

Annual Report 30 June 2016



York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited

ABN 85 099 104 079

Registered Office: 114 Avon Terrace, York, WA, 6302

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Chairman and Manager's Report

On behalf of the board and staff of the York & Districts Community Bank® Branch, we present the 14th Annual Report.

Since its inception in July 2002 the York & Districts Community Bank® Branch has continued to 'Do Big Things for the York community'. As a proud, local business York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited has provided personalised banking services and support to the community through grants and sponsorships to local volunteer, not for profit community, sporting, cultural and educational groups.

The company returned just over \$38,000 to community groups in the financial year to 30 June 2016 and a grand total of \$470,000 since the branch opened.

In June 2016 York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited paid a dividend of one cent a share, despite a drop in the net result for the year. This brought the total returned to shareholders by way of dividends and returns of capital to about 50 cents a share.

Company Financial Performance

The financial year ended 30 June 2016 continued to present a challenging economic environment in which to operate. Customers continued to pay down debt and build equity. Limited new lending opportunities were a major challenge for the branch.

The year was characterised by lower interest rates, a fall in margins and a decline in income year-on-year from \$640,187 to \$615,496, despite the board and staff focus on controlling expenses.

Total footings at 30 June 2016 were \$81.51 million. Business was made up of \$52.559 million in deposits, up by \$4.55 million and \$20.818 million in lending, down \$1.89 million. Other business which includes superannuation, financial planning, financial market deposits and Rural Bank deposits, contributed \$8.133 million, up \$0.456 million.

The operating loss for the year was \$14,977, down from a profit of \$11,060 the previous financial year. The loss reported is after allowing for contributions to the community through sponsorship, marketing and grants.

The performance of the York & Districts Community Bank® Branch is mirrored in a number of smaller regional Community Bank® branches in WA. The Board in consultation with the Branch Manager, Graham Edmonds, remains focused on strategies to reduce operating costs and develop new markets.

The key strategies for the coming year carry over from 2015-16. They focus on operating costs including operating hours, flexible work arrangements for staff and the review of suppliers to the branch as well as expanding our business portfolio in the areas of insurance, margin lending, credit cards and mortgage lending to increase income.

In 2015 a decision to reduce the operating hours of the branch was made in consultation with key customers. The branch no longer opens on Saturday morning saving about \$13,000 a year.

In October 2015, the York & Districts Community Bank[®] Branch had the opportunity to extend its banking services into the Cunderdin community. An agency is located in the Cunderdin IGA and operated by two Cunderdin Co-operative staff with support from York & Districts Community Bank[®] Branch Customer Relationship Officer, Chris Giles, who works from the facility once a week.

The Cunderdin community has been very supportive of the agency. To 30 June 2016 there were 158 accounts with footings of about \$4.5 million. We expect continued growth with the focus on the lending and the development of the Rural Bank brand in the region during the coming year.

A restructure in the staffing of Rural Bank means Tim Paskov will spend more time in the York district. His extensive experience will be a major contributor to the development of our agribusiness portfolio.

The Board has actively participated in the major Bendigo Bank campaign, 'Doing Big Things for WA'. The campaign being run in conjunction with Seven West Media, aims to promote the Bendigo brand. It started in April 2016 with a series of television and newspaper advertisements focused on contributions to the community by the Bendigo Community Bank® network.

Board of Directors

There was one change to the board of York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited during the 2015-16 financial year.

Due to family and work commitments, Treasurer, Delys Sherry retired from the Board. Delys joined the Board in 2009. Her passion, commitment and expertise were outstanding and will be missed. The Treasurer's role is now undertaken by Karen Beale from Mundaring Community Bank® Branch.

Ashley Fisher who also joined the Board in 2009 has given notice of his intention to retire from the Board but will continue to serve as a Director until the end of 2016. He too has made a significant contribution to the Board.

Sponsorship

The York & Districts Community Bank® Branch has continued to support community groups and organisations through grants and sponsorships.

The company has \$26,334 set aside in the Community Enterprise FoundationTM operated by Bendigo Bank. Community grants that qualify under Australian tax law have been paid from these funds. During the year to 30 June 2016, \$12,789 was paid from our Foundation account to assist Youthcare, The York Society Inc and Talbot Brook Community Hall Inc.

