Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited

ABN 73 116 060 916

2019 Annual Report

Acacia Ridge **Community Bank**® Branch

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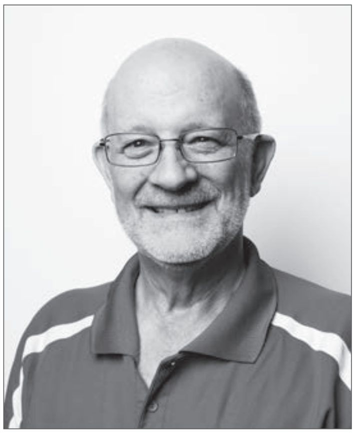
Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2019



Welcome to the Fourteenth Annual Report for the company for the financial year ending 30 June 2019.

Acacia Ridge **Community Bank**® Branch was established on 23 November 2005 following withdrawal of banking services at the Elizabeth Street Shopping Centre. The Bank continues to provide valuable banking and financial services to Acacia Ridge and surrounding areas.

Very successful events in which staff and directors were involved included the Great South Run and the PCYC Inala Multicultural Youth Day. A number of shareholders attended the AGM last year which was followed by light refreshments. We encourage more shareholders to attend if possible.

Financial

The net profit after income tax for the year was $44,204, a decrease of over $7,000 on the figure for the previous year. Net profit can fluctuate each year, depending partly on donations and sponsorships to the community. Revenue increased by 4%, which was a fine effort in light of subdued economic conditions. The result was achieved in spite of low interest rates with the consequent squeeze on margins. Directors, in conjunction with the Manager and Bank support staff, are continuing to work on ways to further increase the size of the revenue and profits.

The result for the year was driven by our Branch Manager Mark Coxhead, who joined in September 2013. Mark was ably supported by Gavin, Sandy, Yuvi and Jacqui. Our branch staff have developed strong relationships with customers and community groups and give of their own time to contribute to community events. Gavin was transferred to Margate **Community Bank**® Branch as Manager at the close of the year.

Board of directors

There has been one change to the Board of directors during the year. Kellie Griffiths was appointed to the Board on 1 March 2019 and is seeking election at the 2019 Annual General Meeting. Linda Beaumont continues as Company Secretary and director, and Amanda Harward remains as Treasurer and director. Earle Johnston is the Chair of the Marketing & Sponsorship Committee and Vicki Maguire is the Chair of the Business Development Committee. All seven directors, including Jane Carlisle and Kellie Griffiths serve on various committees and attend community functions throughout the year.

Les Conroy and Jasmin McCurdy are volunteer members of the Marketing & Sponsorship Committee and give valuable service and advice to the Committee.

Dividends to shareholders

The directors will be considering the payment of a dividend following receipt of audited accounts for the year. The amount of any dividend will depend on a number of factors including profitability and cash flow. Dividends paid since establishment until November 2018 total 64 cents per share, or a total of $342,072. Dividends have been fully franked since the payment in November 2013, a useful additional source of income for many shareholders.

The company continues to have approximately 140 shareholders with a total shareholding of 534,487 shares.

Chairman's report (continued)

Community investment

Our **Community Bank**® company has played a key role in supporting our community, returning more than $800,000 for use in our local community organisations (and some further afield) since our opening in 2005. We think this is an outstanding achievement for a single branch and is possible only because local people and businesses bank with us.

These community grants and sponsorships have made a significant difference to a number of organisations including St Thomas More College, Acacia Ridge YMCA, PCYC Inala, Robertson Gymnastics Club, Great South Run and local schools. We look forward to continuing to support these groups and others as more people bank with us and we become more successful.

We have been holding our Board meetings each month free of charge in the boardroom of Ice World, Beaudesert Road Acacia Ridge and we thank that organisation for use of facilities.

Our partner

In 2020, the company will negotiate a new five year Franchise Agreement with two options of five years with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to continue our relationship with the Bank.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides invaluable support to our company and we acknowledge the contribution of our Regional Manager, Ms Michelle Johnston and former Regional Community Manager, Mr Peter Dirkx and other members of the team.

The future

Our Manager Mark Coxhead continues to provide banking expertise to current and new customers and plays an important role in the community. Whilst the economic environment has been slow, Mark continues to meet the needs of customers with a comprehensive range of products. The benefit of employing an additional staff person to give Mark more time to meet with customers and community organisations is bearing fruit.

The success of our **Community Bank**® branch relies on funds generated through your banking, so I urge you to increase your support which will help bring big benefits to our community. We encourage you to refer family and friends to our staff to discuss their banking needs.

I encourage all our shareholders to attend the Annual General Meeting on Thursday 21 November 2019. You will be able to meet and chat with your directors and branch staff.

I wish to thank my fellow directors for their expertise and dedication over the year. Thanks are also extended to our administration assistant Maris Dirkx, our staff and customers for their continuing support.

