

Rye & District Community
Financial Services Limited

Financial Statements

30 June 2015

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

Directors

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

Shane Christopher McCarthy Llb GAICD

Chairman & Director

Occupation: Solicitor & Notary Public

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Chair, Sponsorship & Marketing Committee, 39 years experience as Legal Practitioner.

Special responsibilities: Chair of Sponsorship & Marketing

Interest in shares: 7,404

Stephen Bernard Edmund Deputy Chairman & Director Occupation: Real Estate Agent

Qualifications, experience and expertise: 30 years experience Retail Hardware and Property Management. Past President of Rotary Club of Dromana

abd Paul Harris Fellowship.

Special responsibilities: Deputy Chairman

Interest in shares: 7,200

Patricia Tonks

Treasurer & Director Occupation: Retiree

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Former Councillor Flinders Shire, 36 years experience Business Administration and President Rye Community

Centre.

Special responsibilities: Finance Committee

Interest in shares: 42,236

Dorothy Mortlock Secretary & Director Occupation: Retiree

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Former President Rosebud Country Club, Secretary Peninsula Community Fund Inc and Volunteer Peninsula

lealth.

Special responsibilities: Governance Committee

Interest in shares: 3,000

Amber Britt Earles

Director

Occupation: Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: BA (Melbourne), Grad. Dip. Ed (Melbourne); Master of Intl. and Community, Devpt. (Deakin), Grad. Cert

Social Impact (Swinburne); Manager, Learning & Devpt. Services of an international NGO.

Interest in shares: 2,000

Barry Leonard Irving

Director

Occupation: Retiree

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Photography, Past President of Rye Rotary Club & Paul Harris Fellow double Sapphire, Honorary Member

Woodworkers of the Southern Peninsula, Member Rye RSL and 17 years experience Senior Laboratory Craftsman with C.S.I.R.O.

Special responsibilities: Marketing, Promotion & Advertising

Interest in shares: 3,600

Andrew Ross Emerson

Director

Occupation: Home Furnishing Industry

Qualifications, experience and expertise: 50 years experience Furnishing Industry, Member Dromana Lions Clubr & Dromana Primary School Council.

Special responsibilities: Property Maintenance

Interest in shares: 4,000

Directors (continued)

Gary Michael Cain

Director

Occupation: Accountant, CPA

Qualifications, experience and expertise: CPA Qualified and Former President Rosebud Football Club Inc.

Special responsibilities: Finance Committee

Interest in shares: 5,000

Janet Iris Hall

Director

Occupation: Interior Decorator

Qualifications, experience and expertise: 30 years experience and Sole Operator of Interior Decorating and Chairperson Southern Mornington

Peninsula Uniting Church.

Special responsibilities: Governance & Sponsorship Committee

Interest in shares: 8,800

Vincent de Paul Cheers

Director

Occupation: Managing Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Has successfully run small businesses for the past thirty years. Currently runs a successful waste and recycling business on the Mornington Peninsula, employing over 40 staff. President of St François Foundation, a voluntary not-for-profit NGO serving

medical and educational needs in Papua New Guinea.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship & Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: 20,000

Eileen Naylor

Director (resigned 20th November 2014)

Occupation: Retiree

Qualifications, experience and expertise: B.A (Hons), 16 years experience Human Resource Management, Member of Rye Historical Society & Rosebud Country Club, Vice-President of the Ladies Committee, Life Member of Rye Tennis Club & Former Volunteer with Mornington Peninsula

Regional gallery.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship & Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: 24,000

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 Dorothy Mortlock. Dorothy was appointed to the position of secretary on 22nd April 2014.

Dorothy has extensive experience as a Personal Assistant to a number of senior executives and is Past President of the Rosebud Country Club.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the financial year were in facilitating **Community Bank®** services under management rights to operate 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/(loss) of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was:

Year ended 30 June 2015 Year ended 30 June 2014 \$

\$ (152,904)

309.196

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Operating and Financial Review

Operations

Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited is a public company listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX) and is a franchisee of the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (BBL), operating Bendigo Bank Community Banks® in Rye, Rosebud and Dromana on Victoria's Mornington Peninsula.