In addition, more than 20 local groups benefitted from sponsorship. The most significant payment in 2016 was for the St John Ambulance first aid courses run for the Year 10 students at the York and Districts High School. The aim of the programme was to provide the participants with skills to assist in their personal and work lives.

York & Districts Community Bank® Branch also provided two \$1,000 scholarships to students from York District High School and a \$2,500 scholarship to a student from York and surrounding districts enrolled for the Bachelor of Agricultural Business Management at Muresk.

Branch Operations

The staff of the York & Districts Community Bank® Branch are committed to continuous improvement in product and sales training.

Insurance remains a major sales focus with several campaigns run throughout the year. The branch performed well, achieving 59 general insurance sales for the year.

York & Districts Community Bank® Branch is proud to service the banking needs of people in the York community and surrounding districts. The year ahead will present further economic challenges that require the commitment of the Board and staff and support from the community.

We encourage all shareholders to help 'Do Big Things' for York and Districts. Your banking business and that of the wider community will help the company return to a positive result and allow us to continue giving back in the coming year.

Diane Robertson-Smith
Chairman
York & Districts Community
Financial Services Limited

Graham Edmonds
Manager
York & Districts Community
Bank® Branch

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Report

For year ending 30 June 2016

It's been 18 years since Bendigo Bank and two rural communities announced they were joining forces to open

Community Bank® branches.

The initial aim was to return traditional bank branches to regional community.

It was soon obvious that the 'community' aspect of this unique banking model was going to be just as important to all

types of communities; whether they are rural, regional or urban.

Today, there are 312 Community Bank® communities in every state and territory of Australia.

The statistics are impressive:

- · More than \$148 million in community contributions returned to local communities
- 1.900 Directors
- 1.500 staff
- More than \$38 million in shareholder dividends.

Yes, these figures are staggering.

But dig a little deeper and what's more significant is that social issues affecting every community in Australia have

received funding from Community Bank® companies.

- Aged care Youth disengagement Homelessness
- Domestic and family violence
 Mental health
 Unemployment
- Environment

I have no doubt that your Community Bank® company has already had a role to play, either in a funding grant,

sponsorship support or connecting locals with relevant government, corporate and not-for-profit organisations.

Behind every Community Bank® branch is a company Board of Directors. These people are local mums and dads.

tradespeople, small business operators, farmers, lawyers, accountants, school teachers, office workers... and the list goes on.

As Community Bank® company Directors they volunteer their time, their professional expertise and their local

knowledge to make your Community Bank® branch the success it is today.

To every single one of our 1,900-plus Community Bank® company Directors, thank you for your commitment, your

confidence in Bendigo and Adelaide Bank and your vision to make your community a better place to live.

As a Community Bank® community, you're all change makers.

As a shareholder, you're critical to helping make things happen for the benefit of your community.

On behalf of Bendigo Bank, thank you.

Thank you for your support as a shareholder, your belief in your community and your faith in what a Community Bank®

community can achieve.

Robert Musarove

Executive Community Engagement

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 104 079 Directors' Report

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

Directors

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

Diane Robertson Smith

Chair

Occupation: Training Consultant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Training and management consultant for 23 years predominantly in the mining industry. Training in the areas of leadership development and frontline management. Clients have included BHPB, Fortescue Mining, Tronox Australia. Currently a principal of Robertson-Smith Consulting. Professional qualifications include Bachelor of Arts, Distinction in a Diploma of Education, Diploma in Business, Quality Assurance Auditor's Certificate, Certificate IV Workplace Assessment and Training. Employment skills include coaching, mentoring and engagement of individuals and groups. Community involvements include Vice Chair of Port Pirie Regional Development Board; Chair of Port Pirie Traders Association; Guide Leader - Port Hedland and Secretary of various sporting organisations.

Interest in shares: Nil

Lindsay Milton McNeill

Director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Experience as agricultural technical officer, bank officer, agriculture teacher, journalist and small

business operator. Holds arts degree and diplomas in education and agriculture.

Interest in shares: 6,001 shares

Joanne Allen Secretary

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Born and raised in York. Partner in 3rd generation farm. 15 years experience as a Pharmacy

Assistant. Certificate 3 in Education Assistant. Currently employed at York District High School.

