

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited

ABN: 64 110 946 168

Financial Statements

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors

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

Neil Richard Martin

Chairman

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Neil has been a Community Bank Director for 18 years. Currently a Collie Shire Councillor and Past Businessman for 33 years. He holds a diploma in Land Valuation and a Certificate in Settlement Agency Practices. He is a licensed Real Estate Agent and is currently the Chairman of the Board of Riverview Residence Collie Inc., an aged care facility.

Special responsibilities: Chairman, Human Resources Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

David Vincent Carboni

Director

Occupation: Business Owner

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Business Owner of Margaret River Mowers since 2003. Worked for Westide Petroleum/Shell Services from 1997 - 2003 and Oxford Spares/Oxford Engines/Oxford Autos from 1985 - 2003.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Cinde Blanche Fisher

Director

Occupation: Group Corporate Services Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Bachelor of Science (Computer Science & Financial Accounting)

Special responsibilities: Audit Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Miriam Rachel Bailey

Director (Appointed 8 January 2018)

Occupation: Accountant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Miriam was a past Auditor at Ernst & Young, Tax Manager at NKH Knight and Facilitator for the Institute of Chartered Accountants. She is a Director of Lorex Business Services (tax and advisory) and holds a Bachelor of Commerce major in Professional Accounting, minor in Business Law, Chartered Accountant, Certified Tax

Advisor, Diploma of Financial Planning. Special responsibilities: Finance Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Nicholas Fairbairn Dornan

Director (Appointed 10 July 2018)

Occupation: Retired Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Nicholas was a Freelance Lighting and Equipment Designer in the entertainment industry UK. Developed small businesses in Perth manufacturing and hire. General Manager (Europe and Asia) Samuelson Vari-lites UK. Return to Australia in 1989 and developed a super fine Saxon Merino wool enterprise. Manager of Voyager Estate/MJM Wright Farms. He has been involved with FCO Witchcliffe Bush Fire Brigade for 25 years, Chairperson of Margaret River Independent School for 4 years, Committee Member and former Captain Augusta Golf Club.

Special responsibilities: Human Resources Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Directors (continued)

Mark Thomas Miolin

Director (Appointed 6 August 2018)

Occupation: Property Valuer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Mark holds a Master of Business (Prop) AAPI CPV. He has 10 years experience in valuation - residential mortgage, family settlement, CGT, Stamp Duty, Statutory, Commercial Mortgage, Rent Review,

Property Development, Finance and feasibility. Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Matthew Stephen Godfrey

Director (Resigned 28 February 2018)

Occupation: Executive Director and Mineral Intelligence

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Dr Matthew Godfrey, PhD (Geology), MBA, PGC (Geostatistics), BSc Hons, MAusIMM, MAIG. He and his partner operate Ma La Margaret River Dumplings in Margaret River and surrounds. Matt has worked as a geologist and lived in Beijing for six years where he worked as a consultant for an Australian software company. He is a founding member and treasurer of the Global Mining Association of China and has a history of involvement in community services and vocational positions dating back to his undergraduate university days. Matt obtained his geology PhD and BSc from the University of Western Australia and an MBA from Deakin University in Melbourne. He is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Donna Kym Adams

Director (Resigned 9 December 2017)

Occupation: Registered BAS Agent/Certified Bookkeeper

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Presently managing director of Nautilus Business Solutions P/L. Donna is a certified bookkeeper with Institute of certified bookkeepers and registered BAS Agent with the Tax Practitioners Board. Also a member and tax coordinator with Etax Local. In recent years, she has been involved as Treasurer and member of the local Augusta Primary School P&C. Also involved with the Augusta Community Resource Centre as president/chair and was heavily involved with 2oceans FM being a member on the steering committee through to an announcer for over 6 years.

Special responsibilities: Audit Committee and Marketing Committee.

Interest in shares: Nil

Kelley Anne Win

Director (Resigned 13 November 2017)

Occupation: Insurance Specialist - Elders Insurance

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Kelley has worked for ANZ in roles ranging from Concierge to Teller then onto Personal Banker and Relief Assistant Manager when required. Previous position as Property Manager for First National for approximately 5 years gave her a good connection and large network of both tradespeople and residents throughout the area/ Currently running the Margaret River office of Elders Insurance servicing areas south of Busselton, Margaret River, Augusta and beyond. Tier 1 Accredited, FSRA certified and ASIC Authorised Representative.

