FORM: Half yearly/preliminary final report

Name of issuer

Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited

ACN or ARBN	Half yearly (tick)		minary (tick)		year/financial ent period')	year ended
62 095 312 744			√		30 June 2	2015
For announcement to th				<u> </u>		
Extracts from this statement for	announcement to the m	narket (se	e note 1).			\$A,000
Revenue (item 1.1)		dov	wn	2%	to	2,182
Profit (loss) for the period	(item 1.9)	dov	wn	2%	to	117
Profit (loss) for the period members of the parent (ite.		dov	wn	2%	to	117
Dividends			Curren	t period	Previous o	corresponding
Franking rate applicable:					p	eriod
Final dividend (preliminary 1	final report only)(item 10	0.13-				
Amount per security			6	¢		6¢
Franked amount per <i>secui</i>	rity		6			6¢
Interim dividend (Half year 10.12)	ly report only) (item 10.:	11 –		P		<u> </u>
Amount per security			_	-		_
Franked amount per secur	rity	ĺ				-
Short details of any bonus market:	or cash issue or ot	her item	(s) of import	tance not p	reviously rele	ased to the
						į

Consolidated income statement (The figures are not equity accounted)

(see note 3)

(as per paragraphs 81-85 and 88-94 of AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements)

		Current period - \$A'000	Previous corresponding period - \$A'000
1.1	Revenues (item 7.1)	2,182	2,235
1.2	Expenses, excluding finance costs (item 7.2)	(2,015)	(2,061)
1.3	Finance costs	-	-
1.4	Share of net profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures (item 15.7)	-	-
1.5	Profit (loss) before income tax	168	174
1.6	Income tax expense (see note 4)	(51)	(55)
1.7	Profit (loss) from continuing operations	117	119
1.8	Profit (loss) from discontinued operations (item 13.3)	-	-
1.9	Profit (loss) for the period	117	119
1.10	Profit (loss) attributable to minority interests	-	-
1.11	Profit (loss) attributable to members of the parent	117	119
1.12	Basic earnings per security (item 9.1)	5.07¢	5.16¢
1.13	Diluted earnings per security (item 9.1)	5.07¢	5.16¢
1.14	Dividends per security (item 9.1)	-¢	-¢

Comparison of half-year profits

(Preliminary final statement only)

		Current period - \$A'000	Previous corresponding period - \$A'000
2.1	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax attributable to members reported for the 1st half year (item 1.11 in the half yearly statement)	102	124
2.2	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax attributable to members for the 2nd half year	15	(5)

Consolidated balance sheet

(See note 5)

(as per paragraphs 68-69 of AASB 101: Financial Statement Presentation)

Current assets	Current period - \$A'000	Previous corresponding period - \$A'000
Cash and cash equivalents	594	581
Trade and other receivables	169	192
Inventories	-	-
Other current assets (current tax asset)	1	-
Total current assets	764	773
Non-current assets		
Available for sale investments	-	-
Other financial assets	10	10
Investments in associates	-	-
Deferred tax assets	32	23
Exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised (see para. 71 of AASB 1022 – new standard not yet finalised)	-	-
Development properties (mining entities)	-	-
Property, plant and equipment (net)	1,393	1,438
Investment properties	-	-
Goodwill	-	-
Other intangible assets	68	25
Other (provide details if material)	_	-
Total non-current assets	1,502	1,496
Total assets	2,266	2,269
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	67	53
Short term borrowings	1	1
Current tax payable	-	23
Short term provisions	81	59
Current portion of long term borrowings	-	-
Other current liabilities (provide details if material)	-	-
	150	136
Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for sale (para 38 of AASB 5)	-	-
Total current liabilities	150	136
assets class AASB 5)	ified as held for sale (para 38 of	ified as held for sale (para 38 of

	Non-current liabilities		
		Current period - \$A'000	Previous corresponding period - \$A'000
3.27	Long-term borrowings	-	•
3.28	Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
3.29	Long term provisions	30	25
3.30	Other (provide details if material)	_	-
3.31	Total non-current liabilities	30	25
3.32	Total liabilities	179	161
3.33	Net assets	2,087	2,108
	Equity		
3.34	Share capital	1,641	1,641
3.35	Other reserves	72	72
3.36	Retained earnings	374	395
	Amounts recognised directly in equity relating to non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	-
3.37	Parent interest	-	-
3.38	Minority interest	-	-
3.39	Total equity	2,087	2,108

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(as per paragraphs 96-97 of AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements)

		Current period – A\$'000	Previous corresponding period – A\$'000
	Revenues recognised directly in equity:	-	-
	Expenses recognised directly in equity:	<u>-</u>	-
4.1	Net income recognised directly in equity	• •	-
4.2	Profit for the period	117	119
4.3	Total recognised income and expense for the period	117	119
	Attributable to:		
4.4	Members of the parent	117	119
4.5	Minority interest	-	-
-	Effect of changes in accounting policy (as per AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors):		
4.6	Members of the parent entity	-	-
4.7	Minority interest	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows (See note 6)

(as per AASB 107: Cash Flow Statements)

		Current period - \$A'000	Previous corresponding period - \$A'000
	Cash flows related to operating activities		
5.1	Receipts from customers	2,407	2,433
5.2	Payments to suppliers and employees	(2,117)	(2,203)
5.3	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	_
5.4	Income taxes paid	(84)	(86)
5.5	Other (interest received)	16	19
5.6	Net cash used in operating activities	222	163
	Cash flows related to investing activities	-	
5.7	Payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(11)
5.8	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
5.9	Payment for purchases of equity investments	-	-
5.10	Proceeds from sale of equity investments	-	-
5.11	Loans to other entities	-	-
5.12	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
5.13	Interest and other items of similar nature received	-	-
5.14	Dividends received	, -	-
5.15	Other (payment for intangible assets)	(69)	-
5.16	Net cash used in investing activities	(71)	(11)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
5.17	Proceeds from issues of securities (shares, options, etc.)	- .	-
5.18	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
5.19	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
5.20	Dividends paid	(138)	(138)
5.21	Other (equity raising costs)	-	-
5.22	Net cash used in financing activities	(138)	(138)
	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	13	14
5.23	Cash at beginning of period (see Reconciliations of cash)	581	567
5.24	Exchange rate adjustments to item 5.23	-	-
5.25	Cash at end of period (see Reconciliation of cash)	594	581

Reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to profit or loss

(as per paragraph Aus20.1 of AASB 107: Cash Flow Statements)

		Current period \$A'000	Previous corresponding period \$A'000
6.1	Profit (item 1.9)	117	119
	Adjustments for:		
6.2	Depreciation	48	49
6.3	Amortisation	26	27
6.4	Gain on revaluation of land and buildings	-	-
6.5	(Increase)/decrease in receivables	23	(13)
6.6	(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(9)	(5)
6.7	Increase/(decrease) in payables	15	(4)
6.8	Increase/(decrease) in provisions	27	17
6.9	Increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	(23)	(27)
6.10	Net cash from operating activities (item 5.6)	222	163

Notes to the financial statements

Details of revenues and expenses

(see note 16)

(Where items of income and expense are material, disclose nature and amount below in accordance with paragraphs 86-87 of AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements)

