of this year's activities, with a total of $237,000 distributed. $87,000 of those funds went directly to our community and sporting groups, schools and kindergartens, a number of scholarships and new community projects such as the Wytag Reserve in Woori Yallock. $150,000 was contributed to Community Enterprise Foundation™ for future major projects within our area. This brings to total some $280,000 now set aside for this purpose.

The funding of youth initiated projects has proved a difficult issue for us, with approximately $60,000 set aside from the previous Youth Foundation Victoria funds yet to be committed to such projects. The Board is currently considering ways to further develop this area of community funding and welcomes input from the community as to how we best develop that link with the youth in the district.

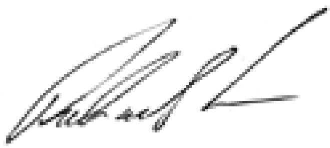
As I review our past 10 years of operation, and previous three years of campaigning to establish the Woori Yallock & District **Community Bank®** Branch, I have also reviewed my own position as Chairman. After such a period of time in that position, and having witnessed such incredible successes, I realize it is time to hand over the baton to the next generation.

With that in mind I intend to stand down as Chairman of the company in December of this year. With shareholder support, I do intend to remain on the Board at this stage, but in a less demanding role. I thank the shareholders and the Board for their confidence in me over this considerable time, and also say that it has been a privilege to be a part of the evolution of such a fantastic community asset as our **Community Bank®** branch.

Chairman's report (continued)

I must also acknowledge the support of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank. Their faith in us and their continual assistance has been critical to our success.

With cash assets in excess of $1 million, Community Enterprise Foundation™ contributions nearing $300,000 and a proven profitability despite an economic downturn, I can honestly say that your company is in very good shape. With our ongoing commitment to support community endeavors, the community itself has a very bright future.



Rick Shaw
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2013

With the end of another financial year we are now approaching our 10th birthday and I have to report that we have had our weakest performance since opening our doors.

Having set growth goals of $9 million we managed to achieve no actual growth in our footings. Despite writing in excess of $10 million in new borrowings we did see a lot of properties sold and debts repaid where we did not provide further borrowings. This is to be expected as we get older but it was a bit of a shock to me when you experience it for the first time. With the economy slowing and the rates down so low we have seen people looking to reduce borrowings and get in front to prepare for the change when the rates start to rise again.

Despite the year, although not providing growth, we still had a good year with our income and subsequent profit. With the downturn we were only $20,000 down on last years income levels at $1.079 million. Net profit before Tax was $258,000 with contributions to community and the Community Enterprise Foundation™ totalling $238,000. In 2012 these figures were $420,000 and $170,000 respectively which was our record results year.

Our shareholders were the beneficiary of a further 0.16c fully franked dividend. This means we have now returned some 0.72c or $381,600 to you, our shareholders.

Contributions via grants, sponsorships and donations now total $871,317.

We have set our growth target for 2013/14 of $6 million which we should see achieved and will put us back on track to get to the $100 million in footings we are striving for. Based on this growth budget we should see income of $1.048 million with net profit before tax of $326,000. Our contributions to the community have been budgeted at $155,000 for the year.

To compliment our staff is paramount. They make the branch work for all that seek their assistance and advice. As a customer you will have been the recipient of their excellent service. The way they conduct the day to day banking operations is a credit to them. We have welcomed back Lesley Taeuber to take up when Ingrid went off to have her baby. We welcomed a new girl to our family ranks on the birth of Ellie June.

To the Board, we again say thanks for the support over the year of the community and the branch. They give of themselves for the betterment of the community. As the Branch Manager, I say a personal thankyou for all your support over the year. Our results are still a testament to what you have created for the residents of Woori Yallock and District.

I thank you once again as a community and hope I can continue the journey to meet our goals.