Peter Henderson
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2019

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the Manager's report for the 2018/19 year.

It has been a year that has presented many opportunities and challenges in what continues to be a very competitive market, and we should all be proud of the achievements made throughout the year.

During the past year we achieved a number of great outcomes including:

- We returned and set aside more than $87,000 in profits for use in the local community.
- Participated in numerous local community events and projects to help our community continue to grow and prosper. It is through our involvement with these events that lifts our profile within the community and highlights the fantastic achievements that we as a **Community Bank**® branch have made in the Acacia Ridge area.
- We continued to build stronger, deeper relationships with our customers by having relevant and meaningful conversations about how we can help our customers achieve their financial goals and aspirations.

A snapshot of our business as at 30 June 2019:

- 2,395 customers
- 1.807 products per customer
- $107.7 million in total business.

With the support and efforts of our shareholders, directors and staff we continue to make a real difference to both our customers and the local Acacia Ridge community.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the efforts of all our staff, including Gavin Daw, Sandy Ernst, Yuvi Yuvika, Jacqui Graham-Weir and Michelle Johnston.

Without their ongoing hard work, dedication and support, the branch would not have been able to achieve the successes of the past year.

In May of this financial year Gavin Daw was promoted to the position of Branch Manager of the Margate **Community Bank**® Branch. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Gavin on his promotion and wish him all the best in his new role.

I would also like to thank you, the shareholders, who have continued to show support and commitment to the Acacia Ridge **Community Bank**® Branch.

In addition, I would like to make special mention and thanks to our volunteer directors – Chairman Peter Henderson and his team, who spend countless hours being advocates of your **Community Bank**® branch.

Without their continued hard work and unwavering support of your **Community Bank**® branch, we would not have been able to achieve the great successes and results that we have since we commenced on the 23 November 2005.

Manager's report (continued)

The year ahead

The year ahead will certainly present many opportunities for us to continue to build and grow our business in the local Acacia Ridge community and surrounding suburbs, and promote the great work that we do in helping our community become an even better place to live, work and play.

My goal as always, is to continue to lead and develop my team to help us grow our business, create stronger and deeper relationships with our customers and our local community by having meaningful and relevant conversations as to how we can help our customers achieve their financial goals and aspirations.

I encourage you all, including your family and friends, to call in and have a talk with our team so that we may assist you with all your financial needs.

By helping our customers grow, we in turn also grow, which enables us to further help our local Acacia Ridge community to prosper and thrive.

I am committed to working closely with you all over the next year to help achieve these outcomes, and I look forward to the challenges and successes that are ahead of us.

Once again, my appreciation and thanks to you all for your continued dedication and support over the past 12 months.

Mark Coxhead
Branch Manager

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2019

As a Bank of 160-plus years, we're proud to hold the mantle of Australia's fifth biggest bank. In today's banking environment it's time to take full advantage of this opportunity and for even more people to experience banking with Bendigo Bank and our way of banking, and with our **Community Bank**® partners.

In promoting our point of difference it's sometimes lost that although we're different, we're represented in more than 500 communities across Australia and offer a full suite of banking and financial products and services. In many ways we're also a leader in digital technology and meeting the needs of our growing online customer base, many of whom may never set foot in a traditional bank branch.

At the centre of our point of difference is the business model you chose to support as a shareholder that supports local communities. Whether you're a shareholder of our most recent **Community Bank**® branch which opened in Smithton, Tasmania, in June 2019, or you're a long-time shareholder who, from more than 20 years ago, you all play an important role. Your support has enabled your branch, and this banking model, to prosper and grow. You're one of more than 75,000 **Community Bank**® company shareholders across Australia who are the reason today, we're Australia's only bank truly committed to the communities it operates in.

And for that, we thank you. For the trust you've not only put in Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, but the faith you've put in your community and your **Community Bank**® company local Board of Directors.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank continues to rank at the top of industry and banking and finance sector awards. We have awards for our customer service, we have award winning products and we have a customer base that of 1.7 million-plus that not only trusts us with their money, but which respects our 'difference'.

As a Bank, we're working hard to ensure that those who are not banking with us, and not banking with your **Community Bank**® branch, make the change. It really is a unique model and we see you, the shareholder, as playing a key role in helping us grow your local **Community Bank**® business. All it takes is a referral to your local Branch Manager. They'll do the rest.

We find that our customer base is a very loyal group. It's getting people to make the change that's the challenge. In today's environment, we've never had a better chance to convince people to make the change and your support in achieving this is critical.

From Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, once again, thank you for your ongoing support of your **Community Bank**® branch and your community.

We would also like to thank and acknowledge the amazing work of your branch staff and Directors in developing your business and supporting the communities that you live and work in.