Special responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: Nil

Directors (continued)

Richard John Rowe

Director (Resigned 13 November 2017)
Occupation: Consultant Winemaker

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Richard Rowe is an Australian winemaker with a Horticultural Diploma, a Degree in Applied Science (Oenology) and over 40 years of winemaking experience. He began his career in the Riverland working with large tonnages and then moved into some of Australia's most premium wine regions. He quickly developed a reputation for producing outstanding red and white table wines. More notable is his reputation for turning around under performing wine producers, not only in terms of wine quality and style, but also efficiency. This he achieved at Leasingham in the Clare Valley and Evans & Tate in Margaret River. In 2008 he was approached to take on a Chief Winemaker role with KWV in South Africa with a brief to improve wine quality. In a difficult cultural environment the results Richard achieved were very significant taking the company to win some of the most prestigious awards at domestic and international wine competitions. Based in Margaret River, Richard runs an International Wine Consulting business. He currently has clients in Margaret River, the Clare Valley and South Africa.

Special responsibilities: Chair of Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Ian Peter Newton

Director (Resigned 13 November 2017)
Occupation: Small Business Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: BA Hons Sociology & Planning Aston UK (1977). Grad Diploma ECU Training & Development. Director with Bendigo Kingsway 2008-2011. Has worked in sales and sales management within the food industry since arriving in WA in 1988. Moved to Margaret River in 2011 to establish a Food Service distribution company.

Special responsibilities: Premises Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Andrew Wilson Pretsel
Director (Resigned 2 September 2017)

Occupation:

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Pretsel Vineyard was established in 1997 by Andrew and his wife Bettina Pretsel. Particularly interested in the influence of terroir on the quality of wine, great effort was taken to find the perfect place to grow perfect winegrapes. Their search led them to a beautiful property north-west of Manjimup, opposite the Yanmah State Forest and surrounded on all other sides by picturesque farms. In a unique micro-climate created by the forest and gently undulating north-facing slopes with a generous supply of pristine water from the Ephraim Brook, the site was a text-book perfect discovery for growing winegrapes and many other gourmet products. Pretsel Vineyard has produced pleasing results for the last decade with all the winegrapes being bought by an iconic Margaret River Winery.

Special responsibilities: Nil 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 Mark Sheldon-Stemm. Mark was appointed to the position of Secretary on 2 September 2017, when Andrew Wilson Pretsel resigned from the role. Andrew was appointed to the position of secretary on 3 October 2016.

Mark Sheldon-Stemm has worked in large corporate entities and SME's, both in the commercial and not for profit sectors and has the ability to develop networks that produce results. Marks holds a Masters of Management (Strategic Foresight), Graduate Diploma of Agricultural Economics, Bachelor of Social Science, Diploma in Commercial Data Processing and is a Fellow of the Institute of Public Accountants (FIPA).

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

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2018	30 June 2017
\$	\$
25,683	(23,814)

Dividends

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

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 notes 19 and 20 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

Directors' meetings

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

	Board Meetings Attended	
	Eligible	<u>Attended</u>
Neil Richard Martin	11	10
David Vincent Carboni	11	9
Cinde Blanche Fisher	11	7
Miriam Rachel Bailey (Appointed 4 December 2017)	6	6
Nicholas Fairbairn Dornan (Appointed 10 July 2018)	-	-
Mark Thomas Miolin (Appointed 6 August 2018)	-	-
Matthew Stephen Godfrey (Resigned 28 February 2018)	7	6
Donna Kym Adams (Resigned 9 December 2017)	5	4
Kelley Anne Win (Resigned 13 November 2017)	1	1
Richard John Rowe (Resigned 13 November 2017)	3	3
lan Peter Newton (Resigned 13 November 2017)	3	-
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017)	- -	=

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 and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the board 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 7.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Augusta, Western Australia on 21 September 2018.

