annual report 2010

Somerset Region
Community Enterprises Limited
ABN 33 138 179 450

Lowood & Fernvale **Community Bank®** Branch

Contents

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2010

Ladies and Gentleman

It is with much pleasure that I present the Chairman's Report for Somerset Region Community Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2010. Our company operates the Lowood & Fernvale **Community Bank®** Branch.

This **Community Bank®** branch has been made possible by the financial support and confidence of our shareholders and these shareholders are members of our local community – local people who believe in the concept of Communities helping themselves.

The Bank opened on 25 March 2010 and has traded for thirteen weeks to year end 30 June 2010.

The Financial Statements show a trading loss has been incurred for that period and this was expected. There have, of course, been set up costs and one-off business expenses that cannot be matched by initial income in the early months. Building the income stream has been just as important as containing costs. All of these procedures have been closely watched and controlled where possible by your Board.

Despite the operating loss, there have been a great many positives to come out of our initial months

Our Bank premises are an example of outstanding retail presence in a country town. We have set a standard that we hope others will follow.

Customer traffic for other Lowood businesses in our vicinity has increased because of our presence and there is no doubt that our branch has and will bring increased business activities into our district.

For our customers there has been a seamless transition from Agency to full Branch status and the delivery of full banking services from our first trading day. The number of accounts and customer transactions increased markedly as the weeks progressed.

We have increased the employment numbers in our district which means more money is being spent locally.

Each one of these happenings, however small individually, when combined create a positive impact. All of this has come about as a result of our shareholders having courage and faith to want to improve our Community.

Nothing happens without people.

This company is not here because of one or two people, it is here because many members of the community made a conscious decision and gave their time and efforts to get our **Community Bank®** branch off the ground. There were many people involved, naturally some people for various reasons were not able to continue along the way, some have joined halfway and some towards the end but all played their part, all have contributed.

Chairman's report

Our branch does not operate with out people

Our Staff are the forefront of our branch. They are the people who provide our customers with the point of contact, the solutions and the links in the banking world. Our Manager and Staff have ensured that the **Community Bank®** branch has come to life and delivers the promised services and expectations. This has been achieved because of the quality of our staff. Bendigo Bank is well known for very high levels of customer satisfaction and our staff has maintained those high levels.

The future

I am happy to advise that the future for our company is very promising. The business plan in our prospectus is being achieved and it can be said with confidence that we will be able to significantly grow our business over and above that business plan. Our Manager and staff, together with support from Bendigo Bank specialists, are making an impact on the local business community. Our Customers now have confidence in their local banking facilities and our business will continue to grow.

Up until the 30 June 2010, your Board has been concentrating on establishing our branch. As we move forward in the current year we have held a Community Forum to gain insight into what would be beneficial to the local Communities. This produced a number of opportunities for us and material benefits for local groups. This involvement by us does not impact on our current or future financial resources and gives our branch a strong link into current Community activities and desires. In addition we have planned further events and activities throughout the year.

It is your Board's intention to continue to grow our business and confirm or place in the Community.

In conclusion

Your Board has put in place the necessary Financial and Budget Reporting, the Marketing and Community strategies necessary to maintain our future viability.

We plan to continue to provide a safe and stable investment for shareholders, a solid and secure workplace for our employees and our continuing involvement in local Communities.

John Blackburn
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2010

As the new Manager of Lowood & Fernvale **Community Bank®** Branch of Bendigo Bank, I present the first annual report.

The Branch, in operation now since opening its doors 25 March 2010, has steadily increased its portfolio to close of business 30 June $23.906 million.

A closer look of our business mix showed Deposits at $11.2 million; Lending $12.4 million and other business (Agribusiness, Rural Bank formerly Elders, Financial Planning, Superannuation, Leveraged Equities, Community Sector Banking) $60,000.

A snapshot of customer numbers at 30 June 2010 totalled 1,544 with 2,177 accounts.

Bendigo Bank offers specialists in Agribusiness and Business Banking. Regular visits from these specialists are made to meet this need. The Branch has an excellent Financial Planner who provides advice in superannuation, shares, retirement etc. Insurance is another product sold that is very competitive in today's market.

Staff servicing the Branch are Customer Service Supervisor Mrs Leonie Sippel, Customer Service Officers Mrs Sue Kendrick and Mrs Natasha Harris. And Customer Service Officer Miss Caitlyn Donnelly who replaced Mrs Marita Wotton.

The Bank is in its early stages; though with current business demands, is experiencing a positive future with budget met and the business ahead of its plan. Servicing our customers is our main priority; it is what separates us from the other banks.

