



Annual Report 2018

Elwood Community Financial
Services Limited

ABN 38 087 802 775

Elwood **Community Bank**[®] Branch

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2018

It has basically been a static financial year when compared to the previous year and only marginally above the 2016 financial year. The total income for the year was \$802,405, an increase of 7%, and net profit was \$94,287, an increase of 11%, both being in themselves acceptable results.

However, our total footings, (or assets), at around \$100 million are down on the previous year. In order to address this fall in total assets, the Board has developed a new business plan that identifies strategies and actions to grow our business. This is principally to exploit Board networks, community partners and utilise collaborative marketing to generate more customers and customer referrals in order to grow our loan book.

In regard to the Bank's property, we are pleased to report that the upstairs space has now been leased with a commercial long term 3x3 lease, and the resultant increase in rental income will cover our interest cost on the borrowings over the property. This year we also have decreased the borrowings on the property by \$110,000 and now have an outstanding loan balance of approximately \$780,000.

This year the Board has employed a personal assistant Lucinda Shaw to take on the day to day tasks required to fulfil the numerous tasks involved with liaising with the Directors and the community.

Despite all of the above the Board has approved community grants to the value of \$50,000. This is an increase of \$30,000 on the previous years, as well as maintaining and increased our sponsorship donations to local community groups, this year we have given a further \$25,600 to these groups.

We are pleased to announce that we are maintaining our dividend at 0.10c per dollar share fully franked and we are aiming for improvement as we progressively implement the business plan.

In closing I wish to thank the staff and my fellow Directors for their continued support and extra work commitment they have made over the past 12 months.



Carole Mackie
Chairman

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2018

The Directors present their report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Elwood Community Financial Services Limited during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Carole Anne Mackie

Position	Chairperson, Appointed 25 May 2011
Professional qualifications	BBUS, Post Grad Finance
Experience and expertise	Accountant

Alastair Colin Chisholm

Position	Director, Appointed 9 June 1999
Professional qualifications	NIL
Experience and expertise	Licenced Estate Agent

Elizabeth Jean Johnstone

Position	Director, Appointed 9 June 1999
Professional qualifications	BBUS HFPIA
Experience and expertise	Consultant, B Bus HFPIA

Christopher Herbert Sargood

Position	Director Appointed 9 June 1999
Professional qualifications	BE Civil
Experience and expertise	IT Consultant

Alfred Joseph Camilleri

Position	Director Appointed 22 August 2002
Professional qualifications	Fellow of the NTAA
Experience and expertise	Public Accountant, Former President and Chairman of CBC St Kilda for five years, Treasurer of AIKI-KAI National AKIDO Assoc.

Andrew Mark Ashdown

Position	Director Appointed 21 February 2008
Professional qualifications	A Diploma Electrical Engineering
Experience and expertise	Business Manager & Consultant

Ian Jickell

Position	Director Appointed 13 December 2017
Professional qualifications	Bachelor of Applied Science
Experience and expertise	Senior management experience developed across multiple geographies, brand, agency and rights holder environments; and in sales, marketing and customer service.

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

Gary March

Position	Director Appointed 13 December 2017
Professional qualifications	Australian Legal Practitioner, BEng, LLB, MBA, Grad Dip Management,
Experience and expertise	Legal Practitioner, Public officer of Martha Lifesaving Club, Board member of ESNLC

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

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

Directors' meetings

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board meetings	
	A	B
Carole Anne Mackie	11	10
Alastair Colin Chisholm	11	10
Elizabeth Jean Johnstone	11	10
Christopher Herbert Sargood	11	11
Alfred Joseph Camilleri	11	10
Andrew Mark Ashdown	11	10
Ian Jickell	7	5
Gary March	7	6

A - The number of meetings eligible to attend.

B - The number of meetings attended.

