# South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited

**Financial Statements** 

as at

30 June 2009

Your Directors submit the financial report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2009.

#### Directors

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

**David Wayne Emms** 

Chairman Age: 64 Manufacturer

Building construction/product design

Chairman, Marketing & Sponsorship Committee

Interests in shares: 1.001

**Terrence Edward Dhann** 

Director Age: 64 Councillor

Business Management/Police Force Chairman: Business Development & HR

Interests in shares: 501

Keith Roy Carroll (Resigned 31 December 2009)

Director Age: 75 Retiree

Banking & Finance

Past Treasurer/Assists Chairman

Interests in shares: 1,501

Lee Ryan Evans (Resigned 28 January 2009)

Director Age: 52

Caravan Park Owner/Operator

Past marine engineer and naval officer. Special responsibilities: Marketing committee

Interests in shares: 500

Peter McDade (Resigned 29 September 2008)

Director Age: 62 Retiree

Marketing & Finance

Special responsibilities: Marketing committee

Interests in shares: nil

Jeffrey Bruce Connor (Appointed 4 November 2008)

Director Age: 52 Manager

Retired school teacher; current small business owner

Public relations

Interests in shares: 500

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship & marketting;

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** 

Ross Begent has been the Company Secretary of South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited since its establishment. His qualifications and experience include being the voluntary Secretary of a major employment organisation. Director of a State Government small business agency and adviser on business policy and support programmes. He is currently an Economic Development Officer for Toowoomba Regional Council.

**Ross Christopher Begent** 

Secretary Age: 56

**Economic Development Officer** 

Business Management & Counselling/Business

Programs/Economic Development

Company Secretary, Chairman: Corporate Governance

Interests in shares: 3,001

Cr Noel Leslie Strohfeld

Director Age: 68

Grazier & Agricultural Supplier

Mayor, Council/Business Proprietor/Importer

Chairman: Projects Interests in shares: 1,501

Francis Edward Smith

Director Age: 69 Retiree

Exporter of livestock meat

Special responsibilities: Budgeting & strategic planning

Interest in shares: 1,000

James Alan Beveridge

Director Age: 34

Chartered Accountant

Chartered accountant working in public practice

Interests in shares: nil

**Brenton Lester McLennan** 

Director Age: 59 Electrician

Electrician with own company Interests in shares: 8.500

David Francis Robison (Appointed 31 December 2008

Director Age: 60

Retired financial industry

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship & marketing

Interests in shares: 500

#### **Principal activities**

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

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

#### **Operating Results**

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

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2009 <u>\$</u>	30 June 2008 <u>\$</u>
34,196	39,712

#### **Remuneration Report**

No Director receives remuneration for services as a Company Director or Committee Member.

There are no employees who are directly accountable and have responsibility for the strategic direction and operational management of the entity.

There are therefore no specified Executives whose remuneration requires disclosure.

	Year Ended 30 June 2009	
Dividends	Cents	\$
Dividends paid in the year:	6	25,500

#### 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 report.

#### Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

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

#### **Likely Developments**

The company will continue its policy of facilitating banking services to the community.

#### **Environmental Regulation**

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

#### **Directors' Benefits**

No Director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a Director, a firm which a Director is a member or an entity in which a Director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

#### Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

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

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

#### **Directors Meetings**

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

	Number of Board Meetings eligible to attend	Number attended
David Wayne Emms	11	10
Ross Christopher Begent	11	10
Terrence Edward Dhann	11	10
Cr Noel Leslie Strohfeld	11	3
Keith Roy Carroll (Resigned 31 December 2009)	6	5
Francis Edward Smith	11	9
Lee Ryan Evans (Resigned 28 Janurary 2009)	6	6
James Alan Beveridge	11	10
Peter McDade (Resigned 29 September 2008)	3	2
Brenton Lester McLennan	11	6
Jeffrey Bruce Connor (Appointed 4 November 2008)	6	4
David Francis Robison (Appointed 31 December 2008)	5	5

#### **Non Audit Services**

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

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

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

all non-audit services have been reviewed by the audit committee to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality and objectivity of the auditor;

none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Professional Statement F1, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or a decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risk and rewards.

#### Auditors' independence declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 5.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Yarraman, Queensland on 30 September 2009.