Personalised friendly customer service, making the customer feel welcome and relaxed so that we are able to offer them the best financial product,is our approach.

In conclusion, thank you to Chairman John Blackburn and his Board of Directors. Their support, motivation, belief and total enthusiasm towards the **Community Bank®** model will be the reason the company heads in the right direction. A variety of people with their own individual personalities brought together for the one concept – a **Community Bank®** model which benefits the whole community.

Most importantly thank you to our customers who, without a doubt, are the reason the Branch will thrive and succeed and move forward positively.

Rosina TeMaipi
Branch Manager
Lowood & Fernvale Community Bank® Branch

Directors' report

For the period 8 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the period ended 30 June 2010.

Directors

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

John Joseph Blackburn
Chairman
Age: 67
Occupation: Retired

Keith Mervyn Manz
Treasurer
Age: 52
Occupation: Business Manager

Jean Bray
Secretary
Age: 64
Occupation: Community Partnership Manager

Brett Wayne Freese
Director
Age: 43
Occupation: Information Technology Professional

Michael David Ogg
Director
Age: 54
Occupation: Businessman

Susan Ann Robinson
Director
Age: 56
Occupation: Manager

Stephen Ross Rubie
Director
Age: 59
Occupation: Business Manager

John Bruce Gregor
Director (Appointed 28 July 2009)
Age: 73
Occupation: Real Estate Business Manager

Directors were in office for this period unless otherwise stated.

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Jean Bray. Jean was appointed to the position of secretary upon the incorporation of the Company on 8 July 2009.

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 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 loss of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was:

	Period ended 30 June 2010 $
	(63,304)

Remuneration Report

(a) Remuneration of Directors

All Directors of the Company are on a voluntary basis, therefore no remuneration guidelines have been prepared.

(b) Remuneration of Area and Branch Managers

The Board is reponsible for the determination of remuneration packages and policies applicable to the Branch Manager and all the staff. The Branch Manager is invited to the Board meetings as required to discuss performance and remuneration packages.

The Board's policy in respect of the branch manager is to maintain remuneration at parity within the **Community Bank®** network and local market rates for comparable roles.

There are no executives who are directly accountable and responsible for the strategic direction and operational management of the entity. This is wholly a board role.

There are therefore no Specified Executives.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid for the previous year and the directors recommend that no dividend be paid for the current year.

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.

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’ report continued

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 19 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:

	Board Meetings Attended	
	Eligible	Attended
John Joseph Blackburn	26	25
Keith Mervyn Manz	26	23
Jean Bray	26	24
Brett Wayne Freese	26	10
Michael David Ogg	26	20
Susan Ann Robinson	26	18
Stephen Ross Rubie	26	15
John Bruce Gregor (Appointed 28 July 2009)	26	16

The Board has 3 sub-committees, Governance, Marketing and Community Grants & Sponsorship. The sub-committees have elected Directors who meet on a regular, or as needs, basis and present reports/ recommendations to the monthly Board meetings where required.

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 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.

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 9.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Lowood, Queensland on 28 September 2010.

John Joseph Blackburn, Chairman

Keith Mervyn Manz, Treasurer

Auditor's independence declaration

AFS
partners in success
Chartered Accountants & Business Advisors

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Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the directors of Somerset Region 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 2010 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
ANDREW FREWIN & STEWART
61-65 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550

Dated this 28th day of September 2010

Financial statements

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the period 8 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

	Note $	2010
Revenues from ordinary activities	4	63,348
Employee benefits expense		(90,104)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(3.405)
Occupancy and associated costs		(9,312)
Systems costs		(8,721)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(11,099)
General administration expenses		(30,638)
Loss before income tax (expense)/credit		**(89,931)**
Income tax credit	6	26,627
Loss after income tax credit		**(63,304)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(63,304)**
Earnings per share (cents per share)		**¢**
- basic loss for the year	23	(14.85)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
as at 30 June 2010

	Note	2010 $
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7	172,317
Trade and other receivables	8	24,817
Total Current Assets		**197,134**
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	9	187,700
Intangible assets	10	167,579
Deferred tax assets	11	26,627
Total Non-Current Assets		**381,906**
Total Assets		**579,040**
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	12	50,833
Provisions	13	5,725
Total Current Liabilities		**56,558**
Total Liabilities		**56,558**
Net Assets		**522,482**
Equity		
Issued capital	15	585,786
Accumulated losses	16	(63,304)
Total Equity		**522,482**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the period ended June 2010