Company Secretary

Gary March has been the Company Secretary of since December 2017. Gary's qualifications and experience include Australian Legal Practitioner, BEng, LLB, MBA, Grad Dip Management, Public officer of Martha Lifesaving Club, Board member of ESNLC.

Principal activities

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

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

Review of operations

The profit of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was \$94,287 (2017 profit: \$85,369), which is a 10.4% increase as compared with the previous year.

Dividends

A fully franked final dividend of 10 cents per share was declared and paid during the year for the year ended 30 June 2017. No dividend has been declared or paid for the year ended 30 June 2018 as yet.

Directors' report (continued)

Options

No options over issued shares were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding as at the date of this report.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

No significant changes in the company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

The company has agreed to indemnify each Officer (Director, Secretary or employee) out of assets of the company to the relevant extent against any liability incurred by that person arising out of the discharge of their duties, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving dishonesty, negligence, breach of duty or the lack of good faith. The company also has Officers Insurance for the benefit of Officers of the company against any liability occurred by the Officer, which includes the Officer's liability for legal costs, in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the company or in or arising out of the discharge of the Officer's duties.

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.

Proceedings on behalf of company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or 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 any part of those proceedings. The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Auditor independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set at page 6 of this financial report. No Officer of the company is or has been a partner of the Auditor of the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Elwood on 24 September 2018.



Carole Anne Mackie
Director

Auditor's independence declaration



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Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Elwood Community Financial Services Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2018 there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) The auditor independence requirements set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSD Audit

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Phil Delahunty', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Phil Delahunty
Partner
41A Breen Street
Bendigo VIC 3550

Dated: 26 September 2018



Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty, trading as RSD Audit
ABN 85 619 186 908
Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Revenue	2	820,405	762,447
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3	(373,125)	(349,404)
Depreciation and amortisation	3	(39,637)	(37,517)
Finance costs	3	(37,047)	(39,366)
Administration and general costs		(41,433)	(45,451)
Occupancy expenses		(24,414)	(35,282)
IT expenses		(43,827)	(45,985)
Other expenses		(55,022)	(53,335)
		(614,505)	(606,340)
Operating profit before charitable donations & sponsorship		205,900	156,107
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(75,609)	(37,923)
Profit before income tax		130,291	118,184
Income tax	4	(36,004)	(32,815)
Profit for the year after income tax		94,287	85,369
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		94,287	85,369
Profit attributable to members of the company		94,287	85,369
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company		94,287	85,369
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company (cents per share):			
- basic earnings per share	18	37.17	33.66

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	100,188	49,067
Trade and other receivables	6	71,502	72,976
Total current assets		171,690	122,043
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	2,268,554	2,295,719
Intangible assets	10	44,281	50,389
Financial assets	7	17,763	17,763
Other assets	8	12,567	4,428
Deferred tax assets	4	7,294	1,017
Total non-current assets		2,350,459	2,369,316
Total assets		2,522,149	2,491,359
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	102,855	43,235
Current tax liability	4	15,180	14,921
Borrowings	13	34,904	-
Provisions	14	44,894	36,650
Total current liabilities		197,833	94,806
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	745,096	890,000
Provisions	14	6,954	3,209
Total non-current liabilities		752,050	893,209
Total liabilities		949,883	988,015
Net assets		1,572,266	1,503,344
Equity			
Issued capital	15	253,650	253,650
Retained earnings	16	1,318,616	1,249,694
Total equity		1,572,266	1,503,344

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Note	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2017		253,650	1,249,694	1,503,344
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		-	94,287	94,287
		-	94,287	94,287
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	17	-	(25,365)	(25,365)
Balance at 30 June 2018		253,650	1,318,616	1,572,266
Balance at 1 July 2016		253,650	1,202,373	1,456,023
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		-	85,369	85,369
		-	85,369	85,369
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	17	-	(38,048)	(38,048)
Balance at 30 June 2017		253,650	1,249,694	1,503,344

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		821,489	814,091
Payments to suppliers and employees		(550,571)	(636,414)
Dividends received		1,001	15,855
Interest paid		(37,047)	(39,366)
Income tax paid		(42,022)	(33,129)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	19b	192,850	121,037
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(6,364)	(79,235)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(6,364)	(79,235)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(110,000)	-
Dividends paid		(25,365)	(38,048)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(135,365)	(38,048)
Net increase in cash held		51,121	3,754
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		49,067	45,313
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	19a	100,188	49,067

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2018

These financial statements and notes represent those of Elwood Community Financial Services Limited.

