Kew East Financial Services Limited Financial Statements

as at

31 December 2014

Kew East Financial Services Limited ABN 91 096 301 058 Directors' Report

Your Directors submit the financial report of the Company for the half year ended 31 December 2014.

Directors

The names of directors who held office during or since the end of the half-year:

Allen Borella (Chairman)
Paula Davey
Mark Heffernan
Eric Thomas
Ric Hallgren
Diana Nelson
Ross McDermott (Resigned 19 November 2014)
Kenneth Franks (Resigned 19 November 2014)

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

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the course of the financial period were providing community banking services under management rights to operate franchised branches of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Review and results of operations

The branch at Kew has not as yet achieved profitable results. The branch at Kew East is continuing to perform as expected. The net profit before income tax of the company for the period was \$5,231 (2013: \$62,203).

Matters subsequent to the end of the reporting period

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the half year reporting period 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.

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 period under review not otherwise disclosed in this report.

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 2 for the half year ended 31 December 2014.

The director's report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Kew East, Victoria on 23 February 2015.

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Allen Borella, Chairperson



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Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Kew East Financial Services Limited.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief; during the half-year ended 31 December 2014 there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the review; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY

Chartered Accountants

1.1. Delate

P. P. Delahunty

Partner

Level 2, 10-16 Forest Street

Bendigo VIC 3550

Dated at Bendigo, 27th February 2015

Kew East Financial Services Limited ABN 91 096 301 058

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the half-year ended 31 December 2014

	31-Dec 2014 <u>\$</u>	31-Dec 2013 <u>\$</u>
Revenue	661,376	681,602
Employee benefits expense	(396,112)	(391,720)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(21,449)	(23,312)
Finance costs	(16,143)	-
Other expenses from ordinary activities	(209,841)	(197,003)
Profit before charitable donations and sponsorships	17,831	69,567
Charitable donations and sponsorship	(12,600)	(7,364)
Profit before income tax	5,231	62,203
Income tax expense	(3,097)	(19,159)
Profit for the period	2,134	43,044
Other comprehensive income		
Total comprehensive income for the period	2,134	43,044
Profit attributable to members of the company	2,134	43,044
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company	2,134	43,044
Earnings per share (cents per share) - basic earnings per share - diluted earnings per share	0.12 0.12	2.40 2.40
- diluted earnings per share		

Kew East Financial Services Limited ABN 91 096 301 058 Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014

	31-Dec 2014 <u>\$</u>	30-Jun 2014 <u>\$</u>
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	690,844	821,848
Trade and other receivables	106,279	100,801
Investments	20,848	19,386
Current tax asset	25,889	15,889
Total Current Assets	843,860	957,924
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1,115,454	1,110,041
Deferred tax asset	39,636	42,733
Intangible assets	68,500	81,500
Total Non-Current Assets	1,223,590	1,234,274
Total Assets	2,067,450	2,192,198
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	46,695	72,237
Borrowings	43,560	43,560
Provisions	72,613	135,058
Total Current Liabilities	162,868	250,855
Non-Current Liabilities		
Borrowings	546,765	552,222
Provisions	2,409	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	549,174	552,222
Total Liabilities	712,042	803,077
	712,042	
Net Assets	1,355,408	<u>1,389,121</u>
Equity		
Issued capital	798,218	798,218
Retained earnings	557,190	590,903
Total Equity	1,355,408	1,389,121

Kew East Financial Services Limited ABN 91 096 301 058 Statement of Changes in Equity for the half-year ended 31 December 2014

		Issued Capital \$	Retained Earnings <u>\$</u>	Total Equity <u>\$</u>
Balance at 1 July 2013		798,218	580,225	1,378,443
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	43,044	43,044
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during the period		-	-	-
Costs of equity raising		-	-	-
Dividends recognised for the period	5			
Balance at 31 December 2013		798,218	623,269	1,421,487
Balance at 1 July 2014		798,218	590,903	1,389,121
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	2,134	2,134
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during the period		-	-	-
Costs of equity raising		-	-	-
Dividends recognised for the period	5		(35,847)	(35,847)
Balance at 31 December 2014		798,218	557,190	1,355,408

Kew East Financial Services Limited ABN 91 096 301 058 Statement of Cash Flows for the half-year ended 31 December 2014

	31-Dec 2014 <u>\$</u>	31-Dec 2013 <u>\$</u>
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received Interest paid Income taxes paid	713,083 (772,820) 10,042 (16,143) (10,000)	729,576 (645,366) 20,659 - (33,434)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	(75,838)	71,435
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(13,862)	(97,885)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(13,862)	(97,885)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Repayment of borrowings Dividends paid	(5,457) (35,847)	(71,693)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(41,304)	(71,693)
Net decrease in cash held	(131,004)	(98,143)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	821,848	1,150,489
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	690,844	1,052,346

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose interim financial statements for the half-year reporting period ended 31 December 2014 have been prepared in accordance with requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Reporting. The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

This interim financial report is intended to provide users with an update on the latest annual financial statements of Kew East Financial Services Limited ("the Company"). As such, it does not contain information that represents relatively insignificant changes occurring during the half-year within the Company. It is therefore recommended that this financial report be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2014, together with any public announcements made during the following half-year.

(b) Accounting policies

The same accounting policies and methods of computation have been followed in this interim financial report as were applied to the most recent annual financial statements.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The critical estimates and judgements are consistent with those applied and disclosed in the June 2014 annual report.