Established in 2001 in Rye, the company has continued to grow into a pre-eminent position among Bendigo Bank Community Banks® in Australia, opening its Dromana Branch in 2007 – the 200th Community Bank® Branch in the Bendigo Bank network.

The company opened its third branch at 1087 Point Nepean Road in Rosebud in October 2013 being the 299th branch in the Community Bank® network

The branches of the Bendigo Bank Community Bank® operated by the company offer an extensive range of Bendigo Bank products and derive income in six ways:

- Fees
- Margin Income
- Up Front Commissions
- Trailer Commissions
- Interest
- Market Development Fund contributions from BBL

The rates of fees, margins and commissions are determined by BBL as specified in the Franchise Agreement and its various amendments issued from time to time, existing between BBL and the company. It is the objective of this agreement to share margin products equally between the company and BBL.

The Franchise Agreement provides for a tenure of 5 years (initial term) x 5 years (1st Renewal period) x 5 years (2nd Renewal Period). The Rye branch is currently in its 3rd Renewal Period 8which expires on 30 April 2016. There are two further renewal options available. Dromana is in its 2nd renewal period and has a further two terms available to it. Rosebud is in its first renewal period and has a further two renewal periods available.

The company entertains reasonable expectations that these Franchise Agreement will be renewed at the completion of the various Renewal Periods. It is the intention of the company that, working with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited, it will be able to standardise the renewal periods across all three branches when the first renewal period for the Rosebud branch falls due.

The year under review continued the trend of recent years of offering difficult trading conditions.

Whilst loan growth and deposit growth were significant, consumer sentiment has been such that the value of new loans being written has been diminished by the pay down existing loans at unprecedented levels. Shrinking term deposit rates resulting from the RBA's decision to drop the wholesale cash rate to 2.0% in May 2015 following an earlier cut in February to 2.25%, have seen investors looking for options other than traditional term deposits to maximise the return on their investments.

Nevertheless, the total of funds under management (FUM) rose from \$468,516,085 as at 30th June 2014 to \$527,473,033 at 30 June 2015 – an increase of 12.6% for the year and an amazing 238% over budgeted growth expectations.

The achievement of over \$500 million in funds under management places the company in rare space in the community bank network, becoming one of the very few companies to achieve this milestone – an achievement duly recognised by the senior management of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Given the economic environment in which it operates, this growth in total FUM was both satisfying and significant.

Loan funds recorded an increase of \$10,182,669 whilst deposit funds increased by a very satisfactory amount of \$49,282,954.

Following the completion of the commercial development at Rosebud during 2014, your company is pleased to advise that the second residential apartment was sold during the year under review at a fair market price.

This leaves the second retail space as the only remaining space and negotiations were well advanced at the end of the year under review with a prospective tenant with a view to a long-term rental. (Subsequent to year end, vacant shop has been leased to Wise Employment limited at market rates).

The company also exercised its option to purchase the premises of its Rye branch during the year and assumed possession on 1 May 2015. This means that all three branch premises from which the company operates are now fully owned by the company and the addition of the Rye premises to its property portfolio significantly enhances the company's asset base, as reflected in its Balance Sheet.

The company is proud of its ability to support over 140 community organisations by way of its grants, donations and sponsorships which, this year, amounted to \$605.525. This brings total donations to the community since the inception of the business to an amount in excess of \$5.0 million.

Financial

The company's revenue at \$3,522,478 showed an increase of \$119,820 over the 2014 result, an increase of 3.5%.

Whilst this result is a positive one, it is worth noting the impact upon this result by the squeeze in margins capable of being earned as a result of falling interest rates and changes to the revenue sharing model employed by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited with its Community Bank® partners. As was previously mentioned, the total Funds Under Management of the company grew by 12.6% but revenue grew by only 3.5%.

Operating and Financial Review (continued)

Whilst the company's trading performance remains solid, the accounting treatment of the sale of the apartments at the Rosebud development and the costs associated with these sales, including GST and interest, means that this year, the company is reporting a loss of \$152,904.

The after tax profit performance of the company over recent years is shown in the table below:

After Tax Profit Performance 2015 - 2009

2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 After-tax profit/(loss) (\$152.904) \$309,196 \$610.389 \$592,419 \$543,969 \$445,806 \$169 150

The company's Balance Sheet, however, still remains healthy, recording a total equity of \$2,726,958 against shareholder contributed equity of \$1.340,732

Retained earnings stood at \$1,427 million.