Elwood Community Financial Services Limited ('the company') is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 24 September 2018.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The company is a for profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Economic dependency

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

The branch operates as a franchise of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, using the name "Bendigo Bank", the logo, and systems of operation 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.

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 Managers and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;
- Methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- Security and cash logistic controls;
- Calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses;
- The formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- Sale techniques and proper customer relations.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(d) Comparative figures

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

(e) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company. Estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives.

Fair value assessment of non-current physical assets

The AASB 13 Fair Value standard requires fair value assessments that may involved both complex and significant judgement and experts. The value of land and buildings may be materially misstated and potential classification and disclosure risks may occur.

Employee benefits provision

Assumptions are required for wage growth and CPI movements. The likelihood of employees reaching unconditional service is estimated. The timing of when employee benefit obligations are to be settled is also estimated.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Income tax

The company is subject to income tax. Significant judgement is required in determining the deferred tax asset. Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is considered sufficient future profits will be generated. The assumptions made regarding future profits is based on the company's assessment of future cash flows.

Impairment

The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value in use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

(f) New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements

There are no new and amended accounting policies that have been adopted by the company this financial year.

A number of new and revised standards became effective for the first time to annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2017. Information on the more standard(s) applicable to this entity are presented below.

AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

AASB 2016-1 amends AASB 112 Income Taxes to clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value, particularly where changes in the market interest rate decrease the fair value of a debt instrument below cost.

AASB 2016-1 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

(g) New accounting standards for application in future periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the company.

The company has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The company's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the company but applicable in the future reporting periods is set out on the proceeding pages

- (i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

AASB 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and includes a forward-looking 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-changed approach to hedge accounting.

These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of AASB 139. The main changes are:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on:
 - (i) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
 - (ii) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.
- b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income (instead of in profit or loss). Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) New accounting standards for application in future periods (continued)

(i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018) (continued)

- c) Introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' measurement category for particular simple debt instruments.
- d) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.
- e) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows:
 - the change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
 - the remaining change is presented in profit or loss. If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss.

Otherwise, the following requirements have generally been carried forward unchanged from AASB 139 into AASB 9:

- classification and measurement of financial liabilities; and
- derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities"

AASB 9 requirements regarding hedge accounting represent a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting that enable entities to better reflect their risk management activities in the financial statements.

Furthermore, AASB 9 introduces a new impairment model based on expected credit losses. This model makes use of more forward-looking information and applies to all financial instruments that are subject to impairment accounting.

When this standard is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2019, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

(ii) AASB 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2018)

When effective, this Standard will replace the current accounting requirements applicable to revenue with a single, principles-based model. Except for a limited number of exceptions, including leases, the new revenue model in AASB 15 will apply to all contracts with customers as well as non-monetary exchanges between entities in the same line of business to facilitate sales to customers and potential customers.

The core principle of the Standard is that an entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services. To achieve this objective, AASB 15 provides the following five-step process:

- identify the contract(s) with customers;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract(s);
- determine the transaction price;
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract(s); and
- recognise revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.

This Standard will require retrospective restatement, as well as enhanced disclosure regarding revenue.

When this Standard is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2019, it is not expected that there will be a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) New accounting standards for application in future periods (continued)

(iii) AASB 16: Leases (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019)

AASB 16:

- replaces AASB 117 Leases and some lease-related Interpretations;
- requires all leases to be accounted for 'on-balance sheet' by lessees, other than short-term and low value asset leases;
- provides new guidance on the application of the definition of lease and on sale and lease back accounting;
- largely retains the existing lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117; and
- requires new and different disclosures about leases.