David Wayne Emms, Chairman

Ross Christopher Begent, Secretary



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ABN 51 061 795 337

#### Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the directors of South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2009 there have been:

- > no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the review; and
- > no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

**David Hutchings** 

**Auditor** 

Andrew Frewin & Stewart Bendigo, Victoria

Dated this 30 day of Sept 2009

## South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited ABN 57 113 889 768 Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Revenues from ordinary activities	3	498,981	419,529
Salaries and employee benefits expense		(243,500)	(206,402)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising & promotion		(21,328)	(15,049)
Occupancy and associated costs		(43,246)	(34,879)
Systems costs		(24,178)	(24,415)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	(16,673)	(16,171)
Finance costs	4	(68)	-
General administration expenses		(98,346)	(71,577)
Profit before income tax expense		51,642	51,036
Income tax expense	5	(17,446)	(11,324)
Profit for the period		34,196	39,712
Profit attributable to members of the entity		34,196	39,712
Earnings per share (cents per share)			
		<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>
- basic for profit for the year	20	8.05	9.34
- dividends paid per share	19	6	-

## South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited ABN 57 113 889 768 Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash assets Trade and other receivables	6 7	148,163 58,024	119,815 44,856
Total Current Assets		206,187	164,671
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets Deferred tax assets	8 9 10	47,753 82,274 21,336	44,933 94,274 38,782
Total Non-Current Assets		151,363	177,989
Total Assets		357,550	342,660
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables Provisions	11 13	35,475 20,635	32,319 16,531
Total Current Liabilities		56,110	48,850
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	13	8,082	4,148
Total Non-Current Liabilities		8,082	4,148
Total Liabilities		64,192	52,998
Net Assets		293,358	289,662
Equity			
Issued capital Accumulated losses	14 15	396,292 (102,934)	401,292 (111,630)
Total Equity		293,358	289,662

## South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited ABN 57 113 889 768 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2009

	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Total equity at the beginning of the period	289,662	249,950
Net profit for the period	34,196	39,712
Net income/expense recognised directly in equity	- '	-
Total income and expense recognised by the entity for the year	34,196	39,712
Dividends provided for or paid	(25,500)	-
Shares issued during period	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	(5,000)	-
Total equity at the end of the period	293,358	289,662

## South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited ABN 57 113 889 768 Statement of Cashflows for the year ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest received Interest paid		479,687 (420,609) 7,331 (68)	408,786 (349,406) 3,192
Net cash provided by operating activities	16	66,341	62,572
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(7,493)	(7,708)
Net cash used in investing activities		(7,493)	(7,708)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Payment for share issue costs Dividends paid		(5,000) (25,500)	- -
Net cash used in financing activities		(30,500)	-
Net increase in cash held		28,348	54,864
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		119,815	64,951
Cash at the end of the financial year	6(a)	148,163	119,815

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001.

Compliance with IFRS

Australian Accounting Standards include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). These financial statements and notes comply with IFRS.

Historical cost convention

The financial report has been prepared under the historical cost conventions 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.

#### Revenue

Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST). 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.

#### 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 for 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 ATO are classified as operation cash flows.

#### 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 tax 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).

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Income tax (continued)

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the comprehensive 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/consolidated 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 income statement, 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.

#### **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.

#### Intangibles

The cost of the company's franchise fee has been recorded at cost and is amortised on a straight line basis at a rate of 20% per annum.

#### Cash

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.

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Comparative figures

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

#### Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

- leasehold improvements

40 years

- plant and equipment

2.5 - 40 years

- furniture and fittings

4 - 40 years

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the company's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired branch/agency at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Each of those cash-generating units represents the company's investment in each branch.

#### **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.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are set out below:

#### Estimated Impairment of Goodwill

The Company tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1(above). The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions.

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the consolidated entity 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. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. An impairment of goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

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

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

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

#### Payment terms

Receivables and payables are non interest bearing and generally have payment terms of between 30 and 90 days.

#### 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.

#### **Borrowings**

All loans are initially measured at the principal amount. Interest is recognised as an expense as it accrues.

#### **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 transactions costs where the instrument. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### **Financial Instruments (continued)**

#### **Derecognition**

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

#### Classification and Subsequent Measurement

- (i) Loans and receivables
  - Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
- (ii) Held-to-maturity investments

  Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
- (iii) Financial Liabilities

  Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### **Impairment**

At each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

#### Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that is transferred to entities in the entity 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.

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### **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.

#### 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.

#### 2. Financial Risk Management (continued)

#### (vi) Capital management

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

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

- (i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:
- (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the Franchisee otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
- (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the Relevant Rate of Return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the Franchisee over that 12 month period; and
- (ii) the Relevant Rate of Return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

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 2009 can be seen in the Income Statement.

