



Annual Report 2017

Dancoor Community
Finances Limited

ABN 32 121 053 129

Dandaragan Coorow **Community Bank**[®] Branch

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2017

Welcome to the 2017 Annual Report of Dancoor Community Finances Limited.

The past financial year has seen a continuation of the challenges that have confronted the banking industry for the past three to four years. Interest rates have been stable at record lows, margins are small and there is strong lending competition from the bigger banks and emerging smaller players. Holding and attracting deposits is difficult and chasing them can be costly. Investors are now more than ever willing to transfer investment funds on the basis of a quarter or half a percent. Locally new building construction and housing sales remain sluggish. This is not something unique to our region. The real estate industry statewide and for that matter the state's whole economy has been hit hard by the end of the mining construction boom. We are not immune from the flow-on effects. Times are still tough and are likely to remain so for the foreseeable future.

At the end of the last reporting period I advised shareholders that the Board had developed a Strategic Business Transformation Plan, which would be implemented over the 2016/17 financial year. The Plan directs our activities over six key focus areas – Customers, Business Success and Sustainability, Board, Community, Collaboration and Shareholders. I indicated that implementation of the Plan would (hopefully) provide the business with a significant boost. This has proven to be the case and I am pleased to report that the business has turned a profit, albeit a modest one of \$15,489 for the year ending 30 June 2017. It represents a turn-around of around \$33,293 over our performance in 2015/16. This turn around is in part the result of hard work by our staff, belt tightening and activities carried out in accordance with the Business Transformation Plan.

December 2016 saw the branch take out the 'WA Branch of the Month' award for insurance sales. Our budget of eight new policies for December was blown away with 13 sales being made. February 2017 was marked by the inaugural Turquoise Coast Triathlon, which was sponsored by Bendigo Bank. The event was very professionally run and proved a great success. Around 200 triathletes from all over the state competed. It provided us with very good exposure and an outstanding opportunity to promote our brand and message. It is an event the Board will be supporting in the future, and one that is sure to grow.

In April 2017 we celebrated our 10th anniversary with a sausage sizzle, a few drinks and a birthday cake in Dobbyn Park, where staff were joined by Board members, shareholders and customers. This event provided another platform to promote our brand and to grow goodwill within the community. Our constant message, perhaps our mantra continues 'Support the bank that supports your community'.

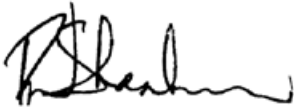
Branch Manager Gill Wheatley and our Customer Service Officers Wendy Henriques, Mandy Eaves and Melanie Andersen were all gaining experience in their roles and worked hard to promote the brand and to grow the business. They also took on many of the activities identified in the Business Transformation Plan. On behalf of the Board I wish to acknowledge their hard work and dedication. Unfortunately we lost our Branch Manager Gill Wheatley, who returned to South Australia for family reasons in April 2017. Shortly thereafter we lost Melanie Anderson to the Royal Australian Navy.

Our branch Customer Services Officer Mandy Eaves also took on the role of Board Support Officer and I wish to acknowledge Mandy's ongoing commitment and enthusiasm for the task. As has been the case over recent years we lost another Board member, with Kevin Bright succumbing to the growing workload of his role with Rural Bank. Kevin's experience in the banking sector and his knowledge were great assets for the company. I thank Kevin for his contribution, as I thank our other Board members Judy Kulisa, Peter English (Treasurer), Graeme Maley (Secretary) and Peter Holmes, for their ongoing contributions. Our efforts to recruit new Directors continue, as we seek representation from across the region and from a broader demographic profile.

Chairman's report (continued)

I would also like to acknowledge the contribution of Bendigo Bank and in particular the assistance given by staff members, Suzanne Dodds, Mark Edwards and Suza Todorovska. Their guidance and direction have been invaluable. Bendigo Bank has continued to provide market development funds, which are used for marketing and promotional purposes, including sponsorship of local community groups. We are becoming more strategic in the use of these funds, endeavoring to leverage greater benefit from our sponsorship packages.