Despite these factors, both internal and external, resulting in a declared loss for the year, directors are still pleased to be able to declare a dividend for the 2015 year of \$0.06 per share, fully franked.

The rate of fully franked dividend payments over recent years is shown on the table below:

Dividend Distributions 2015 - 2009

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Dividend per share	6.0c	6.0c	7.75c	7.1c	6.7c	6.5c	4.5c
Total dividends paid	\$175,896	\$175,896	\$227,199	\$208,144	\$196,417	\$190,554	\$131,922

Business Strategies

Directors are of the opinion that the external environment in which the company operates has become the new norm and that the challenging conditions faced by the company in the 2015 year will continue.

Accordingly, the focus of the business in the coming year will be to continue to grow the company book, principally by growing the lending portfolio and, particularly, by maintaining a strong focus on business lending.

The company has enjoyed strong community support as a result of its grants, sponsorships and donations program over past years.

The process involved in considering and approving sponsorship and grant requests has been overhauled and will become operational as of 1 July 2015.

This change of process is to ensure that community support will continue to be directed towards ensuring stronger community awareness and patronage in the coming year, with organisations being made aware that it is only by virtue of their commercial support that our philanthropic program can grow.

Given the geographical constraints surrounding the business, further growth can be achieved by increasing the number of products per customer, bringing with this growth, increased margins and commissions. We will continue to work in partnership with Bendigo Bank to realise this objective.

The company will also work with Bendigo Bank to continue its program of staff development to ensure that appropriate succession capability is in place.

We were saddened by the departure of Bronwyn Ralph, the Manager of our Rye branch, and an employee of long standing, during the year and wish her well with her future career.

Penelope Leonard has been appointed as a Business Development Manager at Rye under the tutelage of Gary Sanford, our Senior Manager, with a view to assuming the Manager's role at Rye at an appropriate time. We are delighted to have a person of Penelope's quality, experience and attitude as a senior member of our team.

Prospects for Future Financial Years

Recent reports from Bendigo Bank indicate that the revenue share achieved by the implementation of its current margin sharing practice remains within the targeted range and it is unlikely that there will be a need to implement a third iteration of the program in the coming financial year.

Accordingly, income streams from the provision of BBL products and services will become much more predictable and make budgeting much more realistic.

The board expects the current low interest rate environment to continue, at least, into the third quarter of the year, resulting in little if any increase in margin rates for the year. It is likely that increased revenue will only be achieved on the back of increased deposit and lending business.

Your board and Bendigo Bank have approved budgets for 2015-2016 year which, when achieved, will deliver a significantly more profitable outcome than the year under review.

It is believed that there are still growth opportunities in business lending within our catchment area and that these opportunities will fuel future growth. Whilst not ignoring home or consumer lending, it is business lending that will attract most management focus during the coming year.

Remuneration report

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited has been designed to align to 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 must be linked to predetermined performance criteria. The Board may, however, exercise its discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses and options, and can recommend changes to the board's recommendations. 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 shareholders 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.

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

Employment agreements were entered into with key management personnel.

Remuneration Structure

All directors are independent non-executive Directors and are paid Directors' fees as disclosed below.

Non-executive director remuneration policy

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payments to the non-executive directors and regularly reviews the amount of fees paid, based on market practices, duties and accountability.

The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive Directors requires approval by shareholders as required by the Corporations Act 2001 and NSX listing rules.

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, with a certain level of 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 expansion and profit, covering financial and non-financial as well as short and long-term goals. 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 assessed 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.

Relationship between Remuneration Policy and Company Performance

The remuneration policy has been tailored to increase goal congruence between shareholders, directors and executives. Performance-based bonus is based on the achievement of KPIs as disclosed above.

The Senior Manager is paid a base salary, which is between \$150,000 and \$170,000 plus the use of a company car. In addition the Senior Manager receives a bonus if the company exceeds the performance criteria established by the Board. The bonus is subject to the board's review of performance and will be in the range of \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Remuneration report (continued)

Company performance, shareholder wealth and director's and executives' remuneration

The following table shows the gross revenue, profits and dividends for the last six years of the entity, as well as the share price at the end of the respective financial years. Analysis of the actual figures shows excellent growth in revenue, increased payments to community groups and projects as well as consistent returns to shareholders. The company share price at the end of the 2014/2015 financial year is a reflection of the company performance and growth, as well as recognition of the strengthening of the Company's balance sheet. 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 five years.

