EUMUNDI COMBINED COMMUNITY ORGANISATION LIMITED

Financial Statements

For the year ending 30 June, 2014

MICHAEL R PALMER C.A
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Financial Report for the Year Ended 30 June 2014

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of Eumundi Combined Community Organisation Ltd present this report on the entity for the period ended 30 June 2014.

Directors

The names of each person who have been a Director during the year and to the date of this report are:

Adrian Coombes appointed 26/02/2014
Terry Lawrence appointed 27/10/2012
Barrie Adams appointed 01/07/2010
Louis Formosa appointed 19/04/2012
Robert Maccallum appointed 27/10/2012
Donata Page appointed 25/10/2013

Directors have been in office since the 1st July, 2013 to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of Secretary at the end of the financial year:

Barrie Adams

Operating Results

The profit of the entity amounted to $66256 (LY $126789)

Dividends Paid or Recommended

ECCO is a company limited by guarantee and has no shareholders or shares; therefore no dividends can be paid or recommended.

Principal Activities

Short - term Objectives

1. To improve the current financial controls and operational management of the company in order to maximise the company's ability to continue to return funds into the community for the support of the Eumundi Historical Association (EHA) and local community cultural activities
2. Maintain good governance
3. Seek further opportunities and continue to provide in kind support to community activities
4. Maintain and expand the car parking facilities of the Eumundi Township in support of the main community activities the "Eumundi Markets"
5. To improve and provide RV parking facilities for the tourists coming to Eumundi who share and visit and add to the cultural pursuits of the township
6. Improve and maintain a safe working place for the company's employees and a safe environment for visitors and the community
7. To maintain communication and provision of promotion material for the Eumundi district through The Green

Long – term Objectives

1. To ensure the effective profitable operation of the Company
2. Develop the company brand "The Green"
3. Seek other opportunities to enhance the facilities for Tourism within the Cultural realms of the Township

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Strategy for achieving short and long –term objectives

1. Implement and improve technology solutions within its systems
2. Review current policies and procedures and update if necessary.
3. Review the organization structure and implement human resources and succession plans
4. Ensure that adequate financial resources are available through Grants and retention of profits.

Directors and meeting attendances

Adrian Combes	24/06/2014, 22/04/2014, 07/03/2014,18/02/2014
Terry Lawrence	24/06/2014, 22/04/2014, 18/02/2014, 21/01/2014, 25/10/2013 09/10/2013, 30/09/2013, 19/08/2013, 08/07/2013
Barrie Adams	24/06/2014, 22/04/2014, 07/03/2014, 18/02/2014, 21/01/2014, 25/10/2013, 09/10/2013, 30/09/2013, 19/08/2013, 08/07/2013
Louis Formosa	24/06/2014, 22/04/2014, 07/03/2014, 18/02/2014, 21/01/2014, 25/10/2013, 30/09/2013, 19/08/2013, 08/07/2013
John McCallum	24/06/2014, 22/04/2014, 18/02/2014, 21/01/2014, 25/10/2013 09/10/2013, 30/09/2013, 19/08/2013, 08/07/2013
Donata Page	24/06/2014, 22/04/2014, 18/02/2014, 21/01/2014,

Contribution to winding up

The company is incorporated under the Corporations Act 2001 and is a company limited by Guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution state that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $100 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the entity. At 30 June, 2014 the total amount that members of the company are liable if the company wound up is $nil.

EUMUNDI COMBINED COMMUNITY ORGANISATION LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	2014	2013
		$	$
Revenue	2	986594	1255604
Other income	2	39821	26956
Employee / Volunteers expense	3	574101	763924
Depreciation and amortisation	3	9464	17261
Direct costs Eumundi Green		78308	101581
Direct costs Medical Centre		5650	16740
Promotion and Public relations including Web		76616	31468
Repairs, maintenance and improvement		36317	48982
Insurance		20706	17282
Rental expense		47670	64539
Audit, legal and ASIC fees		54127	27586
Administration expenses		37997	42010
Bad Debts		3498	0
Projects		6050	0
Shuttle bus expense and hire		9655	13473
Donations		0	10925
Profit before income tax	3	66257	126789
Income tax expense		0	0
Profit after income tax		66257	126789