Rick Tolsher
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2013

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

Directors

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

Richard Warden Shaw
Director & Chairman
Occupation: Retired Boat Builder
Richard has a business management background, and currently volunteers for the Hillcrest Fire Brigade in the CFA.
Special responsibilities: Audit & HR Committee
Interest in shares: 7,501

Lisa Maree Kennedy
Director & Treasurer
Occupation: Book Keeper
Lisa works as a bookkeeper and has 27 years of experience in the field. She has been on the board for 9 years, during which time has always held the role of Treasurer.
Special responsibilities: Audit & HR Committee
Interest in shares: 1,701

Lynette Joy Collier
Director & Secretary
Occupation: Administrative Assistant
Lyn has completed a Bachelor of Education Degree and a Graduate Diploma of Education Administration. She has over 35 years experience in education and also as a volunteer in various community groups.
Special responsibilities: Audit, Marketing & HR Committees
Interest in shares: 5,000

Robert George Thompson
Director
Occupation: Orchardist
Robert has completed a Bachelor of Business. He is involved in a number of voluntary activities in the community such as Red Cross, CFA and treasurer at the local junior football club.
Special responsibilities: Nil
Interest in shares: 10,001

Raymond Richard Gregson
Director
Occupation: Cabinet Maker
Ray is a current Woori Yallock Football & Netball Club Committee member.
Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee
Interest in shares: 501

Peter James Cownley
Director & Deputy Chairman
Occupation: Civil Engineer
Peter has completed his Diploma in Civil Engineering and Post Graduate in Municipal Engineering. Peter has volunteered for the Launching Place Tennis Club, Kiwanis Club of Port Phillip and the Woori Yallock Junior Football Club.
Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee
Interest in shares: 1,000

Directors (continued)

John Hugh Ferguson
Director
Occupation: Surveyor
John works as a surveyor. He and his family have been longstanding community members. Growing up in the area John has attended the local schools and has played sport with the local teams in particular the Woori Yallock Cricket Club. He has also held executive positions in many of these clubs.
Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee
Interest in shares: 1,000

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

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Lynette Collier. Lynette was appointed to the position of secretary on the 23rd of November 2009.

Lyn is an Administrative Assistant with over 35 years experience in Education. She has a Bachelor of Education degree and a Graduate Diploma in Educational Administration.

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

Operating Results

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

	Year ended 30 June 2013 $	Year ended 30 June 2012 $
	180,777	302,576

Remuneration Report

Key Management Personnel Remuneration Policy

The Board is responsible for the determination of remuneration packages and policies applicable to the Branch Manager and all the staff. Performance in relation to remuneration is reviewed annually in accordance with the Company performance review policy.

The Branch Manager is invited to the Board Meetings as required to discuss performance and remuneration packages for staff.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Key Management Personnel Remuneration Policy (continued)

The Board's policy in respect of the Branch Manager is to maintain remuneration at parity within the **Community Bank®** network and local market rates for comparable roles. The Board believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best local Branch management personnel.

Key management personnel also receive a superannuation guarantee contribution as required by legislation, which is currently 9.25% and do not receive any other retirement benefits.

The contracts for service between the company and the key management personnel are on a continuing basis, the terms of which are not expected to change in the immediate future. Upon retirement key management personnel are paid employee benefit entitlements accrued to date of retirement.

Director Remuneration Policy

Remuneration paid to Directors is not based upon Company performance, but rather seen as a means to cover expenses incurred by the Directors as they carry out their duties to the Company. The shareholders agreed at the 2010 Annual General Meeting that the Board be authorised to pay by way of remuneration to the non-executive appointed directors an amount not exceeding the sum of $30,000 in aggregate per annum commencing on 1 January, 2011. Distribution amongst the said directors would be at the discretion of the board with payments to the directors to be made twice yearly, in arrears.

Director Remuneration rates are detailed in the following table and are in line with the Director remuneration policy:

		$
Basic Remuneration		500
Board meeting attendance		100
Committee meeting attendance		33
Regional forums/network meetings attendance in lieu of Chairman and/or Secretary		100
Additional payments	- Chairman	4,500
	- Secretary	4,000
	- Treasurer	2,500

Directors Fees

Remuneration received by directors for the financial year were as follows:

	Position held	**Remuneration Received $**
Richard Warden Shaw	Chairman	5,650
Lisa Maree Kennedy	Treasurer	4,000
Raymond Richard Gregson	Director	1,773
Peter James Cownley	Deputy Chairman	1,823

Remuneration Report (continued)

Directors Fees (continued)

The following directors chose not to receive any directors remuneration for the financial year:

Lynette Joy Collier
Robert George Thompson
John Hugh Ferguson

Dividends

	Year Ended 30 June 2013	
	Cents	**$**
Dividends paid in the year	16.0	84,800

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 19 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

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

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

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' Meetings

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

Director	Board Meetings Attended		Committee Meetings Attended: Audit		Marketing		Human Resources	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Richard Warden Shaw	11	8	3	3	-	-	3	3
Lisa Maree Kennedy	11	10	3	3	-	-	3	2
Lynette Joy Collier	11	11	3	3	4	4	3	3
Robert George Thompson	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raymond Richard Gregson	11	8	-	-	4	4	-	-
Peter James Cownley	11	11	-	-	4	2	-	-
John Hugh Ferguson	11	11	-	-	4	1	-	-

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 11.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Woori Yallock, Victoria on 5 September 2013.