We will continue to work hard on growing all aspects of the business with the aim of ensuring the business is sustainable and profitable in the years to come. We aim to reward our shareholders for their patience and their faith.



Robert Shanhun
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2017

For those of you that I have not had the pleasure to meet with, I have recently relocated to Jurien Bay from Kalgoorlie along with my wife, three girls and our dog. I have many years of experience working with consumer lending having worked at ANZ, Westpac, Keystart Loans, Home Building Society, and I have also been a licenced Finance Broker. In addition to my banking background I am also a trade qualified diesel mechanic having worked for nine years at various sites around the WA Goldfields.

I have always loved Jurien Bay, having visited here many times during my youth, and I am thankful for the opportunity to move here permanently and become part of the wonderful community that is here.

As at the time of writing this report, I have been employed by Dancoor Community Finances Limited for just nine weeks. During this time, I have been nothing short of amazed by the passion, energy and drive shown by almost everyone I encounter throughout both Dancoor and Bendigo Bank. We have in branch staff that love helping our customers, a support network throughout Bendigo Bank that includes many past and present directors of Dancoor and a Board made up of local people that volunteer their time to ensure our business is benefiting the community in the best way possible.

The Board and branch staff have done a fantastic job recently by improving our profitability. My job is now to continue building upon the previous results in order to produce solid profits, providing more funds to give back to our community and shareholders.

This will be done through actively engaging with our customers and community at all levels, and finding ways to increase the number of customers we have and the percentage of our customers' banking that we assist with.

I encourage you all to help spread the word about what our **Community Bank**[®] branch is all about. When we can offer great products, great service and a tangible benefit to your community, why wouldn't you bank with us?

I look forward to catching up with each and every one of our shareholders over the coming months. If you are in the area, please drop in and introduce yourself.



Rod Wortlehock
Branch Manager

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2017

As we approach 20 years since the first **Community Bank**[®] branch opened its doors, it's timely to reflect on the role of our network's 70,000-strong shareholders and its army of nearly 2,000 passionate local Directors.

As a group of people you are a powerful force that continues to influence change both locally and nationally.

United for a shared purpose in your communities, you are making big things happen beyond the delivery of great banking products and services; you're creating jobs, helping businesses to thrive, solving problems and achieving outcomes that will make your communities better places to live and do business.

Amongst other things, you are providing hundreds of thousands of people in communities around Australia with new opportunities to:

- Play sport in new **Community Bank**[®] funded centres.
- Continue their education thanks to a **Community Bank**[®] scholarship.
- Seek treatment in hospitals closer to home with equipment funded through a **Community Bank**[®] grant.
- Reap the environmental benefits of **Community Bank**[®] funded solar panels and LED lighting, and
- Access mental health services for teenage children with a service supported by a local **Community Bank**[®] branch.

In fact, since the model's inception your investment in local communities exceeds \$165 million and that figure continues to grow every year. This amount excludes the significant co-investment on key projects that many companies have obtained from Government and other parties.

Nationally our voices are increasingly being heard, and our collaborative approach recognised and celebrated.

Representing us all at a recent forum at Canberra's Parliament House, Bendigo Bank's Managing Director and Chairman reinforced the significance of the **Community Bank**[®] model's achievements and called for regulatory change that would help us compete in a crowded and ever-evolving banking sector. Just two months later, the Federal Government announced a levy on Australia's biggest banks that is set to re-level the playing field as we've regularly advocated for.

But for us this is more than a levy. The Turnbull Government's announcement recognises the importance of customers having access to a robust, competitive and customer-focused banking sector. On this note Bendigo Bank was recently recognised as the banking provider of choice in the annual Mozo People's Choice Awards. Better yet, out of 110 banking providers nationally, we were the only bank recognised in all eight banking categories – and were rated the leading bank in six of those eight categories.