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

EUMUNDI COMBINED COMMUNITY ORGANISATION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	2014	2013
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	288538	365814
Trade and other receivables	5	11850	16118
Inventories	6		
Financial assets	8		
Other assets	7		
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		300388	381932
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets	8		
Property, plant and equipment	9	190988	74089
Intangible assets	10	24429	24959
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		215417	99048
TOTAL ASSETS		515805	480980
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	2254	33694
Borrowings	12		
Short-term provisions	13		
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2254	33694
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	12		
Long-term provisions	13		
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2254	33694
NET ASSETS		513551	447286
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings		473551	407286
Reserves		40000	40000
TOTAL EQUITY		513551	447286

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Financial Assets Reserve	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 1st July 2013	407286	40000		447286
Profit attributable to the entity	66256			66256
Revaluation increment				
Balance at 30 June 2013	473542	40000		513542
Prior year adjustment	9			9
Transfer on sale of asset				
Revaluation decrement – financial assets				
Balance at 30 June 2014	473551	40000		513551

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	2014	2013
		$	$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipt of grants			
Other receipts		1010001	1275421
Payments to suppliers and employees		(982117)	(1159325)
Interest received		5084	7139
Dividends received			
Finance costs			
Net cash generated from operating activities	18	32968	123235
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Sundry transactions prior year			(190)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		59500	
Payment for Equipment (net of Disposals)		(165274)	(1346)
Payment for Web design		(4470)	
Net cash used in investing activities		(110244)	(1536)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of Loans			
Loans received			
Net cash used in financing activities		0	0
Net increase in cash held		(77276)	121699
Cash at beginning of the financial year		365814	244115
Cash at the end of the financial year	4	288538	365814

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

1. Nature of operations

The principal activity is to provide car parking services to the Original Eumundi Markets and advertising promotional activities for the township of Eumundi and its surrounding area's to enhance the Tourism and Cultural aspects of the location.

2. General information and statement of compliance

The special purpose financial statements of the entity have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standard Board. A statement of compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) cannot be made due to the Entity applying not-for-profit specific requirements contained in the Australian Accounting Standards.

Eumundi Historical Foundation Ltd is the Trustee of the Eumundi Historical Foundation and is a public company limited by guarantee incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The address of its registered office and its principal place of business is 73 Memorial Drive, Eumundi Queensland 4562 Australia.

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on the ____________________ day of ____________________ 2014.

3 Changes in accounting policies

3.1 New and amended standards adopted by the Entity

AASB 2010-8 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standard – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets* (Applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012)[1]

AASB 2010-8 provides clarification on the determination of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities when investment property is measured using the fair value model in AASB 140 *Investment Property*. It introduces a rebuttable presumption that an investment property is recovered entirely through sale. This presumption is rebutted if the investment property is held within a business model where the objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale.

AASB 2010-8 also includes the requirement that the measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities on non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model in AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment* should always be based on recovery through sale.

These amendments have had no impact on the Entity.

***AASB 2011-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income* (Applies annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012)**

AASB 2011-9 requires entities to Entity items presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently, and changes the title of 'statement of comprehensive income' to 'statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income'.

The adoption of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations has had no significant impact on the Entity's accounting policies or the amounts reported during the current half-year period. The adoption of AASB 2011-9 has resulted in changes to the Entity's presentation of its financial statements.

4 Summary of accounting policies

4.1 Overall considerations

The significant accounting policies that have been used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are summarised below[2].

The financial statements have been prepared using the measurement bases specified by Australian Accounting Standards for each type of asset, liability, income and expense. The measurement bases are more fully described in the accounting policies below.

4.2 Revenue

Revenue comprises revenue from the car parking activities, advertising and promotion activities, and in the period until sale revenue from the management of the local medical practice. Revenue from major products and services is shown in Note 2.

Revenue is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the Entity for goods supplied and services provided, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts.