Mark Cunneen

Mark Cunneen
Head of Community Support
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

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

Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM

Chairman

Occupation: Company Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Involved in banking, finance and accounting since 1962. Involved in community organisations for over 50 years. Holds a Bachelor of Business degree, as well as Graduate Diplomas in Finance & Investment and Management. Fellow of CPA Australia and the Securities Institute.

Special responsibilities: Marketing & Sponsorship Committee, Audit & Finance Committee, Business Development Committee.

Interest in shares: 30,001

Amanda Lee Harward

Treasurer

Occupation: Chartered Accountant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Amanda is a Chartered Accountant and Director of a local accountancy firm. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce/ Bachelor of Business (Management) from the University of Queensland. She is a registered tax agent with over 15 years' experience in assisting small business clients with their accounting, business and taxation needs.

Special responsibilities: Chair of Audit & Finance Committee.

Interest in shares: 10,000

Linda Anne Beaumont

Secretary

Occupation: Pharmacist

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Linda has worked as a community pharmacist since 1979. At present she is self-employed performing home medicine reviews and locum pharmacist jobs. She has a Bachelor of Pharmacy and a post-graduate certificate in Medication Management. Linda has been involved with softball for over 20 years as a player, coach and other club roles, she has returned to playing socially. Linda was the South Brisbane softball association treasurer in 1997/98 and has been involved with Acacia Ridge **Community Bank**® Branch since its inception and a director since 2005. Linda was the managing partner of the Elizabeth St Chemmart Pharmacy from 1999-2007.

Special responsibilities: Marketing and Sponsorship Committee.

Interest in shares: 7,501

Victoria Louise Maguire

Director

Occupation: Property Management

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Psychologist (retired), small business, M.A. (Psychology).

Special responsibilities: Business Development Committee.

Interest in shares: 50,001

Directors (continued)

Earle Alexander Johnston

Director

Occupation: Relationship Manager Philanthropy, Queensland

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Earle is a fundraising professional and has worked for The Salvation Army since July 2012. Previously, he was Fundraising Manager at 96.5 Family Radio (2 years) and a Senior Business Analyst at Telstra (12 years). Earle is President, QUT Alumni Board (elected as a member in 2012) and was appointed to QUT Council in March 2018. He has been a member of CHC (Christian Heritage College) Council Fundraising sub-committee since 2017. He previously held directorships in media and education. He is a member of AICD, Fundraising Institute Australia (FIA), holds Certified Fundraising Executive (CFRE) international accreditation and his most recent qualification is Master of Business, Philanthropy & Non Profit Studies QUT.

Special responsibilities: Chairman, Marketing & Sponsorship Committee.

Interest in shares: 400

Jane Baxter Carlisle

Director

Occupation: Consultant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Jane has an Associate Diploma in Clinical Laboratory Techniques and a Grad Dip in Health Administration and Information Systems with extensive previous experience as a Senior Queensland Government officer responsible for delivering health service improvements. The experience involved engaging and partnering with health service providers, community groups; non-government organisations; advocacy groups to define and develop the service improvements. Extensive past and current experience in developing frameworks to support organisational governance including quality systems, policies, risk management, project management, data analysis and reporting.

Special responsibilities: Marketing and Sponsorship Committee, Audit & Finance Committee.

Interest in shares: 500

Angela Kellie Griffiths

Director (Appointed 1 March 2019)

Occupation: Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Centre Manager of St David's Neighbourhood Centre. Passionate community member who believes in social justice and assisting people to reach their full potential. Coach for a masters swim squad.

Special responsibilities: Audit & Finance Committee.

Interest in shares: Nil

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

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Linda Anne Beaumont. Linda was appointed to the position of secretary on 1 January 2014.

Linda has worked as a community pharmacist for over 30 years, 14 of those in Acacia Ridge. Holds a Bachelor in Pharmacy from the University of Queensland. Served as treasurer of South Brisbane Softball Association Ltd for 2 years. Also involved with other community organisations.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were facilitating **Community Bank®** services under management rights to operate a franchised branch of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

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

Operating results

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

Year ended 30 June 2019 $	Year ended 30 June 2018 $
47,715	51,269

Dividends

	Year ended 30 June 2019	
	Cents	$
Dividends paid in the year:	6.5	34,742

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

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 21 and 23 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		Committee Meetings Attended					
			Audit & Finance		Marketing & Sponsorship		Business Development	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM	12	12	10	9	6	5	3	2
Amanda Lee Harward	12	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
Linda Anne Beaumont	12	12	-	-	6	6	-	-
Victoria Louise Maguire	12	11	-	-	-	-	3	3
Earle Alexander Johnston	12	10	-	-	6	6	-	-
Jane Baxter Carlisle	12	10	10	8	6	5	-	-
Angela Kellie Griffiths*	4	3	3	3	-	-	-	-

A - Eligible
B - Attended
* - Appointed 1 March 2019

Proceedings on behalf of the company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Non audit services

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

The board of directors has considered the position, in accordance with the advice received from the audit and finance 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*.