The entity is yet to undertake a detailed assessment of the impact of AASB 16. However, based on the entity's preliminary assessment, the Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements when it is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2020.

Note 2. Revenue

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Revenue		
- service commissions	794,011	747,381
	794,011	747,381
Other revenue		
- other revenue	26,394	15,066
	26,394	15,066
Total revenue	820,405	762,447

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

The entity applies the revenue recognition criteria set out below to each separately identifiable sales transaction in order to reflect the substance of the transaction.

Rendering of services

The entity generates service commissions on a range of products issued by the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The revenue includes upfront and trailing commissions, sales fees and margin fees.

Interest, rental and other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

Rental and other revenue is recognised when the right to the income has been established.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Expenses

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	306,260	273,822
- superannuation costs	43,203	51,872
- other costs	23,662	23,710
	373,125	349,404
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
- buildings	9,040	5,833
- plant and equipment	1,881	2,968
- furniture and fittings	22,608	22,608
	33,529	31,409
Amortisation		
- franchise fees	6,108	6,108
	6,108	6,108
Total depreciation and amortisation	39,637	37,517
Finance costs		
- Interest paid	37,047	39,366
Auditors' remuneration		
Remuneration of the Auditor, RSD Audit, for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	5,240	4,900
	5,240	4,900

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss on an accruals basis, which is typically upon utilisation of the service or at the date upon which the entity becomes liable.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Expenses (continued)

Depreciation (continued)

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Class of asset	Rate	Method
Buildings	2%-20%	Straight line
Plant and equipment	2.5%-20%	Straight line

Note 4. Income tax

	2018 \$	2017 \$
a. The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current tax expense	42,281	34,748
Deferred tax expense	(6,277)	(1,933)
	36,004	32,815
b. Prima facie tax payable		
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 27.5% (2017: 27.5%)	35,830	32,501
Add tax effect of:		
- Non-deductible expenses	174	314
Income tax attributable to the entity	36,004	32,815
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is:	27.63%	27.77%
c. Current tax liability		
Current tax relates to the following:		
Current tax liabilities		
Opening balance	14,921	13,302
Income tax paid	(42,022)	(33,129)
Current tax	42,281	34,748
	15,180	14,921
d. Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets comprise:		
Prepayments	184	574
Accruals	990	908
Employee provisions	14,258	10,961
	15,432	12,443

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Income tax (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
d. Deferred tax asset (continued)		
Deferred tax liabilities comprise:		
Property, plant & equipment	8,138	11,426
	8,138	11,426
Net deferred tax asset	7,294	1,017
e. Deferred income tax included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets	(2,989)	213
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities	(3,288)	(2,146)
	(6,277)	(1,933)

The income tax expense for the year comprises current income tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	100,188	45,068
Short-term bank deposits	-	3,999
	100,188	49,067

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

The effective interest rate on the short-term bank deposit in 2017 was 2.28%. This deposit had a maturity of 30 days.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Current		
Trade receivables	67,843	72,343
Other receivables	3,659	633
	71,502	72,976

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any provision for doubtful debts. Trade and other receivables are due for settlement usually no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts, which are known to be uncollectable, are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised on profit or loss.

Credit risk

The main source of credit risk relates to a concentration of trade receivables owing by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, which is the source of the majority of the company's income.

The following table details the company's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the company.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table below) are considered to be high credit quality.