		Current period - \$A'000	Previous corresponding period - \$A'000
	Revenue		
	Services commissions	2,113	2,164
	Interest	15	19
	Other revenue	54	52
7.1	Total Revenue	2,182	2,235
	Expenses		
-	Employee benefits expense	(860)	(792)
	Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion	(396)	(528)
	Occupancy and associated costs	(275)	(263)
	Systems costs	(125)	(130)
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	(73)	(76)
	Finance costs	-	-
	General administration expenses	(285)	(272)
7.2	Total Expenses	(2,015)	(2,061)
	Profit (loss) before tax	168	174

Ratios		Current period	Previous corresponding period
	Profit before tax / revenue		-
8.1	Consolidated profit (loss) before tax (item 1.5) as a percentage of revenue (item 1.1)	8%	8%
	Profit after tax / equity interests		
8.2	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax attributable to members (item 1.11) as a percentage of equity (similarly attributable) at the end of the period (item 3.37)	6%	6%

Earnings per Security

9.1 Provide details of basic and fully diluted EPS in accordance with paragraph 70 and Aus 70.1 of AASB 133: Earnings per Share below:

Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating	Current period	Previous corresponding period
earnings per share	116,575	118,588
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	2,298,386	2,298,386
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share (if different from basic)	-	_

Divider	nds	
10.1	Date the dividend is payable	
10.2	Record date to determine entitlements to the dividend (i.e. on the basis of registrable transfers received up to 5.00 pm if paper based, or by 'End of Day' if a proper ASTC/CHESS transfer)	
10.3	If it is a final dividend, has it been declared?	
	(Preliminary final report only)	
10.4	The dividend or distribution plans shown below are in operation.	
	date(s) for receipt of election notices to the	
arridone	tor distribution plans	
10.5	Any other disclosures in relation to dividends or distributions	
·		.,,,-

Dividends paid or provided for on all securities

(as per paragraph Aus126.4 AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements)

	•	Current period - \$A'000	Previous corresponding period - \$A'000	Franking rate applicable
	Dividends paid or provided for during the reporting period			
10.6	Current year interim		-	-
10.7	Franked dividends	-	-	-
10.8	Previous year final	138	138	-
10.9	Franked dividends	138	138	-
	Dividends proposed and not recognised as a liability			
10.10	Franked dividends	_	_	-

Dividends per security (as per paragraph Aus126.4 of AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements)

		Current year	Previous year	Franking rate applicable
	Dividends paid or provided for during the reporting period			
10.11	Current year interim	-	_	-
10.12	Franked dividends – cents per share	-	-	-
10.13	Previous year final	6¢	6¢	-
10.14	Franked dividends – cents per share	6¢	6¢	-
	Dividends proposed and not recognised as a liability			
10.15	Franked dividends – cents per share	-	-	-

Exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalisedTo be completed only be issuers with mining interests if amounts are material. Include all expenditure incurred regardless of whether written off directly against profit

		Current period \$A'000	Previous corresponding period \$A'000
11.1	Opening balance	-	-
11.2	Expenditure incurred during current period	-	-
11.3	Expenditure written off during current period	-	-
11.4	Acquisitions, disposals, revaluation increments, etc.	-	-
11.5	Expenditure transferred to Development Properties	-	-
11.6	Closing balance as shown in the consolidated balance sheet (item 3.10)	-	-

Development properties (To be completed only by issuers with mining interests if amounts are material)

		Current period \$A'000	Previous corresponding period \$A'000
12.1	Opening balance	-	-
12.2	Expenditure incurred during current period	-	-
12.3	Expenditure transferred from exploration and evaluation	-	-
12.4	Expenditure written off during current period	-	-
12.5	Acquisitions, disposals, revaluation increments, etc.	-	-
12.6	Expenditure transferred to mine properties	-	-
12.7	Closing balance as shown in the consolidated balance sheet (item 3.11)	-	-

Discontinued Operations

(see note 18)

(as per paragraph 33 of AASB 5: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations)

		Current period – A\$'000	Previous corresponding period – A\$'000
13.1	Revenue	-	-
13.2	Expense	-	-
13.3	Profit (loss) from discontinued operations before income tax	-	-
13.4	Income tax expense (as per para 81 (h) of AASB 112)	-	<u>-</u>
13.5	Gain (loss) on sale/disposal of discontinued operations	-	-
13.6	Income tax expense (as per paragraph 81(h) of AASB 112)	-	-

Movements in Equity

		Number issued	Number listed	Paid-up value (cents)	Current period – A\$'000	Previous corresponding period – A\$'000
14.1	Preference securities					
	(description)					
14.2	Balance at start of period	-	-	_	-	-
14.3	a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-	-
14.4	 a) Decreases through returns of capital, buybacks etc. 	-	-	-	-	-
14.5	Balance at end of period	_	-	-	-	-
14.6	Ordinary securities					
	(ordinary shares fully paid)					,
14.7	Balance at start of period	2,298,386	2,298,386	100	1,673	1,673
14.8	a) Increases through issues	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-
14.9	b) Decreases through returns of capital, buybacks etc.	-	-	-	-	-
14.10	Balance at end of period	2,298,386	2,298,386	100	1,673	1,673
14.11	Convertible Debt Securities					
	(description & conversion factor)					
14.12	Balance at start of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.13	a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-	-
14.14	b) Decreases through maturity, converted.	-	-	-	-	-
14.15	Balance at end of period	-	-	-	-	-
	J	Number	Number	Paid-up value	Current period –	Previous corresponding

		issued	listed	(cents)	A\$'000	period – A\$'000
14.16	Options					
	(description & conversion factor)		į			
14.17	Balance at start of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.18	Issued during period	-	-	-	_	-
14.19	Exercised during period	-	-	-	-	_
14.20	Expired during period	-	-	-	-	-
14.21	Balance at end of period	-	-	<u> </u>	-	-
14.22	Debentures					
	(description)					
14.23	Balance at start of period	-	-	-		_
14.24	a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-	-
14.25	b) Decreases through maturity, converted	-	-	-	-	-
14.26	Balance at end of period	-	-	-	-	_
14.27	Unsecured Notes					
	(description)					
14.28	Balance at start of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.29	a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-	-
14.30	b) Decreases through maturity, converted	-	_	-	-	-
14.31	Balance at end of period	-	-	100	-	_
14.32	Total Securities	2,298,386	2,298,386	100	1,673	1,673

		Current period – A\$'000	Previous corresponding period – A\$'000
	Reserves		
14.33	Balance at start of period	72	72
14.34	Transfers to/from reserves	-	-
14.35	Total for the period	-	_
14.36	Balance at end of period	72	72
14.37	Total reserves	72	72
	Retained earnings		
14.38	Balance at start of period	395	414
14.39	Changes in accounting policy	-	-
14.40	Restated balance	-	-
14.41	Profit for the balance	117	119
14.42	Total for the period	-	-
14.43	Dividends	(138)	(138)
14.44	Balance at end of period	374	395

Details of aggregate share of profits (losses) of associates and joint venture entities (equity method) (as per paragraph Aus 37.1 of AASB 128: Investments in Associates and paragraph Aus 57.3 of AASB 131: Interests in Joint Ventures) Name of associate or joint venture entity

		Current period - \$A'000	Previous corresponding period - \$A'000
15.1	Profit (loss) before income tax	-	-
15.2	Income tax	-	-
15.3	Profit (loss) after tax	-	-
15.4	Impairment losses	-	-
15.5	Reversals of impairment losses	-	-
15.6	Share of non-capital expenditure contracted for (excluding the supply of inventories)	-	-
15.7	Share of net profit (loss) of associates and joint venture entities	-	-

Control gained over entities having material effect (See note 8)