Revenue	2015 3,522,478	2014 3,402,658	2013 3,486,168	2012 3,459,053	2011 3,218,264	2010 2,760,156	
Net Profit/(Loss)	(152,904)	309,196	610,389	592,419	543,969	445,806	
Share price at Year End	1.15	1.15	1.05	1.1	0.8	1.2	
Dividend paid per share	6.0c	6.0c	7.75c	7.1c	6.7c	6.5c	
Gross dividend paid	175,896	175,896	227,199	208,144	196,418	190,554	

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

	\$
Shane Christopher McCarthy Llb GAICD	20,000
Stephen Bernard Edmund	7,500
Patricia Tonks	15,000
Dorothy Mortlock	10,000
Amber Britt Earles	5,625
Barry Leonard Irving	7,500
Andrew Ross Emerson	7,500
Gary Michael Cain	7,500
Janet Iris Hall	7,500
Vincent de Paul Cheers	7,500
Eileen Naylor	1,875
	97,500

Fees and payments to non executive directors reflect the demands which are made on and the responsibilities of the directors. Non executive directors' fees are reviewed annually by the Board. The Chairman's, Secretary's and Treasurer's fees are determined independently to the fees of non executive directors. All directors' remunerations are inclusive of committee fees.

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 for Directors

There are no employment contracts for Directors.

Directors' shareholdings

Shane Christopher McCarthy Llb GAICD Stephen Bernard Edmund Patricia Tonks
Dorothy Mortlock
Amber Britt Earles
Barry Leonard Irving
Andrew Ross Emerson
Gary Michael Cain
Janet Iris Hall
Vincent de Paul Cheers
Eileen Naylor

Balance	Changes	Balance
at start of	during the	at end of
the year	year	the year
7,404	-	7,404
7,200	-	7,200
42,236	-	42,236
3,000		3,000
2,000		2,000
3,600		3,600
4,000		4,000
5,000	-	5,000
4,800	4,000	8,800
-	20,000	20,000
24,000	-	24,000

	Year ended 3	30 June 2015
Dividends	Cents	\$
Final dividends recommended:	6.0c	175,896
Dividends paid in the year: - As recommended in the prior year report	6.0c	175,896

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or the financial statements.

Events since the end of the financial year

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

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

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

Directors' meetings

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

Shane Christopher McCarthy Llb GAICD Stephen Bernard Edmund Patricia Tonks Dorothy Mortlock Amber Britt Earles Barry Leonard Irving Andrew Ross Emerson Gary Michael Cain Janet Iris Hall Vincent de Paul Cheers Eileen Naylor

Board	Meetings	Committee Meetings Attended					
Att	ended	Audit & Go	overnance	Sponsorship	& Marketing	Fina	nce
Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
13	9	-	_	11	10	-	-
13	9	-	_	-	-	-	-
13	9	-	-	-	-	2	. 2
13	11	4	4	-	-	-	-
13	12	-	· -	-	=	-	-
13	11	-	-	-		-	-
13	8	-	_	-	-	-	-
13	12	-	-	-	-	2	2
13	10	4	4	11	10	-	-
13	12	-	_	11	10	-	-
5	4	-	-	11	10	-	-

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

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 & 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 & 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	ion 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is s	et out on page 9	**
Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of directors at	RYE	on	<u>28</u> #
September 2015.			
Shane Christopher McCarthy Lib GAICD, Chairman			



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

As lead auditor for the audit of Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2015, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 28 September 2015

David Hutchings

Lead Auditor

Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited ABN 67 095 766 895 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	3,522,478	3,402,658
Loss on sale of non current assets	5	(521,691)	-
Employee benefits expense		(1,591,768)	(1,541,571)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(704,459)	(555,278)
Occupancy and associated costs		(207,935)	(208,375)
Systems costs		(190,004)	(160,067)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(159,982)	(147,488)
Finance costs	5	(100,802)	(114,537)
General administration expenses		(255,695)	(228,057)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		(209,858)	447,285
Income tax (expense)/credit	6	56,954	(138,089)
Profit/(loss) after income tax		(152,904)	309,196
Total comprehensive income for the year		(152,904)	309,196
Earnings per share for profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	23	(5.22)	10.55

Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited ABN 67 095 766 895 Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2015

	Notes	2015 \$	2014 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Current tax asset	7 8 12	136,183 303,027 91,083	154,964 316,529 40,508
Total Current Assets		530,293	512,001
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment Financial assets Intangible assets Deferred tax asset	9 10 11 12	4,310,691 10,000 72,538 191,006	4,526,267 10,000 112,423 49,174
Total Non-Current Assets		4,584,235	4,697,864
Total Assets		5,114,528	5,209,865
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables Borrowings Provisions	13 14 15	107,291 277,265 126,290	97,612 201,870 142,353
Total Current Liabilities		510,846	441,835
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings Provisions	14 15	1,834,138 42,586	1,673,236 39,036
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,876,724	1,712,272
Total Liabilities		2,387,570	2,154,107
Net Assets		2,726,958	3,055,758
Equity			
Issued capital Retained earnings	16 17	1,299,400 1,427,558	1,299,400 1,756,358
Total Equity		2,726,958	3,055,758

Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited ABN 67 095 766 895 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2015

	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2013	1,299,400	1,674,362	2,973,762
Total comprehensive income for the year		309,196	309,196
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	<u>-</u>
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(227,200)	(227,200)
Balance at 30 June 2014	1,299,400	1,756,358	3,055,758
Balance at 1 July 2014	1,299,400	1,756,358	3,055,758
Total comprehensive income for the year		(152,904)	(152,904)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	- .	· • .
Costs of issuing shares	-	· •	-
Dividends provided for or paid	- -	(175,896)	(175,896)
Balance at 30 June 2015	1,299,400	1,427,558	2,726,958

Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited ABN 67 095 766 895 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 Interest paid Income taxes paid		3,535,672 (2,953,738) 4,298 (99,041) (139,443)	3,382,412 (2,656,347) 8,287 (113,264) (203,227)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18	347,748	417,861
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for office furniture and equipment Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment Payments for intangible assets		(1,530,059) (1,869) 1,194,329	(1,217,624) - 8,636 (80,000)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		(337,599)	(1,288,988)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings Repayment of borrowings Dividends paid		2,028,560 (1,881,594) (175,896)	756,030 (263,963) (227,200)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		(28,930)	264,867
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(18,781)	(606,260)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		154,964	761,224
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	136,183	154,964

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 annual reporting periods beginning on or after
AASB 9 Financial Instruments, and the relevant amending standards.	1 January 2018
 AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15. 	1 January 2017
 AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations. 	1 January 2016
 AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation. 	1 January 2016
 AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: Bearer Plants. 	1 January 2016
 AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements. 	1 January 2016
 AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture. 	1 January 2016
 AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle. 	1 January 2016
 AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101. 	1 January 2016
 AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality. 	1 July 2015
 AASB 2015-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Financial Reporting Requirements for Australian Groups with a Foreign Parent. 	1 July 2015
 AASB 2015-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception. 	1 January 2016

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 **Rye, Dromana & Rosebud**.

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 Bank Limited entity to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the **Community Bank®** 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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

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

d) Employee entitlements

Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits.

The company contributes to a defined contribution plan. Contributions to employee superannuation funds are charged against income as incurred.

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 Profit or Loss and Other 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 Profit or Loss and Other 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

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 Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

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

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.

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.

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

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	3,511,111	3,393,247
Total revenue from operating activities	3,511,111	3,393,247
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	4,298	8,287
- rental revenue	3,636	1,124
- other revenue	3,433	-
Total revenue from non-operating activities	11,367	9,411
Total revenues from ordinary activities	3,522,478	3,402,658
Note 5. Expenses		
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- motor vehicles	21,939	15,764
- office furniture and equipment	5,316	5,091
- leasehold improvements	92,842	91,395
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	20,314	15,667
- franchise renewal fee	19,571	19,571
	159,982	147,488
Finance costs: - interest paid	100.802	114,537
Bad debts	2,562	3,773
Loss on disposal of non current assets	(521,691)	(2,215)