Non audit services (continued)

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

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

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 12.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Acacia Ridge, Queensland on 30 August 2019.

Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM
Chairman

Auditor's independence declaration

Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

61 Bull Street, Bendigo 3550
PO Box 454, Bendigo 3552
03 5443 0344
afsbendigo.com.au

Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550
Dated: 30 August 2019

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

Taxation | Audit | Business Services

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	767,637	737,951
Employee benefits expense		(443,190)	(397,189)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(52,644)	(44,493)
Occupancy and associated costs		(83,811)	(86,260)
Systems costs		(18,367)	(18,666)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(19,895)	(20,736)
Finance costs	5	-	(264)
General administration expenses		(88,923)	(99,645)
Profit before income tax expense		**60,807**	**70,698**
Income tax expense	6	(16,603)	(19,429)
Profit after income tax expense		**44,204**	**51,269**
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net gain on fair value increment of investments	15	3,511	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**3,511**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		**47,715**	**51,269**
Earnings per share		**¢**	**¢**
Basic earnings per share	24	8.27	9.59

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	226,953	246,767
Trade and other receivables	8	30,428	33,538
Current tax asset	12	4,160	-
Total current assets		**261,541**	**280,305**
Non-current assets			
Investments	9	72,059	15,696
Property, plant and equipment	10	65,582	70,766
Intangible assets	11	18,928	32,484
Total non-current assets		**156,569**	**118,946**
Total assets		**418,110**	**399,251**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	18,412	11,940
Current tax liabilities	12	-	6,487
Total current liabilities		**18,412**	**18,427**
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	12	11,058	5,157
Total non-current liabilities		**11,058**	**5,157**
Total labilities		**29,470**	**23,584**
Net assets		**388,640**	**375,667**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	14	405,476	405,476
Reserves	15	3,668	-
Accumulated losses	16	(20,504)	(29,809)
Total equity		**388,640**	**375,667**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Note	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2017		512,373	-	(46,336)	466,037
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	51,269	51,269
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Transfer from retained earnings	15	-	-	-	-
Shares issued during period		-	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares		-	-	-	-
Return of capital	14	(106,897)	-	-	(106,897)
Dividends provided for or paid	22	-	-	(34,742)	(34,742)
Balance at 30 June 2018		**405,476**	**-**	**(29,809)**	**375,667**
Balance at 1 July 2018		405,476	-	(29,809)	375,667
Total comprehensive income for the year	15	-	3,511	44,204	47,715
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Transfer from retained earnings	15	-	157	(157)	-
Shares issued during period		-	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares		-	-	-	-
Return of capital	14	-	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	22	-	-	(34,742)	(34,742)
Balance at 30 June 2019		**405,476**	**3,668**	**(20,504)**	**388,640**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		841,237	803,154
Payments to suppliers and employees		(756,023)	(727,750)
Interest received		5,070	6,980
Interest paid		-	(264)
Income taxes paid		(22,681)	(12,669)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**17**	**67,603**	**69,451**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(1,155)	(10,700)
Payments for investment assets	9	(51,520)	(15,479)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(52,675)**	**(26,179)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Return of capital payment	14	-	(106,897)
Dividends paid	22	(34,742)	(34,742)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(34,742)**	**(141,639)**
Net decrease in cash held		**(19,814)**	**(98,367)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		246,767	345,134
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**7(a)**	**226,953**	**246,767**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The company is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Compliance with IFRS

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

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. These areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexities, or areas where assumptions and estimates which are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Comparative figures

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

Application of new and amended accounting standards

There are two new accounting standards which have been issued by the AASB that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 replaces AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. AASB 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

AASB 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The existing revenue recognition through the monthly Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited profit share provides an accurate reflection of consideration received in exchange for the transfer of services to the customer. Therefore based on our assessment this accounting standard has not materially affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period and is not likely to affect future periods.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Based on our assessment this accounting standard has not had any impact on the carrying amounts of financial assets or liabilities at 1 July 2018. For additional information about accounting policies relating to financial instruments, see Note 1 j).

There are also a number of accounting standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that become effective in future accounting periods.

The company has elected not to apply any accounting standards or interpretations before their mandatory operative date for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2018. These future accounting standards and interpretations therefore have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

AASB 16 Leases

Only AASB 16, effective for the annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019 is likely to impact the company. AASB 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

AASB 16 replaces existing leases guidance, including AASB 117 Leases and related Interpretations. This standard is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The company plans to apply AASB 16 initially on 1 July 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting AASB 16 will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 July 2019, with no restatement of comparative information.