Reporting entities percentage holding

16.1	Name of issuer (or group)	

		\$A'000
16.2	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax of the <i>issuer</i> (or <i>group</i>) since the date in the current period on which control was acquired	-
16.3	Date from which profit (loss) in item 16.2 has been calculated	-
16.4	Profit (loss) after tax of the <i>issuer</i> (or <i>group</i>) for the whole of the previous corresponding period	-

(See note	8)	
17.1	Name of issuer (or group)	
		\$A'000
17.2	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax of the entity (or <i>group</i>) for the current period to the date of loss of control	-
17.3	Date from which the profit (loss) in item 17.2 has been calculated	-
17.4	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax of the entity (or <i>group</i>) while controlled during the whole of the previous corresponding period	-
17.5	Contribution to consolidated profit (loss) from sale of interest leading to loss of control	-

Material interests in entities which are not controlled entities

Loss of control of entities having material effect

The economic entity has an interest (that is material to it) in the following entities.

			nership interest es, units etc) held or date of disposal	Contribution to profit (loss) (item 1.9)			
18.1	Equity accounted associated entities	Current period	Previous corresponding period	Current period \$A'000	Previous corresponding period \$A'000		
				Equity accounte	d		
		_	-	-	-		
		~	<u>-</u>	-	-		
		-	-	-	-		
18.2	Total	-	-				
18.3	Other material interests			Non equity accounted (i.e. part of item 1.9)			
		-	-	-	-		
		-	-				
18.4	Total	-	-				

Reports for industry and geographical segments

Information on the industry and geographical segments of the entity must be reported for the current period in accordance with AASB 114: Segment Reporting. Because of the different structures employed by entities, a pro forma is not provided. Segment information should be completed separately and attached to this statement. However, the following is the personation adopted in the Appendices to AASB 114 and indicates which amount should agree with items included elsewhere in this statement.

		Current period - \$A'000	Previous corresponding period - \$A'000
	Segments		
	Revenue:		
19.1	External sales	-	-
19.2	Inter-segment sales	-	-
19.3	Total (consolidated total equal to item 1.1)	-	-
19.4	Segment result	-	-
19.5	Unallocated expenses	-	-
19.6	Operating profit (equal to item 1.5)	-	-
19.7	Interest expense	_	-
19.8	Interest income	-	-
19.9	Share of profits of associates	_	-
19.10	Income tax expense		-
19.11	Net profit (consolidated total equal to item 1.9)	-	_
	Other information	-	-
19.12	Segment assets	_	-
19.13	Investments in equity method associates	-	-
19.14	Unallocated assets	_	-
19.15	Total assets (equal to item 3.18)	-	_
19.16	Segment liabilities	_	_
19.17	Unallocated liabilities	-	-
19.18	Total liabilities (equal to item 3.32)	-	-
19.19	Capital expenditure	-	-
19.20	Depreciation	-	-
19.21	Other non-cash expenses	-	-

NTA Backing			•
(see note 7)			
20.1		Current period	Previous corresponding period
Net tangible asse	et backing per ordinary security	86¢	90¢
Details of financi	cing and investing activities ng and investing transactions which h did not involve cash flows are as follo	ave had a material effec ows. If an amount is qua	t on consolidated assets ntified, show
21.1			
International Fir	nancial Reporting Standards		
rınancıaı Reporti include reconcilia	39 of AASB 1: First –time Adoption on ng Standards, an entity's first Australi tions of its equity and profit or loss un alian equivalents to IFRS's. See IG63	an-equivalents-to-IFRS's ider previous GAAP to it:	s financial report shall s equity and profit or
22.1			
International Fina information about	4.2 of AASB 1047: Disclosing the Imp ncial Reporting Standards, an entity n the impacts on the financial report ha RSs or if the aforementioned impacts of	must disclose any known ad it been prepared using	or reliably estimable the Australian
22.2			

Comments by directors

Comments on the following matters are required by the Exchange or, in relation to the half yearly statement, by AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting. The comments do not take the place of the directors' report and statement (as required by the Corporations Act) but may be incorporated into the directors' report and statement. For both half yearly and preliminary final statements, if there are no comments in a section, state NIL. If there is insufficient space in comment, attach notes to this statement.

Basis of accounts preparation

If this statement is a half yearly statement, it is a general purpose financial report prepared in accordance with the listing rules and AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting. It should be read in conjunction with the last annual report and any announcements to the market made by the issuer during the period. This report does not include all notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report.

A description of each event since the end of the current period which has had a material effect and is not related to matters already reported, with financial effect quantified (if possible). In a half yearly report, provide explanatory comments about any seasonal or irregular factors affecting operations (as per paragraphs 16(b), 16(b) and Aus 16.1 of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting)

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.

Any other factors which have affected the results in the period, or which are likely to affect results in the future, including those where the effect could not be quantified.
Franking credits available and prospects for paying fully or partly franked dividends for at least the next year
Franking Credits currently available are: \$243,712 The amount of dividends to be paid is assessed by the board at the conclusion of each financial year. The Board expect that future dividend payments will be fully franked.
Changes in accounting policies, estimation methods and measurement bases since the last annual report are disclosed as follows. (Disclose changes in the half yearly statement in accordance with paragraph16(a) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting. Disclose changes in the preliminary final statement in accordance with paragraphs 28-29 of 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.)

An issuer shall explain how the transition from previous GAAP to Australian equivalents to IFRS' affected its reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows. (as per paragraph 38 of AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards)
Revisions in estimates of amounts reported in previous periods. For half yearly reports the nature and amount of revisions in estimates of amounts reported in previous annual reports if those revisions have a material effect in this half year (as per paragraph 16(d) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting)
Changes in contingent liabilities or assets. For half yearly reports, changes in contingent liabilities and contingent assts since the last annual report (as per paragraph 16(j) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting)
The nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, profit or loss, or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence (as per paragraph 16(c) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting)
Effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings and discontinued operations (as per paragraph 16(i) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting)

Annua (Prelim		eting ⁄ final statement only)						
The an	nual	meeting will be held as follows:						
Place			Heidelberg branch community room					
Date			10 November 2015					
Time			6.00 pm					
Approx	imate	e date the annual report will be available	10 October 2015					
Compl 1.	This star	e statement s statement has been prepared under accoundards as defined in the Corporations Act or e note 13).	nting policies which comply with accounting other standards acceptable to the Exchange					
10	denti	fy other standards used						
2.		s statement, and the financial statements under ne accounting policies.	er the Corporations Act (if separate), use the					
3.	This	s statement does give a true and fair view of th	e matters disclosed (see note 2).					
4.	This	s statement is based on financial statements to	which one of the following applies:					
		The financial statements have been audited.	The financial statements have been subject to review by a registered auditor (or overseas equivalent).					
		The financial statements are in the process of being audited or subject to review.	The financial statements have <i>not</i> yet been audited or reviewed.					
5.		e accounts have been or are being audited or attached.	subject to review details of any qualifications					
6.	The issuer has a formally constituted audit committee.							
Sign he	ere:	(Company secretary)	Date: 4 September 2015					