This is an extraordinary achievement for you and our bank. Not only does it demonstrate that, in the eyes of our customers, we are doing something right – it very clearly outlines that together we can continue to achieve results.

As we've long known, the more successful our customers are, the stronger our communities become. In this regard the **Community Bank**[®] model enables these outcomes for customers and communities, as increasingly recognised by more and more Australians.

So thank you for your investment in your local **Community Bank**[®] company, for your ongoing contribution and support, tireless advocacy and continued commitment to building strong local communities. Without this, our **Community Bank**[®] branches would be just another bank.



Robert Musgrove
Executive Engagement Innovation

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

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

Robert William Shanhun

Chairman

Occupation: Self employed - Remedial Massage Therapist

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Past & present occupations: Twenty-two years working for a number of Local Government Authorities within finance, administration and community development sectors. Eight years working for the State Government of Western Australia with the Department of Indigenous Affairs - Principal Policy and Projects Officer; and Department of Lands - Manager Native Title; and Department of Lands Business Manager. Involvement in Community Groups: I am currently a member of the Jurien Bay Mens Shed; and playing member and Secretary of the Cervantes Bowling Club. Formerly involved with Albany Volunteer Resource Centre – Chairman; Albany Youth Support Association – Chairman; Albany Boating & Offshore Fishing Club – President. Over 40 years involvement with various other community groups. Tertiary qualifications: Diploma - Community Welfare Work; Diploma - Community Service Management; Advanced Diploma - Business Management; Diploma - Remedial Massage. Employment Skills: Trained as a workplace trainer and facilitator, with skills in project management; policy development; and risk management.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: Nil

Peter Edmund English

Treasurer

Occupation: Senior Manager - Bendigo & Adelaide Bank

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Occupation: Senior Manager - **Community Bank**[®] Analytics & Strategic Support (Bendigo & Adelaide Bank). Qualifications: Diploma - Business/Accounting. Experience/Expertise: 34 years in Retail Banking across Branch, Area, Regional and Senior Manager roles. 17 and a half years with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank, all with **Community Bank**[®] Dept. Currently responsible for monitoring, analysing and reporting on the performance of 300 plus **Community Bank**[®] branches nationally and providing support directly and indirectly as required. Previously, State Admin. Manager (NSW); Ansett Freight Express. Community Involvement: Primarily in local business and agricultural based organisations e.g. Polwarth Sheep Breeders Assoc. of Aust. (past President), Bendigo Agricultural Show Society (past President), Bendigo Central Traders (past Vice President) and Goornong Irrigators' Syndicate (currently Secretary/Treasurer).

Other directorships: Current: Balmain/Rozelle Financial Services Limited. Previous: Geographe Bay Community Enterprises Limited.

Special responsibilities: Company Treasurer

Interest in shares: Nil

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

Graeme John Maley

Secretary

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Graeme is the part owner and Director of Coorow Seeds, a grain cleaning, processing and export facility based in Coorow, WA. He is a member (Hon Secretary) of Coorow Golf Club and also a member of Coorow Bowling Club. He is a committee member of Coorow Community Land Incorporated, a local community development organisation. Past Chairman and now Treasurer of Coorow Community Resource Centre. Farming at Marchagee, WA. Sold the farm but continues a small area of lease.

Special responsibilities: Secretary, Business Development Committee

Interest in shares: 5,001

Judith Carol Kulisa

Director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: As a Shire (Dandaragan) Councillor and retired academic and community worker I have a great interest and expertise in the community, its welfare and development. Currently, as well as my role with the **Community Bank**, I hold the position of chair with the Jurien Bay Progress Association, the Inspirational Community Arts Network and the Jurien Bay Interpretive Complex. I am also an active member and Council representative on the Jurien Bay Community Resource Centre Management Committee and the Central Coast Health Advisory Group; as well as being part of the management committees for the Jurien Bay Youth Group and the Cervantes St Johns Ambulance Sub Centre.