The company has assessed the estimated impact that initial application of AASB 16 will have on its financial statements. The actual impacts of adopting the standard on 1 July 2019 may change.

The company will recognise new assets and liabilities for operating leases of its branch. The nature of expenses related to these leases will now change as the company will recognise a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities. Previously, the company recognised operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

No significant impact is expected for the company’s finance leases.

Based on the information currently available, the company estimates that it will recognise additional lease liabilities and new right-of-use assets of $814,397.

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 Acacia Ridge, Queensland.

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

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

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

The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for the relevant Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited entity to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit.

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

- 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
- sales techniques and proper customer relations.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies adopted by the company in the preparation of the financial statements. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

Revenue arises from the rendering of services through its franchise agreement with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The revenue recognised is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts.

Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenue calculation

The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the company – margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited decides the form of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services.

The revenue earned by the company is dependent on the business that it generates. It may also be affected by other factors, such as economic and local conditions, for example, interest rates.

Core banking products

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has identified some Bendigo Bank Group products and services as ‘core banking products’. It may change the products and services which are identified as core banking products by giving the company at least 30 days notice. Core banking products currently include Bendigo Bank branded home loans, term deposits and at call deposits.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

- Interest paid by customers on loans less interest paid to customers on deposits
- plus any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for a deposit,
- minus any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to fund a loan.

Margin is paid on all core banking products. A funds transfer pricing model is used for the method of calculation of the cost of funds, deposit return and margin.

The company is entitled to a share of the margin earned by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (i.e. income adjusted for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's interest expense and interest income return). However, if this reflects a loss, the company incurs a share of that loss.

b) Revenue

Commission

Commission is a fee paid for products and services sold. It may be paid on the initial sale or on an ongoing basis. Commission is payable on the sale of an insurance product such as home contents. Examples of products and services on which ongoing commissions are paid include leasing and Sandhurst Trustees Limited products.

Fee income

Fee income is a share of what is commonly referred to as 'bank fees and charges' charged to customers by Bendigo Bank Group entities including fees for loan applications and account transactions.

Discretionary financial contributions

In addition to margin, commission and fee income, and separate from the franchise agreement, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has also made discretionary financial payments to the company. These are referred to by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited as a "Market Development Fund" (MDF).

The amount has been based on the volume of business attributed to a branch. The purpose of the discretionary payments is to assist with local market development activities, including community sponsorships and donations. It is for the board to decide how to use the MDF.

The payments from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited are discretionary and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may change the amount or stop making them at any time.

Ability to change financial return

Under the franchise agreement, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may change the form and amount of financial return that the company receives. The reasons it may make a change include changes in industry or economic conditions or changes in the way Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited earns revenue.

The change may be to the method of calculation of margin, the amount of margin, commission and fee income or a change of a margin to a commission or vice versa. This may affect the amount of revenue the company receives on a particular product or service. The effect of the change on the revenue earned by the company is entirely dependent on the change.

If Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited makes a change to the margin or commission on core banking products and services, it must not reduce the margin and commission the company receives on core banking products and services Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited attributes to the company to less than 50% (on an aggregate basis) of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's margin at that time. For other products and services, there is no restriction on the change Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may make.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Ability to change financial return (continued)

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited must give the company 30 days notice before it changes the products and services on which margin, commission or fee income is paid, the method of calculation of margin and the amount of margin, commission or fee income.

Monitoring and changing financial return

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited monitors the distribution of financial return between **Community Bank**® companies and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on an ongoing basis.

Overall, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has made it clear that the **Community Bank**® model is based on the principle of shared reward for shared effort. In particular, in relation to core banking products and services, the aim is to achieve an equal share of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's margin.

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 payable (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 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 entity intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) 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.

e) 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.

f) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

- leasehold improvements 5 - 15 years
- plant and equipment 2.5 - 40 years

g) Intangibles

The franchise fee paid to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has been recorded at cost and is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the franchise agreement.

The renewal processing fee paid to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited when renewing the franchise agreement has also been recorded at cost and is amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the franchise agreement.

h) Payment terms

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

i) Borrowings

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

j) 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 (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

j) Financial instruments (continued)

Recognition and initial measurement (continued)

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees). They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

(ii) Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding on specified dates.

The company's trade and most other receivables are measured at amortised cost as well as deposits that were previously classified as held-to-maturity under AASB 139.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at FVOCI if it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and FVOCI's measurement condition are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

The company's investments in equity instruments are measured at FVTPL unless the company irrevocably elects at inception to measure at FVOCI.

Derecognition

(i) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

j) Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit of loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The company uses the simplified approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9. The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of AASB 15, that contain a significant financing component; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss, (ie diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience etc.).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) 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.

l) Issued capital

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.

m) 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.

n) 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.