Note 6. Income tax expense/(credit)	2015 \$	2014 \$
The components of tax expense/(credit) comprise:		
- Current tax	84,879	148,046
- Movement in deferred tax	(141,833)	(9,957)
	(56,954)	138,089
The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense/(credit) as follows		
Operating profit/(loss)	(209,858)	447,285
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities at 30%	(62,957)	134,185
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	5,996	4,676
- timing difference expenses	(5,560)	10,435
- other deductible expenses	147,400	(1,250)
	84,879	148,046
Movement in deferred tax 12	(141,833)	(9,957)
	(56,954)	138,089
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	33,918	126,074
Term deposits	102,265	28,890
	136,183	154,964
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	33,918	126,074
Term deposits	102,265	28,890
i om aspecite	102,200	20,000
	136,183	154,964
Note 8. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	267 917	295 200
Prepayments	267,817 35,210	285,309 31,220
and the second of the second o	55,210	
	303,027	316,529

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment	2015 \$	2014 \$
Land and buildings At cost	4,217,960	4,408,720
Less accumulated depreciation	(328,894)	(301,921)
Leasehold improvements	3,889,066	4,106,799
At cost Less accumulated depreciation	384,004 (84,941)	374,890 (67,125)
Office furniture and equipment	299,063	307,765
At cost Less accumulated depreciation	86,108 (48,683)	79,644 (43,367)
	37,425	36,277
Motor vehicles At cost	126,944	95,294
Less accumulated depreciation	(41,807)	(19,868)
	<u>85,137</u>	75,426
Total written down amount	4,310,691	4,526,267
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Land & Buildings Carrying amount at beginning	4,106,799	3,157,502
Additions	1,489,256	1,023,665
Disposals	(1,631,783)	-
Less: depreciation expense	(75,206)	(74,368)
Carrying amount at end	3,889,066	4,106,799
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	307,765	251,920
Additions Disposals	9,114	72,872
Less: depreciation expense	(17,816)	(17,027)
Carrying amount at end	299,063	307,765
Office furniture and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	36,277	32,904
Additions Disposals Less: depreciation expense	6,464 - (5,316)	8,464 - (5,091)
Carrying amount at end	37,425	36,277
can ying amount at one		
Motor vehicles	75 100	AF ===
Carrying amount at beginning Additions	75,426 31,650	65,758 36,284
Disposals	31,050	(10,852)
Less: depreciation expense	(21,939)	(15,764)
Carrying amount at end	85,137	75,426
Total written down amount	4,310,691	4,526,267

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The sale of both of the residential units in Rosebud took place during the period. After receiving proceeds from the sale of unit 4 in August 2014 of \$577,903 net of GST and allowing for costs on sale, there was a total capital loss of \$237,495, which was originally recorded in the balance sheet under Realised Capital Losses in the December 2014 audited financials. This has since been corrected and reflected in the profit and loss and will form part of the retained earnings.

Further to the sale of unit 4, was the sale of unit 3 in January 2015, which after receiving proceeds from the sale of \$559,722 net of GST and allowing for costs on sale, there was a total capital loss of \$253,812. This amount is added with the capital loss on sale of unit 4, giving an overall total loss on sale of non-current assets of \$491,307.