I am a qualified Youth Worker and have many years' experience working with young people and their families in community settings. I also have many years' experience managing not for profit community service organisations. During the last 20 years of paid employment I was responsible for the coordination of the youth work program at Edith Cowan University in Joondalup. Much of this time I was also working in the community.

I have extensive research skills and hold a PhD, MSc (Human Services), BSc (Youth Work) and Graduate Certificate of Education (Tertiary Teaching).

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: Nil

Peter Frederick Holmes

Director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Completed Year 12 TEE Diploma in Human Services Certificate in a qualified Social Trainer for Activ Foundation for seventeen years where he finished as an Accommodation Supervisor. Prior to that a clerk at Thomas Borthwick & Sons for 3 years. A qualified professional tennis coach and owner operator of Stirling Tennis Academy for seven years. Owner operator of Pinnacles Caravan Park and Seashells Cafe in Cervantes for 10 years.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: Nil

Kevin Thomas Bright

Director (Resigned 29 March 2017)

Occupation: Bank Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Regional Manager Rural & Regional - Bankwest Ltd. State Credit & Lending Manager - Elders Rural Bank Ltd. Working History - All banking & finance. Graduate Certificate Business.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: Nil

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

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 Graeme John Maley. Graeme was appointed to the position of secretary on 3 August 2006.

Graeme is the part owner and Director of a seed cleaning business in Coorow. He has also had experience as the Chairman of the Coorow Telecentre from 2000 to 2003 and continues as Treasurer.

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 30 June 2017 \$	Year ended 30 June 2016 \$
425,795	(17,804)

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.

Directors' report (continued)

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:

	Directors' Meetings	
	Eligible	Attended
Robert William Shanhun	12	12
Peter Edmund English	12	12
Graeme John Maley	12	8
Judith Carol Kulisa	12	10
Peter Frederick Holmes	12	9
Kevin Thomas Bright (Resigned 29 March 2017)	9	7

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.

Directors' report (continued)

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 11.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Jurien Bay, Western Australia on 15 September 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P English'.

**Peter Edmund English,
Treasurer**

Auditor's independence declaration



Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Dancoor Community Finances Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Dancoor Community Finances Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017, 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: 15 September 2017

David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	428,948	432,975
Employee benefits expense		(205,451)	(245,189)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(18,383)	(21,644)
Occupancy and associated costs		(80,103)	(75,561)
Systems costs		(19,302)	(20,614)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(13,960)	(13,910)
Finance costs	5	(1,224)	(493)
General administration expenses		(75,036)	(73,368)
Profit/(loss) before income tax credit		15,489	(17,804)
Income tax credit	6	410,306	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax credit		425,795	(17,804)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		425,795	(17,804)
Earnings per share		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	22	26.97	(1.13)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	537
Trade and other receivables	8	32,422	39,149
Total Current Assets		32,422	39,686
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	2,924	98
Intangible assets	10	63,795	10,399
Deferred tax asset	11	410,306	-
Total Non-Current Assets		477,025	10,497
Total Assets		509,447	50,183
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	41,773	24,991
Borrowings	13	9,433	35,894
Provisions	14	2,785	5,229
Total Current Liabilities		53,991	66,114
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	44,805	-
Provisions	14	1,132	345
Total Non-Current Liabilities		45,937	345
Total Liabilities		99,928	66,459
Net Assets/(Net Liabilities)		409,519	(16,276)
Equity			
Issued capital	15	1,578,820	1,578,820
Accumulated losses	16	(1,169,301)	(1,595,096)
Total Equity		409,519	(16,276)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2015	1,578,820	(1,577,292)	1,528
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(17,804)	(17,804)
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 2016	1,578,820	(1,595,096)	(16,276)
Balance at 1 July 2016	1,578,820	(1,595,096)	(16,276)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	425,795	425,795
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	1,578,820	(1,169,301)	409,519

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		475,961	462,250
Payments to suppliers and employees		(445,783)	(470,717)
Interest received		-	5
Interest paid		(1,224)	(493)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	17	28,954	(8,955)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(3,030)	-
Payments for intangible assets		-	(15,412)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,030)	(15,412)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		25,924	(24,367)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		(35,357)	(10,990)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	(9,433)	(35,357)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2017

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 Standard Boards 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 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 Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2016, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

None of these amendments to accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) materially affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

There are also a number of accounting standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (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 2016. These future accounting standards and interpretations therefore have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

Only AASB 16 Leases, effective for the annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019 is likely to impact the company. This revised standard will require the branch lease to be capitalised.