Expected credit loss assessment for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. Due to the reliance on Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited the company has reviewed the credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit risk exposure of the company. The most recent credit rating provided by the ratings agencies is as follows:

Ratings Agency	Long-Term	Short-Term	Outlook
Standard & Poor's	BBB+	A-2	Stable
Fitch Ratings	A-	F2	Stable
Moody's	A3	P-2	Stable

Based on the above risk ratings the company has classified Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited as low risk.

The company has performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited receivable as at 30 June 2019.

Expected credit loss assessment for other customers

The company has performed a historical assessment of the revenue collected from other customers and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to other customers as at 30 June 2019.

(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.

Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

(vi) Capital management (continued)

The distribution limit is the greater of:

(a) 20% of the profit or funds of the franchisee otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and

(b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the franchisee over that 12 month period where the relevant rate of return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2019 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

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

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 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.

	Note	2019 $	2018 $

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Operating activities:			
- gross margin		545,537	541,821
- services commissions		134,068	107,122
- fee income		55,713	53,198
- market development fund		25,000	29,167
Total revenue from operating activities		**760,318**	**731,308**
Non-operating activities:			
- interest received		4,765	6,314
- distribution income		2,282	112
- sundry income		272	-
- increase in market value of financial assets (FVTPL)	15	-	217
Total revenue from non-operating activities		**7,319**	**6,643**
Total revenues from ordinary activities		**767,637**	**737,951**

The company has made an irrevocable election under AASB 9 Financial Instruments to recognise fair value movements of equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income. The fair value measurement was previously recognised through profit or loss.

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 5. Expenses

	2019 $	2018 $
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	2,460	2,842
- leasehold improvements	3,879	4,338
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	2,259	2,259
- franchise renewal fee	11,297	11,297
	19,895	**20,736**
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	**-**	**264**
Bad debts	**376**	**913**

Note 6. Income tax expense

	2019 $	2018 $
The components of tax expense comprise:		
- Current tax	12,349	18,034
- Movement in deferred tax	5,901	1,413
- Franking credits	(257)	(8)
- Foreign income tax offset	(58)	(10)
- Reclassification of investments recognised through OCI	(1,332)	-
	16,603	**19,429**
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows		
Operating profit	60,807	70,698
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2018: 27.5%)	16,722	19,442
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	196	5
- timing difference expenses	(4,569)	(1,413)
	12,349	**18,034**
Movement in deferred tax	5,901	1,413
Franking credits	(257)	(8)
Foreign income tax offset	(58)	(10)
Reclassification of investments recognised through OCI	(1,332)	-
	16,603	**19,429**

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 $	2018 $
Cash at bank and on hand	11,729	31,650
Term deposits	215,224	215,117
	226,953	**246,767**

Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement

	2019 $	2018 $
The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:		
Cash at bank and on hand	11,729	31,650
Term deposits	215,224	215,117
	226,953	**246,767**

The company has an overdraft facility that has an approved limit of $50,000. The account had a positive balance of $32.10 as at 30 June 2019. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 6%. The loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

Note 8. Trade and other receivables

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Trade receivables		23,494	27,794
Prepayments		4,438	4,194
Other receivables and accruals		2,496	1,550
		30,428	**33,538**

Note 9. Investments

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Listed securities			
Carrying amount at beginning		15,696	-
Additions		51,520	15,479
Disposals		-	-
Increase in market value of investments		4,843	217
Carrying amount at end	**18**	**72,059**	**15,696**

The company has made an irrevocable election under AASB 9 Financial Instruments to recognise fair value movements of equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income. The fair value measurement was previously recognised through profit or loss.

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 10. Property, plant and equipment

	2019 $	2018 $
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	167,969	167,969
Less accumulated depreciation	(113,977)	(110,098)
	53,992	**57,871**
Plant and equipment		
At cost	59,231	58,076
Less accumulated depreciation	(47,641)	(45,181)
	11,590	**12,895**
Total written down amount	**65,582**	**70,766**
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	57,871	54,259
Additions	-	7,950
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(3,879)	(4,338)
Carrying amount at end	**53,992**	**57,871**
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	12,895	12,987
Additions	1,155	2,750
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(2,460)	(2,842)
Carrying amount at end	**11,590**	**12,895**
Total written down amount	**65,582**	**70,766**

Note 11. Intangible assets

	2019 $	2018 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	32,867	32,867
Less: accumulated amortisation	(29,711)	(27,452)
	3,156	**5,415**
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	114,337	114,337
Less: accumulated amortisation	(98,565)	(87,268)
	15,772	**27,069**
Total written down amount	**18,928**	**32,484**