	Issued Capital $	Retained Earnings $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2009	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	607,407	-	607,407
Costs of issuing shares	(21,621)	-	(21,621)
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2010	**585,786**	**-**	**585,786**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cashflows
for the period ended 30 June 2010

	Note	2010 $
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers		43,451
Payments to suppliers and employees		(136,421)
Interest received		69
Net cash used in operating activities	**16**	**(92,901)**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(170,340)
Payments for intangible assets		(164,079)
Net cash provided used in investing activities		**(334,419)**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issues of shares		607,407
Payment for share issue costs		(7,770)
Net cash provided by financing activities		**599,637**
Net increase in cash held		**172,317**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**7(a)**	**172,317**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For period ended 30 June 2010

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standard Boards, Urgent Issues Group Interpretations and the Corporations Act 2001.

Compliance with IFRS

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

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.

Financial statement presentation

The company has applied revised AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements which became effective on 1 January 2009. The company has elected to present all items of income and expense recognised in the period in a single statement of comprehensive income.

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.

Notes to the financial statements continued

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

“The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the **Community Bank®** branch at Lowood. Queensland.

The branch operates as a franchise of Bendigo Bank, using the name “Bendigo Bank” and the logo and system of operations of Bendigo Bank. The company manages the **Community Bank®** branch on behalf of Bendigo Bank, however all transactions with customers conducted through the **Community Bank®** branches are effectively conducted between the customers and Bendigo Bank.

All deposits are made with Bendigo Bank, and all personal and investment products are products of Bendigo Bank, 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 Bank, must be approved by Bendigo Bank. All credit transactions are made with Bendigo Bank, and all credit products are products of Bendigo Bank.

Bendigo Bank provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the **Community Bank®** branch franchise operations. It also continues to provide ongoing management and operational support, and other assistance and guidance in relation to all aspects of the franchise operation, including advice in relation to:

- advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout and fit out of the **Community Bank®** branch;
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- security and cash logistic controls;
- calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses
- the formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- sales techniques and proper customer relations.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 benefit 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).

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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Income Tax (continued)

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

d) Employee Entitlements

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

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

e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

f) Trade Receivables and Payables

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

g) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

Notes to the financial statements continued

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

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 establishment/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) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

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

l) 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.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n) Contributed Equity

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

o) Earnings Per Share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Note 2. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

Note 2. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(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.

(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 period ended 30 June 2010 can be seen in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

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.

The calculations require the use of assumptions.

Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

Impairment of assets

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

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

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

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

	2010 **$**

Note 4. Revenue from Ordinary Activities

Operating activities:	
- services commissions	60,563
- other revenue	2
Total revenue from operating activities	**60,565**
Non-operating activities:	
- interest received	2,783
Total revenue from non-operating activities	**2,783**
Total revenues from ordinary activities	**63,348**

	Note	2010 $

Note 5. Expenses

	Note	2010 $
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment		2,671
- leasehold improvements		2,928
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement		500
- establishment fee		5,000
		11,099
Bad debts		1,177

Note 6. Income Tax Expense/Credit

	Note	2010 $
The components of tax expense comprise:		
- Current tax		-
- Future income tax benefit attributed to losses		(25,088)
- Movement in deferred tax		(1,539)
		(26,627)
The prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Operating loss		(89,931)
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 30%		(26,979)
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses		1,650
- timing difference expenses		1,538
- other deductible expenses		(1,297)
		(25,088)
Movement in deferred tax		(1,539)
Recoup of prior year tax loss		-
		(26,627)

	Note	2010 $

Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand		42,317
Term deposits		130,000
		172,317

The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cashflows as follows:

Note 7.(a) Reconciliation of cash		
Cash at bank and on hand		42,317
Term deposits		130,000
		172,317

Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables		18,927
Other receivables & accruals		2,714
Prepayments		3,176
		24,817

Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2010 $
Plant and equipment	
At cost	50,165
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,671)
	47,494
Leasehold improvements	
At cost	143,134
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,928)
	140,206
Total written down amount	**187,700**
Movements in carrying amounts:	
Plant and equipment	
Carrying amount at beginning	-
Additions	50,165
Disposals	-
Less: depreciation expense	(2,671)
Carrying amount at end	47,494
Leasehold improvements	
Carrying amount at beginning	-
Additions	143,134
Disposals	-
Less: depreciation expense	(2,928)
Carrying amount at end	**140,206**
Total written down amount	**187,700**