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

3. Revenue from ordinary activities	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Operating activities: - services commissions	492,387	415,227
Total revenue from operating activities	492,387	415,227
Non-operating activities: - interest received	68	4,302
Total revenue from non-operating activities	68	4,302
Total revenues from ordinary activities	492,455	419,529
4. Expenses		
Depreciation of non-current assets: - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements	1,681 2,992	1,315 2,856
Amortisation of non-current assets: - franchise agreement	12,000 16,673	12,000 16,171
Bad debts	1,131	410

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

5. Income tax expense	2009 \$	2008 <u>\$</u>
The components of tay expense commission	-	-
The components of tax expense comprise: - Deferred tax on provisions - Recoupment of prior year tax losses	(1,452) 18,898	(5,974) 17,298
	17,446	11,324
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Operating profit	51,642	51,036
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%	15,493	15,311
Add tax effect of:		
<ul><li>non-deductible expenses</li><li>timing differences</li></ul>	3,600	3,600
- blackhole expenses	1,452 (1,647)	(190)
	(1,047)	(1,423)
Current tax	18,898	17,298
Movement in deferred tax 10.	(1,452)	(5,974)
	<del></del>	
	17,446	11,324
6. Cash assets		
Cash at bank and on hand	45.450	04.450
Term deposits	45,453 102,710	21,158 98,657
	148,163	119,815
		110,010
The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cashflows as follows:		
6(a) Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at bank and on hand	45,453	21,158
Term deposit	102,710	98,657
	148,163	119,815
7. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	48,825	34,836
Prepayments	5,486	6,305
Other	3,715	3,715
	58,026	44,856

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

8. Property, plant and equipment	2009	2008
o. Troperty, plant and equipment	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Plant and equipment		
At cost	12,881	8,624
Less accumulated depreciation	(4,825)	(3,144)
	8,056_	5,480
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	48,699	45,463
Less accumulated depreciation	(9,002)	(6,010)
	39,697	39,453
		00,100
Total written down amount	47,753	44,933
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	5,480	6,340
Additions	4,257	455
Less: depreciation expense	(1,681)	(1,315)
Carrying amount at end	8,056	5,480
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	39,453	35,056
Additions	3,236	7,253
Less: depreciation expense	(2,992)	(2,856)
Carrying amount at end	39,697	39,453
Total written down amount	47,753	44,933
		44,000
9. Intangible assets		
Franchise Fee		
At cost	CO 000	00.000
Less: accumulated amortisation	60,000	60,000
2000 GOOGHIAIGGG GINOTIOGGOT	(48,000)	(36,000)
Goodwill	70,274	70,274
	82,274	94,274
40. Defermed Tax		
10. Deferred Tax		
Deferred Tax Asset		
- Opening Balance	38,782	50,106
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	(18,898)	(17,298)
Deferred tax on provisions	`1,452	5,974
- Closing Balance	21,336	38,782
11. Trade and other payables		
Trade creditors	00.740	00.000
Other creditors & accruals	29,746 5,730	28,308
5.55	5,729 35,475	3,510 31,818
	33,473	31,010

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

12. Leases	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 <u>\$</u>
Operating Lease Commitments  Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements  Payable — minimum lease payments		
— not later than 12 months	19,992	19,096
— between 12 months and 5 years	23,514	43,505
— greater than 5 years		
The branch premises lease for Yarraman is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term. Aan option to review and renew the lease for a further 5 year due in August 2010. Rent payable monthly in advance.  The branch premises lease for Blackbutt is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term. Aan	43,506	62,601
option to review and renew the lease for a further 5 year due in November 2012. Rent payable monthly in advance.		
13. Provisions		
Current		
Employee provisions	20,635	16,531
Non-Current		
Employee provisions	8,082	4,148
Number of employees at year end	4	4
14. Contributed equity		
425,010 Ordinary shares fully paid (2008: 425,010)	425,000	425,000
Less: equity raising expenses	(28,708)	(23,708)
	396,292	401,292

#### (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® 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 Bank 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).