(d) New and revised accounting requirements applicable to the current half year reporting period

The following Australian Accounting Standards and amendments to Australian Accounting Standards have become mandatory for the reporting period commencing 1 July 2014:

- AASB 2012-3: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial
- AASB 2013-3: Amendments to AASB 136 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets.
- AASB 2013-4: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting.
- AASB 2013-5: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Investment Entities.
- AASB 2013-9: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Part B: Materiality.
- Interpretation 21: Levies.
- AASB 2014-1: Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards:
 - Part A: Annual Improvements 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 Cycles
 - Part B: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to AASB 119)
 - Part C: Materiality

None of the above new standards and amendments to standards that are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2014 affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods. There were no other new or revised Accounting Standards and Interpretations effective for the current reporting period relevant to the company that were not disclosed in the annual financial report for the year ended 30 June 2014.

(e) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

The fair value of liabilities and the Company's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(e) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Valuation Techniques

In the absence of an active market for an identical asset or liability, the Company selects and uses one or more valuation techniques to measure the fair value of the asset or liability. The Company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the Company are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- Market Approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- *Income Approach:* valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost Approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available such assumptions are considered unobservable.

Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13 requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

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

Fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

The Company would change the categorisation within the fair value hierarchy only in the following circumstances:

- (i) if a market that was previously considered active (Level 1) became inactive (Level 2 or Level 3) or vice versa; or
- (ii) if significant inputs that were previously unobservable (Level 3) became observable (Level 2) or vice versa.

When a chance in the categorisation occurs, the Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy (le transfer into and out of each level of the fair value hierarchy) on the date the event or change in circumstance occurred.

2. Events after the End of the Interim Period

There have been no events subsequent to reporting date that would materially effect the financial statements at the reporting date.

3. Contingent assets and liabilities

Since the last annual reporting date there has been no material change of any contingent assets or contingent liabilities.

4. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The economic entity operates in one geographic area being the City of Boroondara.

5. Dividends

	2014 <u>Cents</u>	2014 <u>\$</u>	2013 <u>Cents</u>	2013 <u>\$</u>
Dividend paid in the period as recommended in the annual report:	2	35,847	4	71,693
100% fully franked				

6. Analysis of other comprehensive income

There was no other comprehensive income during the reporting period.

7. Fair Value Measurement

a. Recurring and Non-recurring Fair Value Measurement Amounts and the Level of the Fair Value Hierarchy within which the Fair Value Measurements are Categorised.

			Fair Value Measurements at 31 December 2014 Using: Quoted Significant			
Description	Note	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		
Recurring fair value measurements Managed investments (fair value through profit or loss):						
- financial sector		20,848	-	-		
- property sector		-	-	-		
Property, plant and equipment (at revalued amounts): Freehold land	(i)					
Buildings	(1)	-	-	-		
Non-recurring fair value measurements		-	-	-		
		Fair Value Measurements at 30 June 2014 Using:				
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for	Significant Observable Inputs Other than Level 1	sing: Significant Unobservable		
Description	Note	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for	Significant Observable Inputs Other than	sing: Significant		
Recurring fair value measurements	Note	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Observable Inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs	sing: Significant Unobservable Inputs		
•	Note	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs	sing: Significant Unobservable Inputs		
Recurring fair value measurements Managed investments (fair value through profit or loss):	Note	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Observable Inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs	sing: Significant Unobservable Inputs		
Recurring fair value measurements Managed investments (fair value through profit or loss): - financial sector - property sector Property, plant and equipment (at revalued amounts):		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs	sing: Significant Unobservable Inputs		
Recurring fair value measurements Managed investments (fair value through profit or loss): - financial sector - property sector Property, plant and equipment (at revalued amounts): Freehold land	Note (i)	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs	sing: Significant Unobservable Inputs		
Recurring fair value measurements Managed investments (fair value through profit or loss): - financial sector - property sector Property, plant and equipment (at revalued amounts):		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs Other than Level 1 Inputs	sing: Significant Unobservable Inputs		

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting period.

There were no fair value measurements by Level 2 or Level 3 fair value hierarchy.

Kew East Financial Services Limited ABN 91 096 301 058 Directors Declaration for the half-year endedd 31 December 2014

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Kew East Financial Services Limited the directors of the Company declare that:

- (1) The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 12 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (a) complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134, "Interim Financial Reporting"; and
 - (b) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2014 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date.
- (2) In the directors opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Allen Borella, Chairperson

Signed at Kew East, Victoria on 23 February 2015



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KEW EAST FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Half-year Financial Report

We have reviewed the accompanying half year financial report of Kew East Financial Services
Limited, which comprises the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014, the
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, and
Statement of Cash Flows for the half-year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of
significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Half-year Financial Report

The directors of Kew East Financial Services Limited are responsible for the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the half-year financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410: Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with Corporations Act 2001 including: giving a true and fair view of Kew East Financial Services Limited's financial position as at 31 December 2014 and its performance for the half-year ended on that date, and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations 2001. As the auditor of Kew East Financial Services Limited, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our review, 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 which is included in the director's report.

Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of Kew East Financial Services Limited is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of Kew East Financial Services Limited's financial position as at 31 December 2014 and of its performance for the half year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty Chartered Accountants

1.1. Delate

P. P. Delahunty

Partner

Level 2, 10 – 16 Forest Street

Bendigo VIC 3550

Dated: 27th February 2015