Richard Warden Shaw,
Chairman

Lisa Maree Kennedy,
Director

Auditor's independence declaration

Partners in success
Chartered Accountants

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

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

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

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

Dated: 5 September 2013

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Financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Revenues from ordinary activities	4	1,079,204	1,101,362
Employee benefits expense		(373,572)	(372,173)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(268,833)	(170,482)
Occupancy and associated costs		(39,725)	(33,398)
Systems costs		(15,920)	(15,845)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(20,343)	(18,239)
General administration expenses		(102,559)	(70,917)
Profit before income tax expense		**258,252**	**420,308**
Income tax expense	6	(77,475)	(117,732)
Profit after income tax expense		**180,777**	**302,576**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**180,777**	**302,576**

Earnings per share (cents per share)		**c**	**c**
- basic for profit for the year	22	34.11	57.09

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,112,267	1,036,620
Trade and other receivables	8	100,373	110,341
Current tax assets	11	54,049	-
Total Current Assets		**1,266,689**	**1,146,961**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	76,092	83,526
Intangible assets	10	69,941	10,517
Deferred tax assets	11	18,433	16,098
Total Non-Current Assets		**164,466**	**110,141**
Total Assets		**1,431,155**	**1,257,102**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	148,170	62,764
Current tax liabilities	11	-	19,525
Provisions	13	70,198	61,948
Total Current Liabilities		**218,368**	**144,237**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	13	11,633	7,688
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**11,633**	**7,688**
Total Liabilities		**230,001**	**151,925**
Net Assets		**1,201,154**	**1,105,177**
Equity			
Issued capital	14	512,969	512,969
Retained earnings	15	688,185	592,208
Total Equity		**1,201,154**	**1,105,177**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Issued Capital $	Retained Earnings $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2011	**512,969**	**358,532**	**871,501**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**302,576**	**302,576**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(68,900)	(68,900)
Balance at 30 June 2012	**512,969**	**592,208**	**1,105,177**
Balance at 1 July 2012	**512,969**	**592,208**	**1,105,177**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**180,777**	**180,777**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(84,800)	(84,800)
Balance at 30 June 2013	**512,969**	**688,185**	**1,201,154**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cashflows for the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers		1,138,251	1,031,688
Payments to suppliers and employees		(883,480)	(679,716)
Interest received		54,513	48,877
Interest paid		-	-
Income taxes paid		(145,216)	(101,187)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**16**	**164,068**	**299,662**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(3,621)	(8,938)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(3,621)**	**(8,938)**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Dividends paid		(84,800)	(68,900)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(84,800)**	**(68,900)**
Net increase in cash held		**75,647**	**221,824**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,036,620	814,796
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**7(a)**	**1,112,267**	**1,036,620**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2013

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 amended Accounting Standards

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

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 Woori Yallock, Victoria.

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 (i.e. ‘margin business’). This arrangement also means that if the gross margin reflects a loss (that is, the gross margin is a negative amount), the company effectively incurs, and must bear, 50% of that loss.

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 (i.e. 'commission business'). The commission is currently payable on various specified products and services, including insurance, financial planning, common fund, Sandhurst Select, superannuation, commercial loan referrals, products referred by Rural Bank, leasing referrals, fixed loans and certain term deposits (>90 days). The amount of commission payable can be varied in accordance with the Franchise Agreement (which, in some cases, permits commissions to be varied at the discretion of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited). This discretion has been exercised on several occasions previously. For example in February 2011 and February 2013 Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited reduced commissions on two core banking products to ensure a more even distribution of income between Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and its **Community Bank®** partners. The revenue share model is subject to regular review to ensure that the interests of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and **Community Bank®** companies remain balanced.

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

c) Income Tax

Current tax

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

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Income Tax (continued)

<u>Current and deferred tax for the period</u>

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.