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 Jurien Bay, Western Australia.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

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 in relation to:

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

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

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.

Note: In very simplified terms, currently, deposit return means the interest Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited gets when it invests the money the customer deposits with it. The cost of funds means the interest Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited pays when it borrows the money to give a customer a loan.

For those products and services on which margin is paid, 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.

Products and services on which margin is paid include variable rate deposits and variable rate home loans.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Ability to change financial return

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.

c) Income tax

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the consolidated entity expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax and when the balances relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company entity intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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 excess.

d) Employee entitlements

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

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

e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

f) Trade receivables and payables

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including freehold buildings but excluding land. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. Leasehold improvements are depreciated at the rate equivalent to the available building allowance using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method 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 - 10 years
- plant and equipment 2.5 - 40 years
- computer equipment 2 - 4 years

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

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

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.

l) Leases

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Leases (continued)

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 or 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) Contributed equity

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

o) Earnings per share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Note 2. Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Credit risk

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

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

(vi) Capital management

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

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

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 2017 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Taxation

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

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

These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. 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.

Impairment of assets

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities		
Operating activities:		
- gross margin	202,519	181,147
- services commissions	120,346	133,375
- fee income	37,161	34,709
- market development fund	37,500	50,000
- other revenue	31,422	33,739
Total revenue from operating activities	428,948	432,970
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	-	5
Total revenue from non-operating activities	-	5
Total revenues from ordinary activities	428,948	432,975

Note 5. Expenses

Depreciation of non-current assets:

- plant and equipment	204	46
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Amortisation of non-current assets:

- franchise agreement	2,293	2,311
- franchise renewal fee	11,463	11,553
	13,960	13,910

Finance costs:

- interest paid	1,224	493
Bad debts	739	3,751

Note 6. Income tax expense/(credit)

The components of tax expense/(credit) comprise:

- Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	-	(5,248)
- Movement in deferred tax	1,273	213
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change to tax rate in future periods	-	15,075
- Recoupment of prior year tax losses	2,986	-
- Future income tax benefit not brought to account	-	(10,040)
- Future income tax benefit attributable to losses brought to account	(414,565)	-
	(410,306)	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 6. Income tax expense/(credit) (continued)			
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)		15,489	(17,804)
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2016: 28.5%)		4,259	(5,074)
Add tax effect of:			
- non-deductible expenses		-	39
- timing difference expenses		(1,273)	(213)
		2,986	(5,248)
Movement in deferred tax		1,273	213
Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change of tax rate in future periods		-	15,075
Future income tax benefit not brought to account		-	(10,040)
Future income tax benefit attributable to losses brought to account		(414,565)	-
		(410,306)	-

Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand - **537**

Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement

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		-	537
Bank overdraft	13	(9,433)	(35,894)
		(9,433)	(35,357)

Note 8. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables		24,232	28,511
Prepayments		4,590	8,238
Other receivables and accruals		3,600	2,400
		32,422	39,149

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 9. Property, plant and equipment		
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	168,779	168,779
Less accumulated depreciation	(168,779)	(168,779)
	-	-
Plant and equipment		
At cost	32,093	29,063
Less accumulated depreciation	(29,169)	(28,965)
	2,924	98
Computer equipment		
At cost	16,441	16,441
Less accumulated depreciation	(16,441)	(16,441)
	-	-
Total written down amount	2,924	98
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	98	144
Additions	3,030	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(204)	(46)
Carrying amount at end	2,924	98
Total written down amount	2,924	98