Print name: Russell James Hutchins

Notes

- 1. **For announcement to the market** The percentage changes referred to in this section are the percentage changes calculated by comparing the current period's figures with those for the previous corresponding period. Do not show percentage changes if the change is from profit to loss or loss to profit, but still show the amount of the change up or down. If changes in accounting policies or procedures have had a material effect on reported figures, do not show either directional or percentage changes in profits. Explain the reason for the omissions in the note at the end of the announcement section. *Issuers* are encouraged to attach notes or fuller explanations of any significant changes to any of the items in page 1. The area at the end of the announcement section can be used to provide a cross reference to any such attachment.
- 2. **True and fair view** If this statement does not give a true and fair view of a matter (for example, because compliance with an Accounting Standard is required) the *issuer* must attach a note providing additional information and explanations to give a true and fair view.
- 3. Consolidated statement of financial performance
 - Item 1.1 The definition of "revenue" is set out in AASB 118: Revenue
 - Item 1.6 This item refers to the total tax attributable to the amount shown in *item 1.5*. Tax includes income tax and capital gains tax (if any) but excludes taxes treated as expenses from ordinary activities (eg. fringe benefits tax).
- 4. **Income tax** If the amount provided for income tax in this statement differs (or would differ but for compensatory items) by more than 15% from the amount of income tax *prima facie* payable on the profit before tax, the issuer must explain in a note the major items responsible for the difference and their amounts. The rate of tax applicable to the franking amount per dividend should be inserted in the heading for the column "Franking rate applicable" for items in *section 9*.
- 5. Consolidated statement of financial position

Format The format of the consolidated statement of financial position should be followed as closely as possible. However, additional items may be added if greater clarity of exposition will be achieved, provided the disclosure still meets the requirements of *AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting, and AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements.* Banking institutions, trusts and financial institutions may substitute a clear liquidity ranking for the Current/Non-Current classification.

Basis of revaluation If there has been a material revaluation of non-current assets (including investments) since the last annual report, the *issuer* must describe the basis of revaluation adopted. The description must meet the requirements of *AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment*. If the *issuer* has adopted a procedure of regular revaluation, the basis for which has been disclosed and has not changed, no additional disclosure is required.

- 6. **Consolidated statement of cash flows** For definitions of "cash" and other terms used in this statement see *AASB 107: Cash Flow Statements. Issuers* should follow the form as closely as possible, but variations are permitted if the *directors* (in the case of a trust, the management company) believe that this presentation is inappropriate. However, the presentation adopted must meet the requirements of *AASB 107*.
- 7. **Net tangible asset backing** Net tangible assets are determined by deducting from total tangible assets all claims on those assets ranking ahead of the ordinary *securities* (i.e. all liabilities, preference shares, outside equity interests, etc). Mining *issuers* are *not* required to state a net tangible asset backing per ordinary *security*.
- 8. **Gain and loss of control over entities** The gain or loss must be disclosed if it has a material effect on the consolidated financial statements. Details must include the contribution for each gain or loss that increased or decreased the *issuer*'s consolidated operating profit (loss) after tax by more than 5% compared to the previous corresponding period.
- 9. **Equity accounting** If an *issuer* adopts equity accounting, no comparative equity accounting figures are required in the first period following its adoption.

- 10. **Rounding of figures** This statement anticipates that the information required is given to the nearest \$1,000. However, an *issuer* may report exact figures, if the \$A'000 headings are amended. If an *issuer* qualifies under *ASIC* Class Order 98/0100 dated 15 July 2004, it may report to the nearest million dollars, or to the nearest \$100,000, if the \$A'000 headings are amended.
- 11. **Comparative figures** Comparative figures are to be presented in accordance with *AASB* 101: Presentation of Financial Statements or AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting as appropriate and are the unadjusted figures from the last annual or half year report as appropriate. However, if the previously reported figures are adjusted to achieve greater comparability, in accordance with an accounting standard or other reason, a note explaining the adjustment must be included with this statement. If no adjustment is made despite a lack of comparability, a note explaining the position should be attached.
- 12. **Additional information** An *issuer* may disclose additional information about any matter, and must do so if the information is material to an understanding of the financial statements. The information may be an expansion of the material contained in this statement, or contained in a note attached to the statement. The requirement under the listing rules for an *issuer* to complete this statement does not prevent the *issuer* issuing statements more frequently. Additional material lodged with the *ASIC* under the *Corporations Act* must also be given to the *Exchange*. For example, a *directors*' report and declaration, if lodged with the *ASIC*, must be given to the *Exchange*.
- 13. **Accounting Standards** the *Exchange* will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for *foreign issuers*. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if one exists) must be complied with.
- 14. **Borrowing corporations** This statement may be able to be used by an *issuer* required to comply with the *Corporations Act* as part of its half yearly financial statements if prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.
- 15. **Details of expenses** AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements requires disclosure of expenses according to either their nature or function. For foreign entities, there are similar requirements in other accounting standards accepted by the Exchange. Issuers must disclose details of expenses using the layout (by nature or function) employed in their accounts.

The information in *items* 7.1 - 7.2 may be provided in an attachment to Appendix 3

Relevant items AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements requires the separate disclosure of specific revenues and expenses which are of a size, nature or incidence that disclosure is *relevant*, as defined in AASB 101, in explaining the financial performance of the *issuer*. There is an equivalent requirement in AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting. For foreign entities, there are similar requirements in other accounting standards accepted by the Exchange.

16. **Dollars** If reporting is not in A\$, all references to \$A must be changed to the reporting currency. If reporting is not in thousands of dollars, all references to "000" must be changed to the reporting value.

17. Discontinuing operations

Entities must either provide a description of any significant activities or events relating to discontinuing operations equivalent to that required by paragraph 7.5 (g) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting, or, the details of discontinuing operations they are required to disclose in their accounts in accordance with AASB 5: Non-current Assets for Sale and Discontinued Operations

In any case, the information may be provided as an attachment to this Appendix 3.



Heidelberg District
Community Enterprise Limited

Financial Statements

30 June 2015

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

Directors

David John Mavne

Chairman and Independent Non-executive Director

Infrastructure Consultant

David worked in the communication industry for over 35 years, holding positions in engineering, sales and marketing and commercial management. He has also worked in the mining industry. David has extensive experience at the executive management level with a major communication company and now works part time as an Infrastructure Consultant. David is married with two children and has lived in the area for over 30 years. He is an active member of the Heidelberg community.

Sub Committee member: Marketing and Business Development

Interest in shares: 32,000

Nancy Louise Caple

Independent Non-executive Director

Retailer

Nan has been operating So Swish, a retail home wares business in East Ivanhoe Village for the past 25 years. Nan was instrumental in establishing the East Ivanhoe Community Branch in 2000.Nan plays an active role in many aspects of the local community.

Sub Committee member: Marketing and Business Development (Chair), Human Resources (Deputy Chair)

Interest in shares: 22,077

Evelyn Stagg

Independent Non-executive Director

Teacher

Lyndy holds a Graduate Diploma in Educational Administration and an Advanced Certificate in the Art and Science of Movement. She also holds a senior teaching position at a local school and has considerable experience in the education field. She has many ties with community groups and is an Ivanhoe Sea Scouts Cub Leader and former Vice president of Hockey Victoria.

Sub Committee member: Marketing and Business Development

Interest in shares: 3,950

Graham Peter Norman

Independent Non-executive Director

Chartered Accountant

Graham has practiced as a Chartered Accountant in Ivanhoe for the past 35 years. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of Ivanhoe and has a strong interest in the local business and community development.

Sub Committee member: Audit and Governance, Property, Human Resources

Interest in shares: 38,930

Russell James Hutchins

Secretary and Independent Non-executive Director

IT Consultant

Russell has over 30 years experience in banking and information technology and has worked in a variety of technical and commercial roles. He holds degrees in Science and Business. He is committed to ensuring that the company operates as a well managed, ethical, high functioning and profitable business to enable it to continue supporting local community initiatives and organisations to the fullest extent possible.