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

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)

l) Leases

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

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

m) Provisions

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

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

n) Contributed Equity

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

o) Earnings Per Share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Note 2. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Credit risk

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

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

(vi) Capital management

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

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

(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 2013 can be seen in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

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.

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 4. Revenue from Ordinary Activities

	2013 $	2012 $
Operating activities:		
- services commissions	1,026,168	1,049,234
Total revenue from operating activities	**1,026,168**	**1,049,234**
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	53,036	52,128
Total revenue from non-operating activities	**53,036**	**52,128**
Total revenues from ordinary activities	**1,079,204**	**1,101,362**

Note 5. Expenses

	2013 $	2012 $
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	9,380	7,276
- leasehold improvements	1,675	1,675

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Note 5. Expenses (continued)			
Amortisation of non-current assets:			
- franchise agreement		2,000	2,000
- franchise renewal fee		7,288	7,288
		20,343	**18,239**
Bad debts		657	159

Note 6. Income Tax Expense

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
The components of tax expense comprise:			
- Current tax		79,811	126,286
- Movement in deferred tax		(2,335)	(193)
- Under/(Over) provision of tax in the prior period		(1)	(8,361)
		77,475	**117,732**
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:			
Operating profit		258,252	420,308
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%		77,476	126,093
Add tax effect of:			
- timing difference expenses		2,335	193
		79,811	**126,286**
Movement in deferred tax	11	(2,335)	(193)
Under/(Over) provision of income tax in the prior year		(1)	(8,361)
		77,475	**117,732**

Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Cash at bank and on hand		57,355	28,231
Term deposits		1,054,912	1,008,389
		1,112,267	**1,036,620**
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		57,355	28,231
Term deposits		1,054,912	1,008,389
		1,112,267	**1,036,620**

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables

	2013 $	2012 $
Trade receivables	79,835	91,294
Other receivables and accruals	8,548	10,025
Prepayments	11,990	9,022
	100,373	**110,341**

Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2013 $	2012 $
Plant and equipment		
At cost	95,317	91,696
Less accumulated depreciation	(69,677)	(60,297)
	25,640	**31,399**
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	80,183	80,183
Less accumulated depreciation	(29,731)	(28,056)
	50,452	**52,127**
Total written down amount	**76,092**	**83,526**
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	31,399	37,150
Additions	3,621	1,525
Less: depreciation expense	(9,380)	(7,276)
Carrying amount at end	**25,640**	**31,399**
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	52,127	46,389
Additions	-	7,413
Less: depreciation expense	(1,675)	(1,675)
Carrying amount at end	**50,452**	**52,127**
Total written down amount	**76,092**	**83,526**

Note 10. Intangible Assets

	2013 $	2012 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	71,452	60,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(59,556)	(57,556)
	11,896	**2,444**

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 10. Intangible Assets (continued)

	2013 $	2012 $
Establishment/Renewal processing fee		
At cost	92,715	35,455
Less: accumulated amortisation	(34,670)	(27,382)
	58,045	**8,073**
Total written down amount	**69,941**	**10,517**

Note 11. Tax

	2013 $	2012 $
Current:		
Income tax payable/(refundable)	**(54,049)**	**19,525**
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	-	922
- employee provisions	24,594	20,891
	24,594	**21,813**
Deferred tax liability		
- accruals	2,564	3,008
- deductible prepayments	3,597	2,707
	6,161	**5,715**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**18,433**	**16,098**
Movement in deferred tax charged to statement of comprehensive income	**(2,335)**	**(193)**

Note 12. Trade and Other Payables

	2013 $	2012 $
Trade creditors	124,201	42,890
Other creditors and accruals	23,969	19,874
	148,170	**62,764**

Note 13. Provisions

	2013 $	2012 $
Current:		
Provision for long service leave	30,690	27,817
Provision for annual leave	39,508	34,131
	70,198	**61,948**
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	**11,633**	**7,688**

	2013 $	2012 $
Note 14. Contributed Equity		
530,000 Ordinary shares fully paid (2012: 530,000)	530,000	530,000
Less: equity raising expenses	(17,031)	(17,031)
	512,969	**512,969**

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

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

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

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

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").

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

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

Note 14. Contributed Equity (continued)

Prohibited shareholding interest (continued)

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.