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, collection is probable, the costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably, and when the criteria for each of the Entity's different activities have been met. Details of the activity-specific recognition criteria are described below.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods where applicable comprises revenue earned from the sale of goods donated and purchased for resale. Sales revenue is recognised when the control of goods passes to the customer.

Client contributions

Fees charged for care or services provided to clients are recognised when the service is provided.

Donations and Bequests

Donations collected, including cash and goods for resale, are recognised as revenue when the Entity gains control, economic benefits are probable and the amount of the donation can be measured reliably.

Bequests are recognised when the legacy is received. Revenue from legacies comprising bequests of shares or other property are recognised at fair value, being the market value of the shares or property at the date the Entity becomes legally entitled to the shares or property.

Interest and dividend income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividend income are recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

4.4 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

4.5 Intangible assets Recognition of other intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and install the specific software.

Subsequent measurement

All intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as these assets are considered finite. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date. In addition, they are subject to impairment testing as described in Note 4.8. The following useful lives are applied:

- Software: 3-5 years

Amortisation has been included within depreciation and amortisation.

Subsequent expenditures on the maintenance of computer software and brand names are expensed as incurred.

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

4.6 Property, plant and equipment Land

Land held for use in production or administration is stated at re-valued amounts. Re-valued amounts are fair market values based on appraisals prepared by external professional valuers once every two years or more frequently if market factors indicate a material change in fair value.

Any revaluation surplus arising upon appraisal of land is recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to the revaluation reserve in equity. To the extent that any revaluation decrease or impairment loss has previously been recognised in profit or loss, a revaluation increase is credited to profit or loss with the remaining part of the increase recognised in other comprehensive income. Downward revaluations of land are recognised upon appraisal or impairment testing, with the decrease being charged to other comprehensive income to the extent of any revaluation surplus in equity relating to this asset and any remaining decrease recognised in profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus remaining in equity on disposal of the asset is transferred to retained earnings.

As no finite useful life for land can be determined, related carrying amounts are not depreciated.

Buildings, plant and other equipment

Buildings, plant and other equipment (comprising fittings and furniture) are initially recognised at acquisition cost or manufacturing cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Entity's management.

Buildings, plant and other equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model, cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the cost less estimated residual value of buildings, plant and other equipment. The following useful lives are applied:

- Buildings: 25-50 years
- Plant and equipment: 3-10 years
- Leasehold improvements: life of lease
- Computer hardware: 3 – 7 years
- Motor vehicles: 4-10 years
- Office equipment: 3 – 13 years.

In the case of leasehold property, expected useful lives are determined by reference to comparable owned assets or over the term of the lease, if shorter.

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually.

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss within other income or other expenses.

4.7 Leases
Operating leases

Where the Entity is a lessee, payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

4.8 Impairment testing of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are entered at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level. Goodwill is allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related business combination and represent the lowest level within the Entity at which management monitors goodwill.

Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated (determined by the Entity's management as equivalent to its operating segments) are tested for impairment at least annually. All other individual assets or cash-generating units are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Entity's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each

cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risks factors.

Where the future economic benefits of an asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset.

Impairment losses for cash-generating units reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash-generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment charge is reversed if the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

4.9 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- loans and receivables
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- held-to-maturity (HTM) investments
- available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets.

The category determines subsequent measurement and whether any resulting income and expense is recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or an Entity of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described below.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs or finance income, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Entity's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in Entity's, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified Entity.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at FVTPL upon initial recognition.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

HTM investments

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity other than loans and receivables. Investments are classified as HTM if the Entity has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity. The Entity currently holds long term deposits designated into this category.

HTM investments are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognised in profit or loss.

AFS financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. The Entity's AFS financial assets include listed securities.

All AFS financial assets are measured at fair value. Gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and reported within the AFS reserve within equity, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange differences on monetary assets, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity reserve to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest method and dividends are recognised in profit or loss within 'revenue' (see Note 4.3).

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for financial assets that are debt securities which are recognised in profit or loss only if the reversal can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Entity's financial liabilities do not include borrowings and trade and other payable.