Sub Committee member: Audit and Governance (Chair)

Interest in shares: 13,000

Brian Thomas Simpson

Independent Non-executive Director

Retired Bank Executive

Brian has had a highly successful career in the banking sector spanning four decades. He has a particular interest in sporting organisations. Brian has lived locally in Eaglemont for fifteen years.

Sub Committee member: Audit and Governance, Human Resources (Chair)

Interest in shares: 10,000

Directors (continued)

Janette Marie Corcoran Independent Non-executive Director Academic

Janette PhD., MSc., BBus.specialises in the field of social innovation and currently holds the position of Emeritus Professor (Robert HT Smith Research Fellow Research), Collaborative Research Network where she is investigating the development of academic practice in an Information Age. Janette is also Relationship Manager for Timor Leste, overseeing joint capacity development activities and promoting educational linkages. Previously Janette held the position of Executive Director (Asia Pacific Centre for Social Investment & Philanthropy, Swinburne University) and earlier was Program Director Research with Ashoka (Southern Africa), an organisation specialising in social entrepreneurship. Prior to returning to academia, Janette worked in a range of government areas, managing branches in information management and corporate services, and leading commercialisation initiatives.

Working on Project Horizon, a Bendigo Bank special project.

Interest in shares: Nil

Geva Maria Murano Independent Non-executive Director Retired Lawyer

Geva holds a Bachelor of Laws from The University of Melbourne and an Associate Diploma in Business from RMIT University. Her main areas of practice were retail lending and property. She has held positions on Committees of Management within local community organisations which also included being on the Committee of Management at Community Information Victoria. She is currently on the Committee of Management of the Eaglemont Neighbourhood Conservation Association and on the Ladies Committee at the Assisi Centre. Geva is committed to supporting the community.

Sub Committee member: Audit and Governance

Interest in shares: 2,000

Lynne Patricia Johnson Independent Non-executive Director Sonographer - Austin Health

Lynne has worked in Medical Imaging for over 30 years, and at Austin Health Radiology for 25 years. She is currently in charge of the ultrasound service. She also has previous not-for-profit board experience with the Australasian Sonographer's Association.

Sub Committee member: Marketing and Business Development

Interest in shares: 8,600

Paul Anthony Gittings

Independent Non-executive Director (Resigned 20 May 2015)

Retired Real Estate Agent

Paul has extensive experience in the Real Estate field, including running his own successful Real Estate Agency with 44 employees and 2,000 properties under management. He is involved with a number of community groups.

Sub Committee member: Marketing and Business Development, Property (Chair)

Interest in shares: 60,000

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

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Russell James Hutchins. Russell was appointed to the position of secretary on 13 November 2012.

Russell has more than 30 years commercial experience in the banking and information technology industries and holds degrees in both Science and Business.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were facilitating **Community Bank®** services under management rights to operate franchised branches 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 of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was:

Year ended 30 June 2015 30 June 2014 \$ \$ 116,575 118,588

Operating and financial review

Operations

The Company is a sole purpose entity, namely providing banking services, under a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. Although the Company is reliant on Bendigo and Adelaide Bank for its products, services and operational procedures and policies, the model has been proven both robust and successful. This has provided the Company with a sound commercial foundation upon which to build its local business operations.

In a continuing challenging economic environment the Company has delivered similar revenue compared to the 2014 financial year, while at the same time costs have been well controlled. This result has been driven by the strong and consistent marketing efforts by staff and Directors to continue to sell the message of community banking and grow the business through relationships with community groups.

Given that the profit has been similar to 2014, the Company has maintained it's substantial community investments in grants and sponsorships to similar levels as in 2013/14 in line with it's community objectives.

The future growth of the business will continue to come from community interaction through our two locations, leading to higher volumes of business and hence, profits.

Financial Position

The strength of the Balance Sheet has been maintained with Retained Earnings similar to the previous year. The Company is in a strong cash position and has cash holdings well in excess of the Franchise obligations. This has enabled it to generate investment income.

The Company has no debt on its investment property, which is considered to be a strategic investment for the business.

The Company is managing its liabilities with the view to keeping them as low as possible. The Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its ongoing commitments.

Discussion of Business Strategies

The Board is currently reviewing strategies revolving around owning the properties from which its branches operate. This will take time to achieve in light of current leases and available suitable alternative sites.

Some of the benefits in adopting this strategy are that shareholder value will be enhanced and cash can be freed up to contribute more back into the community via sponsorships, grants and/or dividends.

Certainty of tenure is a key focus for the Company occupying its own sites.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Prospects for Future Financial Years

The Company's business growth revolves very strongly, around close, consistent and targeted local marketing to community groups. The Marketing and Business Development Committee works closely with the Company's Community Liaison Officer and branch managers on winning new business using a variety of strategies to leverage the Company's community relationships.

The Company continually evaluates all operational risks and, other than those financial risks identified in Note 2 to the Financial Statements, does not consider there are any significant risks that are likely to have a detrimental impact on its business.

Remuneration Report

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited has been designed to align key management personnel objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the company's financial results. The Board believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best key management personnel to run and manage the company, as well as create goal congruence between directors, executives and shareholders.

Key Management Personnel Remuneration Policy

Key management personnel receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience), superannuation and performance incentives.

The performance of key management personnel is measured against criteria agreed annually with each executive and is based predominantly on the forecast growth of the company's profits and shareholders' value. All bonuses and incentives are linked to predetermined performance criteria. The Board may, however, exercise its discretion in relation to approving incentives and bonuses. Any changes must be justified by reference to measurable performance criteria. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of executives and reward them for performance results leading to long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

Key management personnel also receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 9.5%, and do not receive any other retirement benefits. Some individuals, however, have chosen to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

Employment agreements have been entered into with key mamangement personne, the terms of which are not expected to change in the immediate future. Upon retirement key management personnel are paid employee benefit entitlements accrued to date of retirement.

Remuneration Structure

All Directors are independent non-executive Directors and are eligible to be paid Directors' fees after a qualifying period as disclosed below.

Non-executive Director remuneration policy:

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive directors for their time, commitment and responsibilities. The amount paid is determined by the Board and regularly reviewed based on current practices, duties and accountability. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive directors has been approved by shareholders in accordance with legal requirements.

Fees for non-executive Directors are not linked to the performance of the Company.

Performance based remuneration

The key performance indicators (KPIs) are set annually in consultation with key management personnel to ensure buy-in. The measures are specifically tailored to the area each individual is involved in and has a level of control over. The KPIs target areas the Board believes hold greater potential for lending and deposit growth and profit, The level set for each KPI is based on budgeted figures for the Company and respective industry standards.

Performance in relation to the KPIs is reviewed annually, with bonuses being awarded depending on the number and deemed difficulty of the KPIs achieved. Following the assessment, the KPIs are reviewed by the Board in light of the desired and actual outcomes, and their efficiency is assessed in relation to the Company's goals and shareholder wealth, before the KPIs are set for the following year.

The Company does not pay performance based remuneration to any Director.

Remuneration Report (continued)

Relationship between Remuneration Policy and Company Performance

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal alignment between shareholders, directors and executives. Performance-based bonus is based on key performance indicators as disclosed above.