	2010 $

Note 10. Intangible Assets

Franchise fee	
At cost	10,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(500)
	9,500
Establishment fee	
At cost	100,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(5,000)
	95,000
Goodwill on Purchas of Agency Business	
At cost	63,079
Total written down amount	**167,579**

Note 11. Tax

Deferred tax assets	
- accruals	3,306
- employee provisions	-
- tax losses carried forward	25,088
	28,394
Deferred tax liability	
- accruals	814
- deductible prepayments	953
	1,767
Net deferred tax asset	**26,627**

Notes to the financial statements continued

	Note	2010 $

Note 12. Trade and Other Payables

Trade creditors		37,615
Other creditors & accruals		13,219
		50,834

Note 13. Provisions

Current:

Provision for annual leave		**5,725**
Number of employees at year end		3.5

Note 14. Contributed Equity

607,407 Ordinary shares fully paid		607,407
Less: equity raising expenses		(21,621)
		585,786

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®** have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

Note 14. Contributed Equity continued

Rights attached to shares (continued)

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

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

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 undetermined as at reporting date as the Propectus is still open.

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.

Notes to the financial statements continued

	2010 $

Note 15. Accumulated Losses

Balance at the beginning of the financial year	-
Net loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(63,304)
Dividends paid or provided for	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	**(63,304)**

Note 16. Statement of Cashflows

Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after tax to net cash used in operating activities

Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(63,304)
Non cash items:	
- depreciation	5,599
- amortisation	5,500
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(24,817)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(26,627)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	5,023
-increase/(decrease) in provisions	5,725
Net cashflows used in operating activities	**(92,901)**

Note 17. Leases

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	24,452
- between 12 months and 5 years	91,695
- greater than 5 years	-
	116,147

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance.

Note 18. Auditors' Remuneration

	2010 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:	
- audit & review services	3,150
- share registry services	2,408
- non audit services	8,012
	13,570

Note 19. Director and Related Party Disclosures

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

John Joseph Blackburn

Keith Mervyn Manz

Jean Bray

Brett Wayne Freese

Michael David Ogg

Susan Ann Robinson

Stephen Ross Rubie

John Bruce Gregor (Appointed 28 July 2009)

With the exception of John Gregor 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.

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Transactions with related parties:	**2010 $**
John Gregor, in his capacity as agency owner at Fernvale receives commissions to the value of	496

No other 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.

Notes to the financial statements continued

Note 20. Director and Related Party Disclosures (continued)

Directors Shareholdings	**2010**
John Joseph Blackburn	5,001
Keith Mervyn Manz	16,001
Jean Bray	3,001
Brett Wayne Freese	1
Michael David Ogg	3,001
Susan Ann Robinson	1,001
Stephen Ross Rubie	5,001
John Bruce Gregor (Appointed 28 July 2009)	5,000

No director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member.

There are no executives within the company whose remuneration is required to be disclosed.

	2010 $

Note 21. Earnings Per Share

(a) Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	(63,304)
	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	426,297

Note 22. 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.

Note 23. Contingent Liabilities

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

Note 24. Segment Reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates community banking services in the Lowood and Fernvale region of Queensland pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Note 25. Registered Office/Principal Place of Business

The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered Office
Shop 3/6 Walter Street
LOWOOD QLD 4311

Principal Place of Business
Shop 3/6 Walter Street
LOWOOD QLD 4311

Note 26. 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

Financial instrument	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate maturing in			Non interest bearing	Weighted average effective interest rate
		1 year or less	Over 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years		
	2010 $	2010 $	2010 $	2010 $	2010 $	2010 %
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	172,317	-	-	-	-	1.65
Receivables	-	-	-	-	24,816	N/A
Financial Liabilities						
Payables	-	-	-	-	50,834	N/A

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Somerset Region 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 2010 and of its performance for the period 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.

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

John Joseph Blackburn, Chairman

Keith Mervyn Manz, Treasurer

Signed on the 28th of September 2010.

Independent audit report

AFS
partners in success
Chartered Accountants & Business Advisors

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Somerset Region Community Enterprises Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Somerset Region Community Enterprises Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2010, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement 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 in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) 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 the 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 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 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 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. 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 Somerset Region Community Enterprises 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 2010 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) 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 2010. 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 Somerset Region Community Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2010, complies with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001.

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

Dated this 28th day of September 2010

Lowood & Fernvale **Community Bank®** Branch
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Phone: (07) 5426 1208

Franchisee: Somerset Region Community Enterprises Limited
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Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited,
The Bendigo Centre, Bendigo VIC 3550
ABN 11 068 049 178. AFSL 237879.
(KKQAR10024) (10/10)

Bendigo Bank