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Note 10. Financial assets	Ψ	Ψ .
Loan - Edenhope & District Financial Services Limited	10,000	10,000
The loan is an interest free loan with repayment of the principal due five years from the date of the loan agreement, being 27 March 2017.		
Note 11. Intangible assets		
Franchise fee	400 570	100 570
At cost Less: accumulated amortisation	139,570 (129,396)	139,570 (123,082)
	10,174	16,488
Establishment for		
Establishment fee At cost	70,000	70,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(23,934)	(9,934)
	46,066	60,066
Renewal processing fee		
At cost Less: accumulated amortisation	97,853	97,853
Less. accumulated amortisation	(81,555)	(61,984)
	16,298	35,869
Tatal written dayun anayut	70.500	
Total written down amount	<u>72,538</u>	112,423
Note 12. Tax		
Current:		
Income tax refundable	(91,083)	(40,508)
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- employee provisions	50,663	55,015
- capital losses carried forward	147,392	-
	198,055	55,015
Deferred tax liability		
- accruals - deductible prepayments	7,049	5,841
E. DE-M.		
	7,049	5,841
Net deferred tax asset	191,006	49,174
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	(141,832)	(9,957)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 13. Trade and other payables		2015 \$	2014 \$
Current:			
Trade creditors Other creditors and accruals		6,870 100,421	7,872 89,740
		107,291	97,612
Note 14. Borrowings			
Current:			
Chattel mortgage Bank loans	19	36,120 241,145	26,359 175,511
		277,265	201,870
Non-Current:			
Chattel mortgage Bank loans	19	32,918 1,801,220	42,752 1,630,484
		1,834,138	1,673,236
Bank loans are repayable monthly with the final instalment due on 22nd Ma Interest is recognised at an average rate of 4.77% (2013: 6.02%). The loans by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets. The Honda Civic's x 2 chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2013, are 4-y Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Ford chattel mortgacommenced in 2014, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an aver 5.65%. The Toyota Hi Ace chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2015, is contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.85%	s are secured vear contracts. age, which rage rate of		
Note 15. Provisions			
Current:			
Provision for annual leave Provision for long service leave		58,362 67,928	54,667 87,686
		126,290	142,353
Non-Current:			
Provision for long service leave		42,586	39,036
Note 16. Contributed equity			
2,931,605 ordinary shares fully paid (2014: 2,931,605) Less: equity raising expenses		1,340,732 (41,332)	1,340,732 (41,332)

Note 16. Contributed equity (continued)

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

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

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

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

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

Subject to the foregoing, shareholders may transfer shares by a proper transfer effected in accordance with the company's constitution and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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 270. As at the date of this report, the company had 511 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 17. Retained earnings	2015 \$	2014 \$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year Net profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax Dividends paid or provided for	1,756,358 (152,904) (175,896)	1,674,362 309,196 (227,200)
Balance at the end of the financial year	1,427,558	1,756,358
Note 18. Statement of cash flows		
Reconciliation of profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	(152,904)	309,196
Non cash items:		
depreciationamortisationloss on sale of assets	120,097 39,885 521,691	112,250 35,238 2,215
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 	17,491 (196,395) 10,396 (12,513)	(11,959) (65,138) 51,818 36,599 (52,358)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	347,748	417,861
	2015	2014
Note 19. Leases	\$	\$
Finance lease commitments Payable - minimum lease payments:		
- not later than 12 months	39,139	29,587
- between 12 months and 5 years	34,166	44,716
- greater than 5 years	70.005	-
Minimum lease payments	73,305	74,303
Less future finance charges	(4,267)	(5,192)
		60 111
Present value of minimum lease payments	69,038	69,111
The Honda Civic's x 2 chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2013, are 4-year contracts Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Ford chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2014, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Toyota Hi Ace chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2015, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.85%		09,111
The Honda Civic's x 2 chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2013, are 4-year contracts Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Ford chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2014, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Toyota Hi Ace chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2015, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.85% Operating lease commitments Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial stater Payable - minimum lease payments:	S.	
The Honda Civic's x 2 chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2013, are 4-year contracts Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Ford chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2014, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Toyota Hi Ace chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2015, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.85% Operating lease commitments Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial stater Payable - minimum lease payments: - not later than 12 months	S.	84,000
The Honda Civic's x 2 chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2013, are 4-year contracts Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Ford chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2014, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Toyota Hi Ace chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2015, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.85% Operating lease commitments Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial stater Payable - minimum lease payments:	S.	
The Honda Civic's x 2 chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2013, are 4-year contracts Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Ford chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2014, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.65%. The Toyota Hi Ace chattel mortgage, which commenced in 2015, is a 3-year contract. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 5.85% Operating lease commitments Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial stater Payable - minimum lease payments: - not later than 12 months - between 12 months and 5 years	S.	84,000

taken.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

Note 20. Auditor's remuneration	2015 \$	2014 \$
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services - share registry services	6,152 -	6,942 -
- non audit services	-	-
	6,152	6,942

Note 21. Director and related party disclosures

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

Shane Christopher McCarthy
Patricia Tonks
Eileen Naylor
Barry Irving
Andrew Ross Emerson
Janet Iris Hall
Stephen Bernard Edmund
Gary Michael Cain
Dorothy Mortlock
Vincent de Paul Cheers
Amber Britt Earles

The Board has adopted a policy in respect to director fees with the following objectives:

- To attract and retain appropriately qualified and experienced directors; and
- To remunerate directors in regard to their responsibilities.