Interest in shares: 2,000 shares

Ashley James Fisher

Director

Occupation: Manager Director - Avon Waste

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Has worked in the waste industry for the past 18 years. He has also served a term of 4.5 years as a Shire councillor for York. He is a member of the Waste Management Association of Australia and has recently completed his AICD Directors

course.

Interest in shares: Nil

Rhys Trevor Turton

Director

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: A local farmer and resident of York. Involved in the local community through the York Volunteer Workers Club Inc. and the York Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade. Formally a member of the York Apex Club. Graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Company Director expertise of large organisations (plus \$100m turnover / over 100 employees).

Interest in shares: 1,001 shares

Kenneth Charles Sevenson

Director

Occupation: Agricultural Consultant and Farm Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Director PriceSevenson Pty Ltd. 2012 to Present. Founding Partner Farmanco Management Consultants — 1979 to 2010. Fellow of the Australian Association of Agricultural Consultants (WA) (FAAAC). Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (FAICD). Diploma of Agricultural Science (Dip. Ag. Sci). Executive Certificate in Agribusiness (Cert. Ag. Bus.). Director and Chairman York and Districts Co-op 1995-2009. Director and Chairman Kondinin Group 2000-2010. Fellow and Chairman of Council Guildford Grammar School 2001-2009. Chair of the Board of Management Muresk Institute Curtain University 1997-2005.

Interest in shares: Nil

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 104 079 Directors' Report

Directors (continued)

Mark Duperouzel

Director (Appointed 23 November 2015)

Occupation: Business Owner and Mechanic

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Has run a small business for 23 years which employs 4 staff members in the auto motive technician trade. A board member for Western Australia (W.A) Water Ski Association as tournament director, Regional Development Officer for W.A Water Ski Assoc., Y.DCFS Director, former Deputy Shire President - York and owner operator of Avon Mini Bus Hire Pty. Ltd.

Interest in shares: Nil

Delys Leanne Sherry

Director (Resigned 23 November 2015)

Occupation: Accountant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Over 20 years experience in accounting roles within public practice accounting firms and the commercial sector. Bachelor of commerce from Murdoch University. Involved in various community roles over the years, previously held office as President. Treasurer and Secretary.

Interest in shares: 1,000 shares

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 Joanne Allen. Joanne was appointed to the position of secretary on 18 November 2006. Joanne has 25 years farming experience and 15 years being a Pharmacy assistant.

Principal Activities

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

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

Operating results

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

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2016	30 June 2015
\$	\$
(12,771)	4,856

Year ended 30 June 2016

Dividends

Cents

\$

Dividends paid in the year

1 4,529

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.

Events since 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.

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 104 079 Directors' Report

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 21 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' meetings

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

Diane Robertson-Smith
Lindsay McNeil
Joanne Allen
Rhys Trevor Turton
Ashley James Fisher
Kenneth Charles Sevenson
Mark Duperouzel (Appointed 28 November 2015)
Delys Leanne Sherry (Resigned 23 November 2015)

Board N	leetings	Committee Meetings Attended			Committee Meetings Attended		
Atte	nded	Finan	ce	Sponsorship	Marketing		
Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended		
11	11	2	2	2	2		
11	10	2	2	2	2		
1 1	10	2	2	2	2		
11	4	-	-	-	-		
11	4	-	-	-	-		
11	9	-	-	-	-		
7	7	1	1	1	1		
4	3	-	-	-	-		

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 194 079 Directors' Report

Non audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and a with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stawart) for audit and non audit 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 finance committee and is satisfied provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations

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

- all non-sudit services have been reviewed by the finance committee to ensure they do not impact on the imperiality and objectivity
- 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 of the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risk and rewards.

Auditor's Independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 5 Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at York, Western Australia on 23 September 2016.

CRIK. Snith

Diane Robertson Smith, Chairman



Independent auditor's report to the members of York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2016, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 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.