Note 10. Intangible assets

Franchise fee		
At cost	32,746	21,554
Less: accumulated amortisation	(22,114)	(19,821)
	10,632	1,733
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	113,729	57,768
Less: accumulated amortisation	(60,566)	(49,102)
	53,163	8,666
Total written down amount	63,795	10,399

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 11. Tax		
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	715	-
- employee provisions	1,077	-
- tax losses carried forward	409,303	-
	411,095	-
Deferred tax liability		
- property, plant and equipment	789	-
	789	-
Net deferred tax asset	410,306	-
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	(413,293)	-

Note 12. Trade and other payables

Current:		
Trade creditors	3,584	5,055
Other creditors and accruals	38,189	19,936
	41,773	24,991
Non Current:		
Other creditors and accruals	44,805	-

Note 13. Borrowings

Current:		
Bank overdrafts	9,433	35,894

The bank overdraft has an approved limit of \$100,000 and is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets. The current interest rate is 4.26% (2016: 3.46%) per annum.

Note 14. Provisions

Current:		
Provision for annual leave	2,785	5,229
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	1,132	345

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Note 15. Contributed equity		
1,578,820 ordinary shares fully paid (2016: 1,578,820)	1,578,820	1,578,820

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 224. As at the date of this report, the company had 244 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 15. Contributed equity (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.

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 16. Accumulated losses		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(1,595,096)	(1,577,292)
Net profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	425,795	(17,804)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(1,169,301)	(1,595,096)

Note 17. 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	425,795	(17,804)
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	204	46
- amortisation	13,756	13,864
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	6,727	(14,587)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(410,306)	-
- increase/(decrease) in payables	(5,565)	9,556
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	(1,657)	(30)
Net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities	28,954	(8,955)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 18. 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	40,991	30,743
- between 12 months and 5 years	153,717	-
	194,708	30,743

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. The option to renew the lease was exercised for a further five-year term on the 4th of April 2017 and terminates on the 4th of April 2022.

Note 19. Auditor's remuneration

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

- audit and review services	4,200	4,100
- non audit services	2,175	2,330
	6,375	6,430

Note 20. Director and related party disclosures

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

Robert William Shanhun
 Peter Edmund English
 Graeme John Maley
 Judith Carol Kulisa
 Peter Frederick Holmes
 Kevin Thomas Bright (Resigned 29 March 2017)

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

	2017	2016
Directors' Shareholdings		
Robert William Shanhun	-	-
Peter Edmund English	-	-
Graeme John Maley	5,001	5,001
Judith Carol Kulisa	-	-
Peter Frederick Holmes	-	-
Kevin Thomas Bright (Resigned 29 March 2017)	-	-

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

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

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

	2017	2016
	\$	\$

Note 22. Earnings per share

(a) Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	425,795	(17,804)
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	Number	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	1,578,820	1,578,820

Note 23. 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 24. 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 25. Segment reporting

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

Note 26. 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

11 Sandpiper Street
Jurien Bay WA 6516

Principal Place of Business

11 Sandpiper Street
Jurien Bay WA 6516

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 27. 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.

Financial instrument	Floating interest		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
	2017 \$	2016 \$	2017 \$	2016 \$	2017 \$	2016 \$	2017 \$	2016 \$	2017 \$	2016 \$	2017 %	2016 %
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	537	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,232	28,511	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	9,433	35,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.26	3.46
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,584	5,055	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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 27. Financial instruments (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis (continued)

As at 30 June 2017, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Change in profit/(loss)		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	94	359
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(94)	(359)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	94	359
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(94)	(359)

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Dancoor Community Finances 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 2017 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.



Peter Edmund English,
Treasurer

Signed on the 15th of September 2017.

Independent audit report



Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Dancoor Community Finances Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Dancoor Community Finances 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 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

Dancoor Community Finances 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.

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Independent audit report (continued)

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.



Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550
Dated: 15 September 2017



David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

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