Neil Richard Martin, Chairman



Chartered Accountants

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

David Hutchings

Lead Auditor

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

As lead auditor for the audit of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018, 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: 21 September 2018

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited Statement of Profit or Loss and Other

Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	493,851	460,677
Employee benefits expense		(260,096)	(257,028)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(23,564)	(33,827)
Occupancy and associated costs		(49,834)	(55,509)
Systems costs		(17,160)	(18,089)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(16,816)	(18,145)
Finance costs	5	(14,139)	(14,015)
General administration expenses		(76,757)	(95,925)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		35,485	(31,861)
Income tax (expense)/credit	6	(9,802)	8,047
Profit/(loss) after income tax		25,683	(23,814)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		25,683	(23,814)
Earnings per share		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	21	4.13	(3.83)

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2018

		2018	2017
	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	44,013	38,026
Total current assets		44,013	38,026
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	20,361	24,278
Intangible assets	9	30,025	42,924
Deferred tax asset	10	238,684	248,486
Total non-current assets		289,070	315,688
Total assets		333,083	353,714
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	34,042	43,170
Borrowings	12	361,309	383,187
Provisions	13	13,597	16,848
Total current liabilities		408,948	443,205
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	14,912	29,824
Provisions	13	9,952	7,097
Total non-current liabilities		24,864	36,921
Total liabilities		433,812	480,126
Net liabilities		(100,729)	(126,412
EQUITY			
Issued capital	14	621,813	621,813
Accumulated losses	15	(722,542)	(748,225
Total equity		(100,729)	(126,412

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited Statement of Changes in Equity

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2016	621,813	(724,411)	(102,598)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(23,814)	(23,814)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	621,813	(748,225)	(126,412)
Balance at 1 July 2017	621,813	(748,225)	(126,412)
Total comprehensive income for the year	- -	25,683	25,683
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	621,813	(722,542)	(100,729)

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited Statement of Cash Flows

		2018	2017
	Notes	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		536,844	504,872
Payments to suppliers and employees		(487,272)	(495,312)
Interest paid		(14,139)	(14,015)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	16	35,433	(4,455)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for intangible assets		(13,555)	(13,555)
Net cash used in investing activities		(13,555)	(13,555)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		21,878	(18,010)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		(383,187)	(365,177)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	12	(361,309)	(383,187)

for the year ended 30 June 2018

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 (AASB) and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The company is a forprofit 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 under the historical cost convention on an accruals basis as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Comparative figures

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

Application of new and amended accounting standards

There are a number of amendments to accounting standards issued by the AASB that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2017, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This accounting standard is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. This accounting standard is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

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 2017. These future accounting standards and interpretations therefore have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

AASB 16 Leases is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard 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

The company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact on its financial statements but has not yet completed its detailed assessment. The actual impact of applying AASB 16 on the financial statements in the period of initial application will

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

So far, the most significant impact identified is that the company will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating lease of its branch. As at 30 June 2018, the company's future minimum lease payment under non-cancellable operating leases amount to \$72,230, on an undiscounted basis (see Note 17).

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

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 Augusta, Western Australia.

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.

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 and assistance in relation to:

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

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and any specific criteria have been met. Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenue calculation

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.

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.

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

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.

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Income tax

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or unrefundable).

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 purchased.

d) Employee entitlements

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Balance Sheet.

f) Trade receivables and payables

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

h) Intangibles

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

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

i) Payment terms

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

j) Borrowings

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

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Derecognition

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

- (i) Loans and receivables

 Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
- (ii) Financial liabilities
 Financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the entity assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

I) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership are transferred to the company are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term. Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the economic entity has a legal, equitable or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to other entities as a result of past transactions of other past events, it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A provision for dividends is not recognised as a liability unless the dividends are declared, determined or publicly recommended on or before the reporting date.

n) 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.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

o) Earnings per share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Note 2. Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Credit risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that customers have an appropriate credit history. The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding from credit facilities. The company believes that its sound relationship with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited mitigates this risk significantly.

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest-bearing assets are held with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and subject to movements in market interest. Interest-rate risk could also arise from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest-rate risk. The company believes that its sound relationship with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited mitigates this risk significantly.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

(vi) Capital management

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

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

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 2018 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.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the 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 4. Revenue from ordinary activities	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Operating activities:		
- gross margin	389,702	338,596
- services commissions	32,487	51,505
- fee income	34,162	33,073
- market development fund	37,500	37,500
Total revenue from operating activities	493,851	460,674
Non-operating activities:		
- other revenue	-	3
Total revenue from non-operating activities		3
Total revenues from ordinary activities	493,851	460,677