Company performance, shareholder wealth and directors' and executives' remuneration

The following table shows the gross revenue, profits and dividends for the last 8 years for the Company, as well as the share prices at the end of the respective financial years. Other than a modest decline in revenue in 2015, analysis of the actual figures shows sustained revenue, payments to community groups have been maintained as well as consistent returns to shareholders. The improvement in the Company's performance over the last 8 years has not been reflected in the Company's share price, but the board is satisfied that the share price has been maintained at a reasonable level. In 2009 the share price fell in line with the business valuation and subsequent bonus share issue and has been steady since that time. The Board is of the opinion that these results can be attributed, in part, to the previously described remuneration policy and is satisfied with the overall trend in shareholder wealth over the past 8 years.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	2008
Revenue	2,182,225	2,234,966	2,453,930	2,131,142	1,928,462	1,503,807	1,155,436	1,125,559
Net profit/(loss)	116,575	118,588	295,074	126,809	5,222	(19,366)	84,834	194,740
Share price at year end	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.80	1.00	1.18
Net dividend paid	137,903	137,903	137,903	114,919	68,952	45,967	· _	124,166

Directors Fees

For the year ended 30 June 2015 the directors received total remuneration including superannuation, as follows:

	\$
David John Mayne	5,000
Russell James Hutchins	5,000
Evelyn Maree Stagg	· <u>-</u>
Nancy Louise Caple	3,000
Brian Thomas Simpson	2,250
Graham Peter Norman	5,000
Janette Marie Corcoran	2,250
Geva Maria Murano	1,500
Lynne Patricia Johnson	1,500
Paul Anthony Gittings (Resigned 20 May 2015)	2,500
	25,500

Fees and payments to Directors recognise the demands which are made on and the responsibilities of the Directors. Directors' fees are reviewed annually by the Board. The Chairman's, Secretary's and Treasurer's fees are determined independently to the fees of remaining directors.

Options issued as part of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2015

No options have been issued as part of remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Employment Contracts of Directors

There are no employment contracts for Directors.

Transactions with directors

\$

So Swish (Nan Caple's business), provided gifts to the staff of Heidelberg District Community Enterprises Limited during the period at market price

1,000

Directors shareholdings

David John Mayne
Nancy Louise Caple
Evelyn Stagg
Graham Peter Norman
Russell James Hutchins
Brian Thomas Simpson
Janette Marie Corcoran
Geva Maria Murano
Lynne Patricia Johnson
Paul Anthony Gittings (Resigned 20 May 2015)

	Balance	Changes	Balance
	at start of	during the	at end of
	the year	year	the year
	32,000	-	32,000
	22,077	-	22,077
	3,950	-	3,950
	38,930	-	38,930
	13,000		13,000
i	10,000	-	10,000
	-	- 1	-
	2,000	-	2,000
	8,600	-	8,600
	60,000	-	60,000

Year ended 30 June 2015

Dividends paid in the year

Dividends

6

137,903

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.

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.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

The company has indemnified all directors and management in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors or managers 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:

David John Mayne
Nancy Louise Caple
Evelyn Stagg
Graham Peter Norman
Russell James Hutchins
Brian Thomas Simpson*
Janette Marie Corcoran*
Geva Maria Murano
Lynne Patricia Johnson
Paul Anthony Gittings* (Resigned 20 May 2015)

Board Meetings Attended			Committee Meetings Attended								
		1	lit & nance			Marketing & Business Development		Property			
A	₿	Ä	<u>B</u>	A	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>		
10	9	-	-	-	-	9	7	1	1		
10	9	-	-	6	6	9	8	-	-		
10	9	-	-	-	-	9	7	-			
10	8	5	5	6	6	-	-	5	5		
10	9	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	5	4	4	5	5	-	-	-	-		
6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	9	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	9	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-		
8	5	-	-	-	-	6	4	4	4		

^{*}Denotes approved leave of absence for a period of time

- A Eligible to attend
- B Number attended

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.

Non audit services

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

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

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

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

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 8.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at East Ivanhoe, Victoria on 4 September 2015.

Russell James Hutchins, Company Secretary



Auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the directors of Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited

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

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

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

Dated: 4 September 2015

Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited ABN 62 095 312 744 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	2,182,225	2,234,966
Employee benefits expense		(860,031)	(792,066)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(395,837)	(528,451)
Occupancy and associated costs		(275,290)	(263,175)
Systems costs		(125,135)	(129,961)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(73,296)	(76,201)
Finance costs	5	(48)	(47)
General administration expenses		(284,909)	(271,527)
Profit before income tax expense		167,679	173,538
Income tax expense	6	(51,104)	(54,950)
Profit after income tax expense		116,575	118,588
Total comprehensive income for the year		116,575	118,588
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	25	5.07	5.16

Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited ABN 62 095 312 744 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Current tax asset	7 8 11	593,896 169,206 808	580,679 192,489 -
Total Current Assets		763,910	773,168
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets Deferred tax asset Financial assets	9 10 11 12	1,392,654 67,868 31,883 10,000	1,438,138 24,843 23,376 10,000
Total Non-Current Assets		1,502,405	1,496,357
Total Assets		2,266,315	2,269,525
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables Current tax liabilities Borrowings Provisions	13 11 14 15	67,226 - 912 81,493	52,696 23,164 864 58,956
Total Current Liabilities		149,631	135,680
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	15	29,664	25,497
Total Non-Current Liabilities		29,664	25,497
Total Liabilities		179,295	161,177
Net Assets		2,087,020	2,108,348
Equity			
Issued capital Reserves Retained earnings	16 17 18	1,641,165 72,060 373,795	1,641,165 72,060 395,123
Total Equity		2,087,020	2,108,348

Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited ABN 62 095 312 744 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2015

	lssued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Reserves \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2013	1,641,165	414,438	72,060	2,127,663
Total comprehensive income for the year		118,588	_	118,588
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during period	-	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(137,903)	. -	(137,903)
Balance at 30 June 2014	1,641,165	395,123	72,060	2,108,348
Balance at 1 July 2014	1,641,165	395,123	72,060	2,108,348
Total comprehensive income for the year		116,575		116,575
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during period	-	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	_	(137,903)		(137,903)
Balance at 30 June 2015	1,641,165	373,795	72,060	2,087,020

Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited ABN 62 095 312 744 Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received Income taxes paid		2,407,227 (2,117,187) 15,500 (83,583)	2,432,889 (2,203,080) 19,265 (86,442)
Net cash provided by operating activities	19	221,957	162,632
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangible assets		(2,124) (68,713)	(11,272)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(70,837)	(11,272)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(137,903)	(137,903)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(137,903)	(137,903)
Net increase in cash held		13,217	13,457
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		580,679	567,222
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	593,896	580,679

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 and a new interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

- AASB 2012-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 132) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.
- AASB 2013-3 Amendments to AASB 136 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets.
- AASB 2013-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 139) Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting.
- AASB 2013-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 10) Investment Entities.
- AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part A: Annual Improvements 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 Cycles).
- AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part B: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions Amendments to AASB 119).
- Interpretation 21 Levies.
- AASB 1031 Materiality, AASB 2013-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments (Part B: Materiality), AASB 2014-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards (Part C: Materiality).

None of the amendments to accounting standards or the new interpretation issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, materially affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

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

Effective for annuar reporting periods beging on or after AASB 9 Financial Instruments, and the relevant amending standards. AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15. AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations. AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation. AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: Bearer Plants.	
 AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15. AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations. AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation. AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: 1 January 2016 	
Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15. AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations. AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – 1 January 2016 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation. AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: 1 January 2016	
for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations. • AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – 1 January 2016 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation. • AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: 1 January 2016	
Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation. • AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: 1 January 2016	
9 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
 AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity 1 January 2016 Method in Separate Financial Statements. 	
 AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture. 	
 AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle. 	
 AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure 1 January 2016 Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101. 	
 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 1 July 2015 Reporting Requirements for Australian Groups with a Foreign Parent. 	
 AASB 2015-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment 1 January 2016 Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception. 	