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 23 September 2016

David Hutchings Lead Auditor

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 104 079 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	615,496	640,187
Employee benefits expense		(393,295)	(385,699)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(30,719)	(39,231)
Occupancy and associated costs		(19,689)	(17,813)
Systems costs		(23,547)	(23,408)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(22,966)	(37,235)
Finance costs	5	(15,851)	(23,831)
General administration expenses		(124,406)	(101,910)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		(14,977)	11,060
Income tax (expense)/credit	6	2,206	(6,204)
Profit/(loss) after income tax		(12,771)	4,856
Total comprehensive income for the year		(12,771)	4,856
Earnings per share for profit/(loss) attributable to the		¢	¢
ordinary shareholders of the company:			
Basic earnings per share	22	(2.82)	1.07

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 104 079 Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Current tax asset	7 8 11	294,462 55,765 9,312	300,762 54,154 13,454
Total Current Assets		359,539	368,370
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets Deferred tax asset	9 10 11	495,230 10,834 12,800	508,196 20,834 8,996
Total Non-Current Assets		518,864	538,026
Total Assets		878,403	906,396
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables Borrowings Provisions	12 13 14	27,361 31,980 23,345	21,205 37,812 21,144
Total Current Liabilities		82,686	80,161
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings Provisions	13 14	193,107 8,956	205,391 9,890
Total Non-Current Liabilities		202,063	215,281
Total Liabilities		284,749	295,442
Net Assets		593,654	610,954
Equity			
Issued capital Retained earnings	15 16	360,527 233,127	360,527 250,427
Total Equity		593,654	610,954

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 104 079 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2014	360,527	259,155	619,682
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,856	4,856
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(13,584)	(13,584)
Balance at 30 June 2015	360,527	250,427	610,954
Balance at 1 July 2015	360,527	250,427	610,954
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(12,771)	(12,771)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-		-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(4,529)	(4,529)
Balance at 30 June 2016	360,527	233,127	593,654

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 104 079 Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received Interest paid Income taxes (paid)/refunded		674,804 (652,152) 7,000 (15,851) 2,544	637,785 (578,008) 7,684 (23,831) (11,060)
Net cash provided by operating activities	17	16,345	32,570
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings Dividends paid		(18,116) (4,529)	(13,897) (13,584)
Net cash used in financing activities		(22,645)	(27,481)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(6,300)	5,089
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		300,762	295,673
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	294,462	300,762

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

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

Compliance with IFRS

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

Historical cost convention

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

Comparative figures

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

Application of new and amended accounting standards

The following amendments to accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

- AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality.
- AASB 2015-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Financial Reporting Requirements for Australian Groups with a Foreign Parent.

None of the amendments to accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015, materially affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

		Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
•	AASB 9 Financial Instruments, and the relevant amending standards.	1 January 2018
•	AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15.	1 January 2018
•	AASB 16 Leases	1 January 2019
•	AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: Bearer Plants.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.	1 January 2018
•	AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2015-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception.	1 January 2016
•	AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses.	1 January 2017
•	AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107.	1 January 2017

The company has not elected to apply any accounting standards or interpretations before their mandatory operative date for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2015. Therefore the abovementioned accounting standards or interpretations have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

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

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®** branch are effectively conducted between the customers and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

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

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

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

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the **Community Bank®** 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
- 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 benefits will flow to the company and any specific criteria have been met. Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenue calculation

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Revenue calculation (continued)

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

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

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

Core banking products

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

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

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

Commission

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Fee income

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

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

Monitoring and changing financial return

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

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

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

The Board is yet to appreciate the full impact of the above changes on our revenue moving forward. We would anticipate that by the time of this year's AGM we will be able to inform our shareholders of the likely outcomes of the new model.

The Board is continuing to work with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd to understand any potential changes to revenue and will provide further details as appropriate in due course.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Income tax

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

f) Trade receivables and payables

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

h) Intangibles

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

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

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Derecognition

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

- (i) Loans and receivables
 - Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
- (ii) Held-to-maturity investments
 - Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
- (iii) Available-for-sale financial assets
 - Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.
 - They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (i.e. gains or losses) recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets except where they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other financial assets are classified as current assets.
- (iv) Financial liabilities
 - Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

impairment

At each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

I) Leases

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

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

m) Provisions

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

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

n) Contributed equity

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

o) Earnings per share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Note 2. Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Credit risk