Note 5. Expenses	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Depreciation of non-current assets:	2.761	2 474
 plant and equipment leasehold improvements 	2,761 1,156	3,474 1,444
·	1,130	1,444
Amortisation of non-current assets:	2.450	2.204
- franchise agreement- franchise renewal fee	2,150 10,749	2,204
- Italiciise renewariee		11,023
	16,816	18,145
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	14,139	14,015
Bad debts	17	_
Note 6. Income tax expense/(credit)		
Note of miconie tax expense/(credit)		
The components of tax expense/(credit) comprise:		
- Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	-	(6,069)
- Movement in deferred tax	(147)	(1,978)
- Recouped prior year tax losses carried forward	9,949	-
	9,802	(8,047)
The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is		
reconciled to the income tax expense/(credit) as follows		
Operating profit/(loss)	35,485	(31,861)
	,	(
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2017: 27.5%)	9,759	(8,762)
Add tax effect of:		
- other non-deductible expenses	43	715
- timing difference expenses	147	1,978
	9,949	(6,069)
		(0,003)
Movement in deferred tax	(147)	(1,978)
	9,802	(8,047)
Note 7		
Note 7. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	38,483	32,591
Prepayments	5,530	5,435
	44,013	38,026

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements At cost	83,932	83,932
Less accumulated depreciation	(79,311)	(78,155)
	4,621	5,777
Plant and equipment At cost	106,687	106,687
Less accumulated depreciation	(90,947)	(88,186)
	15,740	18,501
		24.270
Total written down amount	<u>20,361</u> <u>=</u>	24,278
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	5,777	7,221
Additions Disposals	- -	-
Less: depreciation expense	(1,156)	(1,444)
Carrying amount at end	4,621	5,777
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	18,501	21,975
Additions	-	-
Disposals Less: depreciation expense	- (2,761)	- (3,474)
Carrying amount at end	15,740	18,501
Total written down amount	<u>20,361</u> =	24,278
Note 9. Intangible assets		
		Andrew Art Address of Marie and Afficient Conference of Co
Franchise fee At cost	82,867	82,867
Less: accumulated amortisation	(77,862)	(75,712)
	5,005	7,155
Renewal processing fee At cost	114,337	114,337
Less: accumulated amortisation	(89,317)	(78,568)
	25,020	35,769
Total written down amount	30,025	42,924

Note 10. Tax			2018	2017
			\$	\$
Non-Current:				
Deferred tax assets				
- accruals			829	1,073
- employee provisions			6,476	6,585
- tax losses carried forward			236,185	246,134
		•	243,490	253,792
Deferred tax liability		•	2 13, 130	233,132
- property, plant and equipment			4,806	5,306
		•	4,806	5,306
		•	1,000	3,300
Net deferred tax asset			238,684	248,486
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss $$	and Other Comp	orehensive :	9,802	(8,047)
Income				
Note 11. Trade and other payables				
Note 11. Hade and other payables				
Current:				
Trade creditors			3,284	8,209
Other creditors and accruals			30,758	34,961
		•	34,042	43,170
		:		
Non Current:				
Other creditors and accruals		:	14,912	29,824
Note 12. Borrowings				
Derrowings				
Current:				
Bank overdrafts		:	361,309	383,187
TI 1 (6.6 db) 1 (6.400 000 TI 1 (6.400 000 TI	.1 4 00004			
The overdraft facility has a limit of \$400,000. The interest rate is c				
time to time. The bank overdraft has a rolling renewal rate and is	secured by a floa	ating charge		
over the company's assets.				
Note 12.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement				AND
	•			
The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the st	atement of			
cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:				
Donly ayandraft	Not-	13	(201 200)	/202 4071
Bank overdraft	Note	12	(361,309)	(383,187)

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 13. Provisions	2018	2017
Current	\$	\$
Current:		
Provision for annual leave	10,264	16,848
Provision for long service leave	3,333	-
	13,597	16,848
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	9,952	7,097
Note 14. Issued capital		
621,813 ordinary shares fully paid (2017: 621,813)	621,813	621,813

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*.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 14. Issued capital (continued)

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 they control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").