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 12. Tax

Current:		
Income tax payable/(refundable)	**(4,160)**	**6,487**
Non-current:		
Deferred tax asset		
- accruals	**-**	**14**
Deferred tax liability		
- accruals	311	395
- property, plant and equipment	9,355	4,716
- investments	1,392	60
	11,058	**5,171**
Net deferred tax asset	**11,058**	**5,157**
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	**(5,901)**	**1,413**

Note 13. Trade and other payables

Current:		
Trade creditors	4,194	2,207
Other creditors and accruals	14,218	9,733
	18,412	**11,940**

Note 14. Issued capital

534,487 ordinary shares fully paid (2018: 534,487)	534,487	534,487
Less: return of capital payment	(106,897)	(106,897)
Less: equity raising expenses	(22,114)	(22,114)
	405,476	**405,476**

At the 2017 Annual General Meeting, the company resolved an equal reduction of share capital of $0.20 per share. The return of capital was completed in December 2017 which resulted in the company returning $106,897 to its shareholders. This decreased the paid up capital from $534,487 to $427,590 as at 30 June 2018.

Note 14. Issued capital (continued)

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

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

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

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

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 133. As at the date of this report, the company had 142 shareholders.

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

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

Note 14. Issued capital (continued)

Prohibited shareholding interest (continued)

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.

Note 15. Reserves

	2019 $	2018 $
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	-	-
Net gain arising on fair value increment of investments	3,511	-
Adjustment to retained earnings for prior period movements recognised in profit or loss	157	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	**3,668**	**-**

The company has made an irrevocable election under AASB 9 Financial Instruments to recognise fair value movements of equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income. The fair value measurement was previously recognised through profit or loss, this has been reclassified from opening retaining earnings and recognised through the reserves.

Note 16. Accumulated losses

	2019 $	2018 $
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(29,809)	(46,336)
Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax	44,204	51,269
Derecognition of fair value through profit or loss now through other comprehensive income	(157)	-
Dividends provided for or paid	(34,742)	(34,742)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**(20,504)**	**(29,809)**

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 17. Statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2019 $	2018 $
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	44,204	51,269
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	6,339	7,180
- amortisation	13,556	13,556
- movement in market value of investments through Profit or Loss	-	(217)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- decrease in receivables	3,110	496
- increase in other assets	(4,160)	-
- (increase)/decrease in payables	6,472	(9,593)
- (increase)/decrease in current tax liabilities	(1,918)	6,760
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	**67,603**	**69,451**

Note 18. Fair value measurement

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

At 30 June 2019	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements:				
FVTOCI financial assets				
Listed investments:				
- shares in listed corporations	72,059	-	-	72,059
Total assets at fair value	**72,059**	**-**	**-**	**72,059**

At 30 June 2018	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements:				
FVTPL financial assets				
Listed investments:				
- shares in listed corporations	15,696	-	-	15,696
Total assets at fair value	**15,696**	**-**	**-**	**15,696**

Note 18. Fair value measurement (continued)

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

- Level 1: The fair value of FVTPL financial assets traded in active markets is based on the quoted market price at the close of business at the end of the reporting period.
- Level 2: The fair value of property, plant and equipment is based on a valuation performed by a third party qualified valuer using quoted prices for similar assets in an active market.
- Level 3: There were no fair value measurements by the Level 3 fair value hierarchy.

The company has made an irrevocable election under AASB 9 Financial Instruments to recognise fair value movements of equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income. The fair value measurement was previously recognised through profit or loss, this has been reclassified from opening retaining earnings and recognised through the reserves.

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 19. 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	71,334	70,076
- between 12 months and 5 years	29,723	93,435
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	101,057	**163,511**

The branch premises lease is a non-cancellable lease with a 5 year term. The lease was renewed on 23 November 2015 and has two 5 year renewal options remaining. Rent is payable monthly in advance and is increased annually by CPI.

Note 20. Auditor's remuneration

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

	2019 $	2018 $
- audit and review services	4,600	4,400
- share registry services	2,595	3,702
- non audit services	1,400	1,400
	8,595	**9,502**

Note 21. Director and related party disclosures

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

Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM
Amanda Lee Harward
Linda Anne Beaumont
Victoria Louise Maguire
Earle Alexander Johnston
Jane Baxter Carlisle
Angela Kellie Griffiths (Appointed 1 March 2019)

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

	2019 $	2018 $
Transactions with related parties:		
Victoria Maguire is a Director of J L Lander Pty Ltd, J L Lander Pty Ltd own the premises occupied by the bank.	70,915	76,691
Amanda Harward is a Director at Accounting Intelligence Pty Ltd, Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited used the services of Accounting Intelligence Pty Ltd during the financial year. Peter Henderson was a former Director of Accounting Intelligence Pty Ltd and resigned in September 2016.	6,268	5,568
Peter Henderson provided consulting services to the bank during the financial year.	2,070	2,124
Earle Johnston provided consulting services to the bank during the financial year.	2,936	2,448
Jane Carlisle provided consulting services to the bank during the financial year.	439	989

Directors' Shareholdings	**2019**	**2018**
Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM	30,001	30,001
Amanda Lee Harward	10,000	10,000
Linda Anne Beaumont	7,501	7,501
Victoria Louise Maguire	50,001	50,001
Earle Alexander Johnston	400	400
Jane Baxter Carlisle	500	500
Angela Kellie Griffiths (Appointed 1 March 2019)	-	-

There was no movement in directors' shareholdings during the year.