	2013 $	**2012 $**

Note 15. Retained Earnings

	2013 $	2012 $
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	592,208	358,532
Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax	180,777	302,576
Dividends paid or provided for	(84,800)	(68,900)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**688,185**	**592,208**

Note 16. Statement of Cashflows

Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2013 $	2012 $
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	180,777	302,576
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	11,055	8,951
- amortisation	9,288	9,288
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	9,968	(23,612)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(2,335)	(193)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	16,694	21,180
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	12,195	6,849
- increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities	(73,574)	(25,377)
Net cashflows provided by operating activities	**164,068**	**299,662**

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 17. Leases

Operating lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payable - minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	18,312	13,405
- between 12 months and 5 years	68,670	-
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	86,982	**13,405**

The branch premises lease is a non-cancellable lease with a three five-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance and is subject to annual CPI review.

Note 18. Auditors' Remuneration

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

- audit and review services	3,850	3,400
- share registry services	2,831	2,863
- non audit services	832	1,360
	7,513	**7,623**

Note 19. Director and Related Party Disclosures

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

Richard Warden Shaw
Lisa Maree Kennedy
Lynette Joy Collier
Robert George Thompson
Raymond Richard Gregson
Peter James Cownley
John Hugh Ferguson

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

The Company Secretary has provided adminstrative services to the company on a paid casual basis during the financial year. The amount received for those services was $3,186 (2012: $3,541).

Director, Raymond Gregson is the proprietor of a cabinet making business and during the year was requested to supply and install some cabinets on the company's branch premises. The value of this work was $1,120 (2012: $1,100).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 19. Director and Related Party Disclosures (continued)

No other director, other than those referred to above, or any related entity has entered into a material contract with the company. Directors' fees have been paid as disclosed in the Directors' report.

Directors Shareholdings	2013	2012
Richard Warden Shaw	7,501	7,501
Lisa Maree Kennedy	1,701	1,701
Lynette Joy Collier	5,000	5,000
Robert George Thompson	10,001	10,001
Raymond Richard Gregson	501	501
Peter James Cownley	1,000	1,000
John Hugh Ferguson	1,000	1,000

There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year.

Note 20. Dividends Paid or Provided

	2013 $	2012 $
a. Dividends paid during the year		
100% (2012: 100%) franked dividend - 16 cents (2012: 13 cents) per share	**84,800**	**68,900**
b. Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	621,670	462,712
- franking credits/(debits) that will arise from payment/(refund) of income tax as at the end of the financial year	(54,049)	19,525
- franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year	-	-
Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	**567,621**	**482,237**
- franking debits that will arise from payment of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for use but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period	-	-
Net franking credits available	**567,621**	**482,237**

Note 21. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The Company's policy for the determination of directors' remuneration is outlined in the Directors' Report. Some directors of the company have chosen to receive their remuneration entitlement for services as a company director or committee member as follows:

	Position Held	Remuneration Received $	
Richard Warden Shaw	Chairman	5,650	6,600
Lisa Maree Kennedy	Treasurer	4,000	4,200
Lynette Joy Collier	Secretary	-	-
Robert George Thompson	Director	-	-
Peter James Cownley	Deputy Chairman	1,773	1,600
Raymond Richard Gregson	Director	1,823	1,866
John Hugh Ferguson	Director	-	-

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

	2013 $	2012 $

Note 22. Earnings Per Share

(a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	180,777	302,576
	Number	**Number**
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	530,000	530,000

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 Woori Yallock, 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
Shop 13, 1585 Warbuton Highway Woori Yallock Vic. 3139	Shop 13, 1585 Warbuton Highway Woori Yallock Vic. 3139

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

	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average effective interest rate	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
Financial instrument	**2013 $**	**2012 $**	**2013 $**	**2012 $**	**2013 $**	**2012 $**	**2013 $**	**2012 $**	**2013 $**	**2012 $**	**2013 %**	**2012 %**
Financial Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	112,267	86,620	1,000,000	950,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.49	5.35
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,835	91,294	N/A	N/A
Financial Liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,373	46,504	N/A	N/A

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Wydcom Financial Services Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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

Richard Warden Shaw,
Chairman

Signed on the 5th September 2013.

Independent audit report

Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

Independent auditor's report to the members of Wydcom Financial Services Limited

Report on the financial report

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

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

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Independence

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

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion:

1) The financial report of Wydcom Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

2) The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Report on the remuneration report

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

Auditor's opinion

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

David Hutchings
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 5 September 2013

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