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

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

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

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

Note 15. Accumulated losses	2018 \$	2017 \$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(748,225)	(724,411)
Net profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	25,683	(23,814)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(722,542)	(748,225)
Note 16. Statement of cash flows		
Reconciliation of profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities		
Profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	25,683	(23,814)
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	3,917	4,918
- amortisation	12,899	13,227
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- increase in receivables	(5,987)	(5,664)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	9,802	(8,047)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	(10,485)	11,569
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	(396)	3,356
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities	35,433	(4,455)

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 17. Leases	2018	2017
	\$	\$
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	33,337	33,337
- between 12 months and 5 years	38,893	72,230
	72,230	105,567
The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term, with rent payable monthly in		
advance. The existing lease expires on 31 August 2020 and has the option of being renewed for a		
further five years.		
Note 18. Auditor's remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the		
auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services	4,400	4,200
- non audit services	3,165	2,877
		,
	7,565	
Note 19. Director and related party disclosures		
Note 19. Director and related party disclosures The names of directors who have held office during the financial year are:		·····
Note 19. Director and related party disclosures The names of directors who have held office during the financial year are: Neil Richard Martin		·····
Note 19. Director and related party disclosures The names of directors who have held office during the financial year are: Neil Richard Martin David Vincent Carboni		·····
Note 19. Director and related party disclosures The names of directors who have held office during the financial year are: Neil Richard Martin David Vincent Carboni Cinde Blanche Fisher		
Note 19. Director and related party disclosures The names of directors who have held office during the financial year are: Neil Richard Martin David Vincent Carboni Cinde Blanche Fisher Miriam Rachel Bailey (Appointed 4 December 2017)		
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No other director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the company.

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Directors Shareholdings	<u>2018</u>	2017	
Neil Richard Martin	-	-	
David Vincent Carboni	-	-	
Cinde Blanche Fisher	-		
Miriam Rachel Bailey (Appointed 4 December 2017)	-	-	
Nicholas Fairbairn Dornan (<i>Appointed 10 July 2018</i>)	-	-	
Mark Thomas Miolin <i>(Appointed 6 August 2018)</i>	- · ·	-	
Matthew Stephen Godfrey (<i>Resigned 28 February 2018</i>)	-	-	
Donna Kym Adams <i>(Resigned 9 December 2017)</i>	-	-	
Kelley Anne Win (<i>Resigned 13 November 2017</i>)	-		
Richard John Rowe (<i>Resigned 13 November 2017</i>)	-	-	
		-	
an Peter Newton (Resigned 13 November 2017)	=		
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year.	2018	2017	
Ian Peter Newton (Resigned 13 November 2017) Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year. Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures	2018 \$	2017 \$	
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year. Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures			
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (<i>Resigned 2 September 2017</i>) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year.			
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year. Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures Neil Richard Martin received remuneration from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for his services as Chairman of the company.	\$	\$	
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year. Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures Neil Richard Martin received remuneration from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank	\$	\$	
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year. Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures Neil Richard Martin received remuneration from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for his services as Chairman of the company. No other director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member.	\$	\$	
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year. Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures Neil Richard Martin received remuneration from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for his services as Chairman of the company. No other director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member.	\$	\$	
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year. Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures Neil Richard Martin received remuneration from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for his services as Chairman of the company. No other director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member. Note 21. Earnings per share	\$	\$	
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year. Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures Neil Richard Martin received remuneration from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for his services as Chairman of the company. No other director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member. Note 21. Earnings per share (a) Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	\$ 17,512	\$ 13,957	
Andrew Wilson Pretsel (Resigned 2 September 2017) There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year. Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures Neil Richard Martin received remuneration from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for his services as Chairman of the company. No other director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member. Note 21. Earnings per share (a) Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	\$ 17,512 25,683	\$ 	

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

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 23. 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 24. Segment reporting

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

Note 25. 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 54 Blackwood Avenue Augusta WA 6290 Principal Place of Business 54 Blackwood Avenue Augusta WA 6290

for the year ended 30 June 2018

Note 26. 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									
Financial instrument			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial assets												
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,483	32,591	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	361,309	383,187	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	3.77	3.78
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,284	8,209	N/A	N/A

Net Fair Values

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

Credit Risk

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

Sensitivity Analysis

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

As at 30 June 2018, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Change in profit/(loss)		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	(3,613)	(3,832)
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	3,613	3,832
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	(3,613)	(3,832)
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	3,613	3,832

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

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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

Neil Richard Martin, Chairman

Signed on the 21st of September 2018.

Chartered Accountants

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Augusta & Districts Community 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 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

Augusta & Districts Community 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 entity.

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 so 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.

David Hutchings Lead Auditor

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550

Dated: 21 September 2018

Taxation

Business Services

Community Banking

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