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

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

(vi) Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2016 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the consolidated entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities	2016 \$	2015 \$
Operating activities: - services commissions	608,791	632,096
Total revenue from operating activities	608,791	632,096
Non-operating activities: - interest received - other revenue Total revenue from non-operating activities	6,705 - 6,705	7,684 407 8,091
Total revenues from ordinary activities	615,496	640,187
Note 5. Expenses Depreciation of non-current assets: - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements - furniture and fittings	12,444 - 522	13,376 12,970 889
Amortisation of non-current assets: - franchise agreement	10,000 22,966	10,000 37,235
Finance costs: - interest paid	15.851	23.831
Bad debts	607_	183_

Note 6. Income tax expense/(credit)	2016 \$	2015 \$
The components of tax expense/(credit) comprise:		0.074
- Current tax - Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	(3,655)	2,971
- Future income tax benefit attributable to losses - Movement in deferred tax	(614)	348
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change to tax rate in future periods	465	473
- Under/(Over) provision of tax in the prior period	1,598	2,412
	(2,206)	6,204
The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense/(credit) as follows		
Operating profit/(loss)	(14,977)	11,060
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities at 28.5% (2015: 30%)	(4,269)	3,319
Add two offers of a fe		
Add tax effect of: - timing difference expenses	614	(348)
aning anti-tone expende	(3,655)	2,971
		2,07.
Movement in deferred tax	(614)	348
Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change of tax rate in future periods	465 1,598	473 2,412
Under/(Over) provision of income tax in the prior year	(2,206)	6,204
		0,201
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	39,390	31,017
Term deposits	255,072	269,745
	294,462	300,762
Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement		
The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement		
of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:		
Cash at bank and on hand	39,390	31,017
Term deposits	255,072	269,745
	294,462	300,762
Note 8. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	42,291	47,126
Prepayments	11,828	5,089
Other receivables and accruals	1,646	1,939
	55,765	54,154

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment	2016 \$	2015 \$
Land and buildings		
Land at cost	219,352	-
Buildings At cost Less accumulated depreciation	381,290 (106,107) 275,183	600,643 (93,664) 506,979
Furniture and fittings At cost Less accumulated depreciation Total written down amount	132,553 (131,858) 695 495,230	132,553 (131,336) 1,217 508,196
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Carrying amount at beginning Reclassification of land portion Additions Disposals	219,352 - -	<u>-</u> - -
Carrying amount at end	219,352	_
Buildings Carrying amount at beginning Additions Disposals Reclassification of land portion Less: depreciation expense	506,979 - (219,352) (12,444)	533,325 - - - (26,346)
Carrying amount at end	275,183	506,979
Furniture and fittings Carrying amount at beginning Additions Disposals Less: depreciation expense	1,217 - - (522)	2,106 - - (889)
Carrying amount at end	695	1,217
Total written down amount	495,230	508,196

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 104 079

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Note 10. Intangible assets	2016 \$	2015 \$
Franchise fee		
At cost	50,000	50,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(39,166)	(29,166)
	10,834	20,834
Total written down amount	10,834	20,834
Note 11. Tax		
Current:		
Income tax refundable	(9,312)	(13,454)
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	842	704
- employee provisions - tax losses carried forward	8,883 3,527	8,845 -
- tax losses carried forward	13,252	9,549
	10,202	0,040
Deferred tax liability	450	550
- accruals	452	553
	452	553
Net deferred tax asset	12,800	8,996
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	(3,804)	822
Note 12. Trade and other payables		
Other creditors and accruals	27,361	21,205
Note 13. Borrowings		
Current:		
		07.046
Bank loans	<u>31,980</u>	37,812
Non-Current:		
Bank loans	193,107	205,391

The bank loans is repayable monthly with instalments of \$2,665. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 6.81% (2015: 9.54%). The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

Note 14. Provisions	2016 \$	2015 \$
Current:		
Provision for annual leave Provision for long service leave	19,337 4,008 23,345	17,320 3,824 21,144
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	8.956	9,890
Note 15. Contributed equity		
452,909 ordinary shares fully paid (2015: 452,909) Less: equity raising expenses	452,909 (92,382)	452,909 (92,382)
2000 oquity tuloning one of the	360,527	360,527

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 2001*.