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 2014. 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® branches at East Ivanhoe and Heidelberg, Victoria.

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

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for the relevant Bendigo and Adelaide Group 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® branches 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® branches
- 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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

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.

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 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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments (continued)

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 Comprehensive Income. Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets except where that 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 comprehensive income.

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 2015 can be seen in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. 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 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.

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.

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairment of assets (continued)

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.

Fair value measurement

Some of the company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The board of directors determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements.

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities	2015	2014
Operating activities:	\$	\$
- services commissions	2,113,024	2,163,531
Total revenue from operating activities	2,113,024	2,163,531
Total for office from operating activities	2,113,024	2,100,001
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	15,232	18,774
- rental revenue	53,969	52,661
Total revenue from non-operating activities	69,201	71,435
Total revenues from ordinary activities	2,182,225	2,234,966
Note 5. Expenses Depreciation of non-current assets: - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements	5,805 41,802	5,924 42,707
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	4,223	4,314
- establishment fee	2,666	16,000
- franchise renewal fee	18,800	7,256
	73,296	76,201
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	48	47
Bad debts	501	836

Process	Note 6. Income tax expense	2015 \$	2014 \$
- Current tax	The components of tay expense comprise:		
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30% 167,679 173,538		59,611	59,745
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows Operating profit 167,679 173,538 Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30% 50,304 52,061 Add tax effect of: - non-deductible expenses 8,507 4,795 - other deductible expenses 9,501 59,745 - other deductible expenses 9,501 59,745 - other deductible expenses 9,507 4,795 - other deductible expenses 9,507 4	- Movement in deferred tax	(8,507)	(4,795)
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30% 50,304 52,061		51,104	54,950
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30% 50,304 52,061 Add tax effect of:	The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows		
Add tax effect of: non-deductible expenses 800 4,800 timing difference expenses 3,507 4,795 other deductible expenses 0,1,911 - other deductible expenses 2,000 (1,911) 59,611 59,745 Movement in deferred tax (8,507) (4,795) 51,104 54,950 Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents Cash at bank and on hand 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows: Cash at bank and on hand 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables Trade receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,989	Operating profit	167,679	173,538
- non-deductible expenses 800 4,800 - timing difference expenses 8,507 4,795 - other deductible expenses - (1,911) 59,611 59,745 Movement in deferred tax (8,507) (4,795) 51,104 54,950 Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents Cash at bank and on hand 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 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 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 Form deposits 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables Trade receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,969	Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%	50,304	52,061
timing difference expenses 8,507 4,795 - other deductible expenses - (1,911) 59,611 59,745 Movement in deferred tax (8,507) (4,795) 51,104 54,950 Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents Cash at bank and on hand 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 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 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables Trade receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,969	Add tax effect of:		
other deductible expenses (1,911) 59,611 59,745 Movement in deferred tax (8,507) (4,795) 51,104 54,950 Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 Form deposits 593,896 580,679 Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows: 113,646 49,576 Cash at bank and on hand Term deposits 113,646 49,576 531,103 Ferm deposits 480,250 531,103 Note 8. Trade and other receivables 153,635 580,679 Trade receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,969			
Movement in deferred tax 59,611 59,745 Movement in deferred tax (8,507) (4,795) 51,104 54,950 Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents Cash at bank and on hand 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows: Cash at bank and on hand 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,969		8,507	•
Movement in deferred tax (8,507) (4,795) 51,104 54,950 Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents Cash at bank and on hand Term deposits 113,646 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 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 Term deposits 113,646 49,576 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables 153,635 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables 153,635 174,551 12,969 Prepayments 10,871 12,969	- other deductible expenses	50.044	
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents 113,646 49,576 Cash at bank and on hand Term deposits 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 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 Term deposits 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables Trade receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,969		59,611	59,745
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents Cash at bank and on hand Term deposits 113,646 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 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 Term deposits 113,646 49,576 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments Trade receivables 153,635 174,551 12,969	Movement in deferred tax	(8,507)	(4,795)
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents Cash at bank and on hand Term deposits 113,646 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 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 Term deposits 113,646 49,576 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments Trade receivables 153,635 174,551 12,969		51,104	54,950
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 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables Trade receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,969	Cash at bank and on hand	480,250	531,103
of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows: Cash at bank and on hand 113,646 49,576 Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables Trade receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,969	Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement		
Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,969			
Term deposits 480,250 531,103 593,896 580,679 Note 8. Trade and other receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,969	Cash at bank and on hand	113,646	49,576
Note 8. Trade and other receivables Trade receivables			
Trade receivables 153,635 174,551 Prepayments 10,871 12,969		593,896	580,679
Prepayments 10,871 12,969	Note 8. Trade and other receivables		
Prepayments 10,871 12,969	Trade receivables	153 635	174 551
			•
	·		•
169,206 192,489		169,206	192,489

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment	2015 \$	2014 \$
Land and buildings		
Freehold land At independent valuation (2013)	440,000	440,000
Buildings At independent valuation (2013) Less accumulated amortisaton	660,000 (35,750) 624,250	660,000 (19,250) 640,750
Leasehold improvements At cost Less accumulated amortisaton	506,537 (196,239)	506,538 (170,937)
Plant and equipment At cost Less accumulated depreciation	310,298 82,753 (64,647)	80,629 (58,842)
Total written down amount	18,106	21,787 1,438,138
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Land Carrying amount at beginning Additions Disposals Less: depreciation expense	440,000 - -	440,000 - - -
Carrying amount at end	440,000	440,000
Buildings Carrying amount at beginning Additions Disposals Less: depreciation expense	640,750 - - (16,500)	657,250 - - - (16,500)
Carrying amount at end	624,250	640,750
Leasehold improvements Carrying amount at beginning Additions Disposals Less: depreciation expense	335,600 - - (25,302)	361,807 - - (26,207)
Carrying amount at end	310,298	335,600
Plant and equipment Carrying amount at beginning Additions Disposals Less: depreciation expense	21,788 2,123 - (5,805)	16,439 11,273 - (5,924)
Carrying amount at end	18,106	21,788
Total written down amount	1,392,654	1,438,138

Note 40. Interestible accepts	2015	2014
Note 10. Intangible assets	\$	\$
Franchise fee At cost	43,023	31,570
Less: accumulated amortisation	(31,357)	(26,802)
	11,666	4,768
Establishment fee		
At cost	70,000	70,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(70,000)	(67,667)
		2,333
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	103,542	46,282
Less: accumulated amortisation	(47,340)	(28,540)
	56,202_	17,742
Total written down amount	67,868	24,843
Note 11. Tax		
Current:		
Income tax payable/(refundable)	(808)	23,164
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	1,376	301
- employee provisions - tax losses carried forward	33,347	25,336
(a) 100000 00 1100 (b) 100/0	34,723	25,637
Deferred tax liability - accruals	1 410	1 401
- deductible prepayments	1,410 -	1,491 770
- other	1,430	-
	2,840	2,261
Net deferred tax asset	31,883	23,376
Mayamant in deferred toy sharmed to statement of annual to act in the statement of	(0.507)	
Movement in deferred tax charged to statement of comprehensive income	(8,507)	(4,795)
Note 12. Financial assets		
Loan - Edenhope & District Financial Services Limited	10,000	10,000
The loan is an interest free loan with a term of five years. The loan is repayable in full by		
27 March 2017.		
Note 13. Trade and other payables		
Current:		
Trade creditors	25,005	25,106
Other creditors and accruals	42,221	27,590
	67,226	52,696