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

#### 14. Contributed equity (continued)

#### (c) Transfer

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

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

#### Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 15. Accumulated losses

Balance at the beginning of the financial year Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax Dividends paid or provided for Balance at the end of the financial year	(111,630) 34,196 (25,500) (102,934)	(151,342) 39,712 - (111,630)
16. Statement of cashflows		
Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	34,196	39,712
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	4,673	4,171
- amortisation	12,000	12,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- increase in receivables	(13,168)	(17,046)
- decrease in other assets	17,446	11,324
- decrease in payables	3,156	8,154
- decrease in provisions	8,038	3,757
Net cashflows provided by operating activities	66,341	62,072

#### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

#### 17. Auditors' remuneration

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

addition of the company for.		
- audit & review services	1,500	4,000
- non audit services	6,550	1,400
	8,050	5,400

#### 18. Director and related party disclosures

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

David Wayne Emms

Ross Christopher Begent

Terrence Edward Dhann

Cr Noel Leslie Strohfeld

Keith Roy Carroll (Resigned 31 December 2009)

Francis Edward Smith

Lee Ryan Evans (Resigned 28 January 2009)

James Alan Beveridge

Peter McDade (Resigned 29 September 2008)

Brenton Lester McLennan

Jeffrey Bruce Connor (Appointed 4 November 2008)

David Francis Robison (Appointed 31 December 2008)

Except for James Beveridge, no director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the company. No director's fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

James Beveridge is a director at Beveridge Carey Accountants Pty Ltd which supplied the company with accounting and taxation services during the financial year. During the financial year the total benefit Beveridge Carey Accountants Pty Ltd received was \$8,518.50.

Directors shareholdings	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
David Wayne Emms	1,001	1,001
Ross Christopher Begent	3,001	3,001
Terrence Edward Dhann	501	501
Cr Noel Leslie Strohfeld	1,501	1,501
Keith Roy Carroll (Resigned 31 December 2009)	1,501	1,501
Francis Edward Smith	1,000	1,000
Lee Ryan Evans (Resigned 28 Janurary 2009)	500	500
James Alan Beveridge	-	-
Peter McDade (Resigned 29 September 2008)	-	_
Brenton Lester McLennan	8,500	8,500
Jeffrey Bruce Connor (Appointed 4 November 2008)	500	500
David Francis Robison (Appointed 31 December 2008)	500	500

There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year.

19. Dividends paid or provided	2009 <u>\$</u>	2008 \$
a. Dividends paid during the year		
Unfranked dividend - 6 cents per share	25,500	<del>_</del>
20. Earnings per share		
(a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	34,196	39,712
	2009 <u>Number</u>	2008 <u>Number</u>
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	425,010	425,010

#### 21. Events occurring after the balance sheet date

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

#### 22. Contingent liabilities

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

#### 23. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates community banking services pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank Limited. The economic entity operates in one geographic area being Yarraman district of Queensland.

#### 24. Registered office/Principal place of business

The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered office 23 Toomey Street YARRAMAN QLD 4614 Principal place of business 23 Toomey Street YARRAMAN QLD 4614

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

# 25. Financial Instruments

## Net fair values

The net fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying values as disclosed in the Balance Sheet. The company does not have any unrecognised financial instruments at the year end.

## **Credit risk**

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as disclosed in the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements.

There are no material credit risk exposures to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the economic entity.

## Interest rate risk

				Fixe	ed interest r	Fixed interest rate maturing in	g in					
Financial	Floating interest	interest	1 year	year or less	Over 1 to	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	years	Non intere	Non interest bearing	Weighte	Weighted average
instrument	rate	te						_		)	effective in	effective interest rate
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	s	s	↔	s	\$	49	₩	49	ક	ક	%	%
Financial assets	6											
Cash assets	45,418	20,958	102,710	98,657	1	-			34	200	5.61	4.89
Receivables	-	-	,	1	1	-	,	-	47,729	34.836	A/N	₹ Ž
Financial liabilities	ties											
Payables	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	29,746	28,308	A/N	ΑΝ

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
  - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2008 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
  - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB174 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

ent, Secretary

The Directors have been given the declarations by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer as required by section 295A of the Corporations Act.

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

David Wayne Emms, Chairman

Signed on the 30th September 2009



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 June 2009, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

#### Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The Directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In note 1, the directors also state in accordance with the Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Independence

In conducting our audit we have met 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. In addition to our audit of the financial report and the remuneration disclosures, we were engaged to undertake the services disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The provision of these services has not impaired our independence.

#### Auditor's Opinion on the Financial Report

In our opinion:

- 1) The financial report of South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 including
  - (a) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2009 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and;
  - (b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001 and;
- 2) The financial statements and notes also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1

#### Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2009. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of South Burnett Community Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009, complies with section 300A if the Corporations Act 2001.

DAVID HUTCHINGS
ANDREW FREWIN & STEWART
61-65 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550

Dated this 30 day of Sept 2009