In accordance with Board policy, director remuneration comprises a base fee together with a 9.5% superannuation guarantee charge.

Directors fees are determined by the Board and are not to exceed \$100,000 in aggregate, the allocation of which is determined at the discretion of the Board. This policy was approved by the shareholders at the 2007 Annual General Meeting held 31 October 2008.

During the normal course of business operations, Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited utilised services offered by local community business. Some of these transactions included businesses which some Directors have direct or indirect interest. These transactions are considered to be made at an arms length basis and are on normal commercial terms and are outlined below:

Shane McCarthy is a director of McCarthy Partners Solicitors which supplies the company with legal services. During the financial year the total benefit received by McCarthy Partners Solicitors was \$11,361 (2014: \$Nil).

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

Directors Shareholdings	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Shane Christopher McCarthy Llb GAICD	7,404	7,404
Stephen Bernard Edmund	7,200	7,200
Patricia Tonks	42,236	42,236
Dorothy Mortlock	3,000	3,000
Amber Britt Earles	2,000	2,000
Barry Leonard Irving	3,600	3,600
Andrew Ross Emerson	4,000	4,000
Gary Michael Cain	5,000	5,000
Janet Iris Hall	8,800	4,800
Vincent de Paul Cheers	20,000	_
Eileen Naylor	24,000	24,000

There was movement in directors shareholdings during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015

	for the year ended 30 June 2015	2015	2014
Note 22.	Dividends paid or provided	\$	\$
a.	Dividends paid during the year		
	Prior year proposed final 100% (2014: 100%) franked dividend - 6.0 cents (2014: 7.75 cents) per share	<u>175,896</u>	227,200
b.	Dividends proposed and not recognised as a liability		
	Current year final dividend 100% (2014: 100%) franked dividend - 6.0 cents (2014: 6.0 cents) per share	175,896	175,896
The tax ra	ate at which dividends have been franked is 30% (2014: 30%).		
Dividends	s proposed will be franked at a rate of 30% (2014: 30%).		
C.	Franking account balance		
	Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
	- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	995,031	934,962
	- franking debits that will arise from refund of income tax as at the end of the financial year	(81,504)	(46,698)
	 franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year 	-	-
	Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	913,527	888,264
	 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 	(75,384)	(75,384)
	Net franking credits available	838,143	812,880
Note 23.	Earnings per share		
(a)	Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	(152,904)	309,196
(b)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the	Number	Number
(b)	denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	2,931,605	2,931,605

Note 24. 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 25. 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 26. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates Community Bank® services in Rye District

Note 27. Registered office/Principal place of business

The entity is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered Office

Principal Place of Business

Rye & District Community Financial Services Ltd 2271 Point Nepean Road Rye Vic 3941 Rye & District Community Financial Services Ltd 2271 Point Nepean Road Rye Vic 3941

Rye & District Community Financial Services Ltd 239 Point Nepean Road Dromana Vic 3936

Rye & District Community Financial Services Ltd 1087-1089 Point Nepean Road Rosebud Vic 3939

Note 28. 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.

			Fixed interest rate maturing in							Walahaad		
Financial instrument	Floating interest		interest 1 year o		Over 1 to	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	136,183	154,964	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	3.17	5.37
Receivables	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	_ !	267,817	285,309	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	-	-	277,265	201,870	32,918	42,752	1,801,220	1,630,484	_	-	4.77	6.02
Payables	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	. ·	6,870	7,872	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%	(19,752)	(17,201)
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(19,752)	(17,201)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	(19,752)	(17,201)
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(19,752)	(17,201)

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

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

Shane Christopher McCarthy Lib GAICD, Chairman

Signed on the 28th of September 2015.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Rye & District Community Financial Services 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Independence

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

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion:

- The financial report of Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the
 Corporations Act 2001 including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30
 June 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

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

Auditor's opinion on the remuneration report

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 28 September 2015

David Hutchings
Lead Auditor