Note 14. Borrowings	2015 \$	2014 \$
Current:		
Bank loans	912	864_
The bank loan is a Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited Mortgage Loan facility that expires on 28 April 2023. \$348,586 is available for redraw as at 30 June 2015. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.39% (2014: 5.52%).		
Note 15. Provisions		
Current:		
Provision for annual leave Provision for long service leave	43,666 37,827 81,493	26,813 32,143 58,956
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	29,664	25,497
Note 16. Contributed equity		
East Ivanhoe 1,098,386 ordinary shares fully paid (2014: 1,098,386)	473,010	473,010
A bonus share issue on a 1.3:1 basis (620,826 shares) was issued to all existing shareholders on 17 June 2009.		
Heidelberg 1,200,000 ordinary shares fully paid (2014: 1,200,000) Less: equity raising expenses	1,200,000 (31,845) 1,168,155 1,641,165	1,200,000 (31,845) 1,168,155 1,641,165

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.

Note 16. Contributed equity (continued)

Rights attached to shares (continued)

(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*.

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 206. As at the date of this report, the company had 440 shareholders.

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.

The National Stock Exchange (NSX) has advised that in its view the prohibited shareholding provisions are appropriate and equitable but the 'base number test' is not, as a result the base number clause does not operate whilst the company remains listed on the NSX.

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

Note 17. Reserves	2015 \$	2014 \$
Asset revaluation reserve	72,060	72,060
Note 18. Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax Dividends paid or provided for	395,123 116,575 (137,903)	414,438 118,588 (137,903)
Balance at the end of the financial year	373,795	395,123

Note 19. Statement of cash flows	2015 \$	2014 \$
Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	116,575	118,588
Non cash items: - depreciation - amortisation	47,607 25,689	48,631 27,570
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
 - (increase)/decrease in receivables - (increase)/decrease in other assets - increase/(decrease) in payables - increase/(decrease) in provisions - increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities 	23,283 (9,315) 14,578 26,704 (23,164)	(13,058) (4,795) (4,294) 16,687 (26,697)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	221,957	162,632

Note 20. Fair value measurement

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the company's assets that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the applicable assets have been classified into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

At 30 June 2015	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Recurring fair value measurements:	Ψ	Ψ	4	Ψ
Property, Plant and Equipment				
Freehold land Buildings	- - -	440,000 660,000 1,100,000	<u>-</u>	440,000 660,000 1,100,000
Total assets at fair value		1,100,000		1,100,000
At 30 June 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At 30 June 2014 Recurring fair value measurements:	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Recurring fair value measurements:				
Recurring fair value measurements: Property, Plant and Equipment Freehold land		\$ 440,000		\$ 440,000

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting period. The company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Level 1: The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets traded in active markets is based on the quoted market price at the close of business at the end of the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of property, plant and equipment is based on a valuation performed by a third party qualified valuer using quoted prices for similar assets in an active market.

Level 3: There were no fair value measurements by the Level 3 fair value hierarchy.

Note 21. Leases	2015 \$	2014 \$
Operating lease commitments Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial stateme Payable - minimum lease payments:	ents	
- not later than 12 months - between 12 months and 5 years - greater than 5 years	190,908 374,682 -	194,585 540,872 -
The lease on the East Ivanhoe branch premises is a five year lease with the option of one additional five year term. The lease commenced on 1 April 2011 with current annual rent of \$83,268 plus GST.	565,590	735,457
The lease on the Heidelberg branch premises is a five year lease with the option of two additional five year terms. The lease commenced on 1 July 2014 with current annual rent of \$121,518 plus GST.		
Note 22. Auditor's remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the		
auditor of the company for: - audit and review services	5,050	4,950
- non audit services	2,700	3,240
	7,750	8,190
Note 23. Director and related party disclosures		
Key Management Personnel Remuneration		
Short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	25,500	31,125 -
	25,500	31,125
Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the remuneration report, included as part	t of the directors	s' report.
Transactions with Key Management Personnel		
Nancy Caple is the proprietor of So Swish, a retail store specialising in homeware, kitchenware and gifts. During the financial year the company purchased gifts for staff		
members from So Swish to the value of	1,000	866
Key Management Personnel Shareholdings	2015	2014
Ordinary shares fully paid	130,557	192,557

Detailed shareholding disclosures are provided in the remuneration report, included as part of the directors' report.

Note 24.	Dividends paid or provided	2015 \$	2014 \$
a.	Dividends paid during the year		
	Prior year proposed final 100% (2014: 100%) franked dividend - 6 cents (2014: 6 cents) per share	137,309	137,309
The tax r	ate at which dividends have been franked is 30% (2014: 30%).		
b.	Franking account balance		
	Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
	- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	243,712	219,230
	 franking credits/(debits) that will arise from payment/(refund) of income tax as at the end of the financial year 	(808)	23,164
	 franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year 	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>
	Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	242,904	242,394
	 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	242,904	242,394
c.	Reconciliation of franking account balance		
	Reconciliation of franking account balance as at the end of the financial year		
	Opening balance	219,230	191,889
	 franking credits from the payment of income tax instalments during the year 	70,499	49,941
	 franking credits from the payment of income tax following lodgement of income tax returns 	13,084	36,501
	 franking debits from the payment of fully franked dividends 	(59,101)	(59,101)
	Closing balance	243,712	219,230
Note 25.	Earnings per share		
(a)	Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	116,575	118,588
(1-)	Maintail account of the control of	Number	Number
(b)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	2,298,386	2,298,386

Note 26. 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 27. 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 28. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates Community Bank® services in East Ivanhoe and Heidelberg suburbs of Melbourne, Victoria pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank

Note 29. 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 233-235 Lower Heidelberg Road Ivanhoe East VIC 3079 Principal Place of Business 233-235 Lower Heidelberg Road Ivanhoe East VIC 3079

> 164 Burgundy Street Heidelberg VIC 3084

Note 30. 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								[<u></u>	
Financial instrument			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial assets		•										
Cash and cash												
equivalents	113,246	49,176	480,250	531,103	-	-	-		400	400	2.64	2.97
Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,635	174,551	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities									·			
Interest bearing					•		I					
liabilities	-	-	912	864	-			-	-	-	5.39	5.52
Payables	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	25,005	25,106	N/A	N/A

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 2015, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2015	2014
Change in profit/(loss)	\$	\$
Increase in interest rate by 1%	5,926	5,794
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	5,926	(5,794)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	5,926	5,794
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	5,926	(5,794)

Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited ABN 62 095 312 744 Directors' Declaration

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

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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

Russell James Hutchins, Company Secretary

Signed on the 4th of September 2015.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited

Report on the financial report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2015, 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

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These standards require that I 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 my 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, I 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.

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

I 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 my understanding of the company's financial position and of its performance.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

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

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Independence

In conducting the audit I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. I 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 my opinion:

- The financial report of Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
- 2. The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Report on the remuneration report

I have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2015. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on the audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's opinion on the remuneration report

In my opinion, the remuneration report of Heidelberg District Community Enterprise Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

David Hutchings
Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 4 September 2015