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 22. Dividends provided for or paid

a. Dividends provided for and paid during the year

	2019 $	2018 $
Current year dividend		
Fully franked dividend 6.5 cents (2018: 6.5 cents) per share	**34,742**	**34,742**

The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 27.5%.

b. Franking account balance

	2019 $	2018 $
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	24,805	20,939
- franking credits that will arise from payment of income tax as at the end of the financial year	3,220	7,854
- franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year	-	-
Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	28,025	28,793
- franking debits that will arise from payment of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for use but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period	-	-
Net franking credits available	**28,025**	**28,793**

Note 23. Key management personnel disclosures

The directors received remuneration including superannuation, as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Peter Geoffrey Henderson	3,600	3,600
Amanda Lee Harward	2,400	2,400
Linda Anne Beaumont	2,400	2,400
Victoria Louise Maguire	2,400	2,400
Earle Alexander Johnston	2,400	2,400
Jane Baxter Carlisle	2,400	2,400
Angela Kellie Griffiths (Appointed 1 March 2019)	-	-
	15,600	**15,600**

Note 24. Earnings per share

	2019 $	2018 $
(a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	44,204	51,269

	Number	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	534,487	534,487

Note 25. Events occurring after the reporting date

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

Note 26. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 27. Community Enterprise Foundation™

During the period the company contributed funds to the Community Enterprise Foundation™ (CEF), the philanthropic arm of the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Group. These contributions form part of charitable donations and sponsorship expenditure included in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

The funds contributed are held by the CEF in trust on behalf of the company and are available for distribution as grants to eligible applicants. The balance of funds held by the CEF as at 30 June 2019 is as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Opening balance	98,436	105,835
Contributions	21,053	10,526
Grants paid	(41,500)	(19,350)
Interest	1,641	1,951
Management fees	(1,053)	(526)
Balance available for distribution	**78,577**	**98,436**

Note 28. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates **Community Bank**® services in Acacia Ridge, Queensland pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Note 29. Registered office/Principal place of business

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

Registered Office
Shop 5/28 Elizabeth Street
Acacia Ridge QLD 4110

Principal Place of Business
Shop 5/28 Elizabeth Street
Acacia Ridge QLD 4110

Note 30. Financial instruments

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for all financial instruments, as well as the settlement period for instruments with a fixed period of maturity and interest rate.

	Floating interest		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
Financial instrument	**2019 $**	**2018 $**	**2019 $**	**2018 $**	**2019 $**	**2018 $**	**2019 $**	**2018 $**	**2019 $**	**2018 $**	**2019 %**	**2018 %**
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	11,729	31,650	215,224	215,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.98	2.18
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,494	27,794	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,194	2,207	N/A	N/A

Net Fair Values

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

Credit Risk

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from the interest bearing financial assets and liabilities in place subject to variable interest rates, as outlined above.

Sensitivity Analysis

The company has performed sensitivity analysis relating to its exposure to interest rate risk at balance date. This sensitivity analysis demonstrates the effect on the current year results and equity which could result from a change in interest rates.

Note 30. Financial instruments (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis (continued)

As at 30 June 2019, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Change in profit/(loss)		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	2,270	2,468
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(2,270)	(2,468)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	2,270	2,468
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(2,270)	(2,468)

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited , we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM
Chairman

Signed on the 30th of August 2019.

Partners in success
Chartered Accountants

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Independent auditor’s report to the members of Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion
In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited, 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 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

What we have audited
Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited’s (the company) financial report comprises the:

- ✓ Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- ✓ Balance sheet
- ✓ Statement of changes in equity
- ✓ Statement of cash flows
- ✓ Notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes
- ✓ The directors' declaration of the company.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other information
The company usually prepares an annual report that will include the financial statements, directors’ report and declaration and our independence declaration and audit report (the financial report). The annual report may also include “other information” on the entity’s operations and financial results and financial position as set out in the financial report, typically in a Chairman’s report and Manager’s report, and reports covering governance and shareholder matters.

The directors are responsible for the other information. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we identify that a material inconsistency appears to exist when we read the annual report (or become aware that the other information appears to be materially misstated), we will discuss the matter with the directors and where we believe that a material misstatement of the other information exists, we will request management to correct the other information.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that it gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/home.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550
Dated: 30 August 2019

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

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