Note 15. Contributed equity (continued)

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 16. Retained earnings	2016 \$	2015 \$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	250,427	259,155
Net profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax Dividends paid or provided for	(12,771) (4,529)	4,856 (13,584)
Balance at the end of the financial year	233,127	250,427
Note 17. Statement of cash flows		
Reconciliation of profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	(12,771)	4,856
Non cash items:		
- depreciation - amortisation	12,966 10,000	27,235 10,000
	10,000	10,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:		40)
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(1,611) 338	(6) (4,856)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets - increase/(decrease) in payables	6,156	(3,711)
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	1,267	(948)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	16,345	32,570

Note 18. Auditor's remuneration

Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:
- audit and review services

- audit and review services	4,100	3,950
- other non audit services	1,755	1,795
	5,855	5,745

Note 19. Director and related party disclosures

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

Diane Robertson-Smith
Lindsay McNeil
Joanne Allen
Rhys Trevor Turton
Ashley James Fisher
Kenneth Charles Sevenson (Appointed 28 October 2015)
Mark Duperouzel (Appointed 23 November 2015)
Delys Leanne Sherry (Resigned 23 November 2015)

No director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the company.

Directors Shareholdings	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	
Diane Robertson-Smith	-	_	
Lindsay McNeil	3,001	3,001	
Joanne Allen	2,000	2,000	
Rhys Trevor Turton	1,001	1,001	
Ashley James Fisher	=	-	
Kenneth Charles Sevenson (Appointed 28 October 2015)	-	-	
Mark Duperouzel (Appointed 23 November 2015)	=	-	
Delys Leanne Sherry (Resigned 23 November 2015)	1,000	1,000	

There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year.

Note 20.	Dividends paid or provided	2016 \$	2015 \$
a.	Dividends paid during the year		
	Current year dividend 100% (2015: 100%) franked dividend - 1 cent (2015: 3 cents) per share	4,529	13,584
The tax r	ate at which dividends have been franked is 30% (2015: 30%).		
b.	Franking account balance		
	Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
	 franking account balance as at the end of the financial year 	160,484	164,969
	 franking debits that will arise from refund of income tax as at the end of the financial year 	(9,312)	(13,454)
	 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:	151,172	151,515
	 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	151,172	151,515

Note 21. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The fees payable are not related to performance of the company, but attendance and contribution to the meetings and the business of the company, as appropriate.

The directors received remuneration including superannuation, as follows:

Diane Robertson-Smith	867	827
Lindsay McNeil	317	1,358
Joanne Allen	8,723	8,400
Rhys Trevor Turton	317	785
Ashley James Fisher	317	785
Kenneth Charles Sevenson (Appointed 28 October 2015)	101	-
Mark Duperouzel (Appointed 23 November 2015)	349	-
Delys Leanne Sherry (Resigned 23 November 2015)	233	1,358
	11,225	13,513

Note 22.	Earnings per share	2016 \$	2015 \$
(a)	Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	(12,771)	4,856
/L\	Maintan average symbol of auditory charge yand on the	Number	Number
(b)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	452,909	452,909

Note 23. Events occurring after the reporting date

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

Note 24. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 25. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates Community Bank® services in York and surrounding districts, Western Australia 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
114 Avon Terrace
York WA 6302 York WA 6302

Note 27. Financial instruments

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

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

	Floating interest		Fixed interest rate maturing in								Weighted	
Financial instrument			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years Over 5 years		years	Non interest bearing		average		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial assets				·								
Cash and cash												
equivalents	39,390	31,017	255,072	269,745	-	-	-		-	-	2.23	2.64
Receivables	-		-	_	-			•	42,291	47,126	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Interest bearing	:											
liabilities	-	-	31,980	37,812	193,107	205,391	-	-	-		6.81	9.54

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

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

Sensitivity Analysis

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

As at 30 June 2016, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2016	2015		
	\$	\$		
Change in profit/(loss)				
Increase in interest rate by 1%	694	576		
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	694	576		
Change in equity				
Increase in interest rate by 1%	694	576		
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	694	576		

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 104 079 Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited, we state

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 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.

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

Diane Robertson Smith, Chairman

KCK-Shirth

Signed on the 23rd of September 2016.