4.10 Inventories

Inventories comprises goods for resale and goods for distribution at no or nominal consideration as part of the Entity's charitable activities. Inventories may be purchased or received by way of donation.

Goods for resale

Inventories of goods for resale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. No value is ascribed to goods for resale that have been donated to the Entity where fair value cannot be reliably determined. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any applicable selling expenses.

Goods held for distribution

Donated goods and goods purchased for nominal consideration held for distribution are initially recognised at their current replacement cost at date of acquisition. Inventories of goods purchased and held for distribution are initially recognised at cost. The cost of bringing each product to its present location and condition is determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

4.11 Income taxes

No provision for income tax has been raised as the Entity is exempt from income tax under Div 50 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

4.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.13 Reserves

Other components of equity include the following:

- Revaluation reserve - comprises gains and losses from the revaluation of land if applicable (see Note 4.6)
- AFS financial assets reserves – comprises gains and losses relating to these types of financial instruments if applicable (see Note 4.9)

Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained profits.

4.14 Post-employment benefits and short-term employee benefits

The Entity provides post-employment benefits through normal superannuation funds.

Defined contribution plans

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, including annual leave entitlement, are current liabilities included in employee benefits, measured at the undiscounted amount that the Entity expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

Long-term employee benefits

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. In determining the liability, consideration is given to employee wage increases and the probability that the employee may not satisfy the vesting requirements. Those cash outflows are discounted using the market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

4.15 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Entity can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognised.

4.16 Deferred income

The liability for deferred income is the unutilised amounts of grants received on the condition that specified services are delivered or conditions are fulfilled. The services are usually provided or the conditions usually fulfilled within 12 months of receipt of the grant. Where the amount received is in respect of services to be provided over a period that exceeds 12 months after the reporting date or the conditions will only be satisfied more than 12 months after the reporting date, the liability is discounted and presented as non-current.

4.17 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is

recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis, except for the GST components of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

4.18 Economic Dependence

The Entity is dependent upon the ongoing receipt of Federal and State government grants and community and corporate donations to ensure the ongoing continuance of its programs. At the date of this report management has no reason to believe that this financial support will not continue.

4.19 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and IT equipment.

Inventories

Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

Long Service Leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

	2014	2013
	$	$
Revenue		
Revenue from Operations		
— Car Parking Services	519985	481829
Medical Centre Income	320906	620007
Advertising newspaper services	145703	153768
	986594	1255604
Other revenue		
— Donations and Sponsorship	19147	19817
— Profit on sale of Medical Centre	15590	0
interest received	5084	7139
	39821	26956
Total Revenue	1026415	1282560

NOTE 3: PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

	2014	2013
	$	$
a. **Expenses**		
Depreciation and Amortisation		
— Leasehold Improvements	2149	2149
Shuttle Bus	4336	6568
Office Equipment/Medical Centre	159	4135
— Boom Gates	2820	5640
Total Depreciation and Amortisation	9464	17261
Total Employee / Volunteer Expense	574101	763924
Rental expense on operating leases		
— minimum lease payments	47570	31875
— contingent rentals		
Auditor Remuneration		
— audit services	3600	3616
— other services		
Total Audit Remuneration	3600	3616

NOTE 4: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2014	2013
	$	$
CURRENT		
Cash at bank	288538	362814
Cash on hand	0	3000
Total Cash equivalents	288538	244115

NOTE 5: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2014	2013
	$	$
Accounts receivable	11850	16118

NOTE 6: INVENTORIES

The Company does not maintain any inventories

NOTE 7: OTHER ASSETS

	2014	2013
	$	$
CURRENT		
Accrued income	0	0
Prepayments	0	0
	0	0

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Note	2014	2013
		$	$
CURRENT			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		0	0
NON-CURRENT			
Available-for-sale financial assets		0	0
Held-to-maturity financial assets		0	0
		0	0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2014	2013
	$	$
LAND AND BUILDINGS		
Freehold land:		
At fair value		
Total Land		
Buildings at cost	158787	0
Less accumulated depreciation	0	0
Total Buildings	158787	0
Total Land and Buildings	158787	0
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	54473	51032
At Valuation -- Medical centre	0	40000
Less accumulated amortisation	(41061)	(40068)
	13412	50964
Total plant and equipment	13412	50964
MOTOR VEHICLES		
Motor vehicles at cost	48439	48439
Less Accumulated amortisation	(29650)	(25314)
	18789	23124
Total property and plant	190988	74089

NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

	Land and Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and Equipment	Total
	$	$	$	$
2014				
Balance at the beginning of the year		23125	50964	74089
Additions at cost	158787		6487	165274
Additions at fair value				
Disposals			(38911)	(38911)
Amortisation expense	0	(4335)	(5129)	(9464)
Carrying amount at end of year	158787	18790	13411	190988

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

NOTE 9: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2014	2013
	$	$

NOTE 10: INTANGIBLE ASSET

	2014	2013
	$	$
Company formation Costs	2459	2459
Web Design	4470	0
Goodwill Eumundi Green	17500	17500
Goodwill Medical Centre	0	5000
Net carrying value	24429	24959

NOTE 11: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2014	2013
Amount owing to taxation Department and Superannuation	-6952	23647
Accounts payable	9206	10047
	2254	33694

NOTE 12: BORROWINGS

The Company has no borrowings

NOTE 13: PROVISIONS

The Company has no Short term provisions

NOTE 14: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

		2014	2013
		$	$
a.	**Finance Lease Commitments**		
	Payable — minimum lease payments		
	— not later than 12 months	0	0
	— later than 12 months but not later than 5 years	0	0
	— greater than 5 years	0	0
	Minimum lease payments	0	0
	Less future finance charges	0	0
	Present value of minimum lease payments	0	0

b. **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

— later than 12 months but not later than 5 years

— greater than 5 years

NOTE 15: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

The Company has no known contingent liabilities or assets

NOTE 16: EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

There has been no events after balance date that affect the accounts

NOTE 17: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

NOTE 18: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

		Note	2014	2013
			$	$
a.	**Reconciliation of Cash**			
	Cash at bank		288538	362814
	Other cash		0	3000
		4	288538	365814
b.	**Reconciliation of Cash flow from Operations with Profit after Income Tax**			
	Profit after income tax		66257	126789
	Non cash flows			
	Depreciation and amortisation		9464	17261
	Impairment of receivables		0	0
	Book Profit on sale of business		(15589)	0
	Changes in assets and liabilities			
	(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		4267	(5734)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		(31431)	(15081)
			32968	123235

NOTE 19: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company as no financial instruments

NOTE 20: ENTITY DETAILS

The registered office of the entity is:

139 Wust Road Doonan Qld 4562

The principal place of business is:

I-8 Napier Street Eumundi Queensland 4562

NOTE 21: MEMBERS' GUARANTEE

The entity is incorporated under the *Corporations Act 2001* and is an entity limited by guarantee. If the entity is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of $10 towards meeting any outstanding and obligations of the entity. At 30 June 2013 the number of members was three

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of EUMUNDI COMBINED COMMUNITY ORGANISATION LTD (the company), which comprises the Directors' Declaration, the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes In Equity, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

The Responsibility of the Directors 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 Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the financial reporting requirements of the company's constitution. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control 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 Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements, that compliance with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes, complies with IFRS.

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. Those Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 the auditor's 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, the auditor considers internal control 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.

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

Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of EUMUNDI COMBINED COMMUNITY ORGANISATION LTD is 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 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

b. The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Signed on 22 October, 2014:

Michael M. Palmer CPA

Michael Ronald Palmer, Auditor
Chartered Accountant
22 Young Street, Gympie

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and beliefs, during the year ended 30 June 2014 there have been:

I. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit and
II. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Signed:

Michael R Palmer CA.

MICHAEL RONALD PALMER
AUDITOR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

22 Young Street, Gympie Qld 4570

24 October 2014

EUMUNDI COMBINED COMMUNITY ORGANISATION LIMITED

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The directors of the entity declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 1 to 19, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*:
    a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
    b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the entity.
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Donata Page

Donata Page (Director)

Dated this 28th day of October 2014