	Gross amount \$	Not past due \$	Past due but not impaired			Past due and impaired \$
			< 30 days \$	31-60 days \$	> 60 days \$	
2018						
Trade receivables	67,843	67,843	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	3,659	3,659	-	-	-	-
Total	71,502	71,502	-	-	-	-
2017						
Trade receivables	72,343	72,343	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	633	633	-	-	-	-
Total	72,976	72,976	-	-	-	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 7. Financial assets

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Available for sale financial assets		
Listed investments	17,763	17,763
	17,763	17,763

(a) Classification of financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- loans and receivables,
- held to maturity investments, and
- available for sale assets.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting period.

Loans and receivables

This category is the most relevant to the company. Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the period end, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in trade and other receivables in the statement of financial position.

Held to maturity investments

The entity classifies investments as held-to-maturity if:

- they are non-derivative financial assets
- they are quoted in an active market
- they have fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities
- the entity intends to, and is able to, hold them to maturity.

Held-to-maturity financial assets are included in non-current assets, except for those with maturities less than 12 months from the end of the reporting period, which would be classified as current assets.

Available for sale financial asset

Investments are designated as available-for-sale financial assets if they do not have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and management intends to hold them for the medium to long-term. Financial assets that are not classified into any of the other categories (loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments) are also included in the available-for-sale category.

The financial assets are presented as non-current assets unless they mature, or management intends to dispose of them within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

(b) Measurement of financial assets

At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 7. Financial assets (continued)

(b) Measurement of financial assets (continued)

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that discount estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life (or where this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in the profit or loss.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The entity assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

Assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Assets classified as available for sale

If there is objective evidence of impairment for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period.

If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases in a subsequent period and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 7. Financial assets (continued)

(d) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire 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. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Note 8. Other assets

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Other	12,567	4,428
	12,567	4,428

Other assets represent items that will provide the entity with future economic benefits controlled by the entity as a result of past transactions or other past events.

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

	2018 \$			2017 \$		
	At cost	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value	At cost	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value
Land	1,889,549	-	1,889,549	1,889,549	-	1,889,549
Buildings	341,894	(24,432)	317,462	338,119	(15,392)	322,727
Plant and equipment	42,101	(29,047)	13,054	39,512	(27,166)	12,346
Furniture and fittings	223,000	(174,511)	48,489	223,000	(151,903)	71,097
Total property, plant and equipment	2,496,544	(227,990)	2,268,554	2,490,180	(194,461)	2,295,719

Land and buildings

Freehold land and buildings are measured at cost and therefore are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of land and buildings is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The carrying amount of land and buildings is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(a) Capital expenditure commitments

The entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments at 30 June 2018 (2017: None)

(b) Movements in carrying amounts of PP&E

	\$			
	Opening written down value	Additions	Depreciation	Closing written down value
2018				
Land	1,889,549	-	-	1,889,549
Buildings	322,727	3,775	(9,040)	317,462
Plant and equipment	12,346	2,589	(1,881)	13,054
Furniture and fittings	71,097	-	(22,608)	48,489
Total property, plant and equipment	2,295,719	6,364	(33,529)	2,268,554

	\$			
	Opening written down value	Additions	Depreciation	Closing written down value
2017				
Land	1,889,549	-	-	1,889,549
Buildings	250,202	78,358	(5,833)	322,727
Plant and equipment	14,437	877	(2,968)	12,346
Furniture and fittings	93,705	-	(22,608)	71,097
Total property, plant and equipment	2,247,893	79,235	(31,409)	2,295,719

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 10. Intangible assets

	2018 \$			2017 \$		
	At cost	Accumulated amortisation	Written down value	At cost	Accumulated amortisation	Written down value
Franchise fees	68,713	(24,432)	44,281	68,713	(18,324)	50,389
Total intangible assets	68,713	(24,432)	44,281	68,713	(18,324)	50,389

Franchise fees have been initially recorded at cost and amortised on a straight line basis at a rate of 8.89% per annum. The current amortisation charges for intangible assets are included under depreciation and amortisation in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Movements in carrying amounts

2018	\$		
	Opening written down value	Amortisation	Closing written down value
Franchise fees	50,389	(6,108)	44,281
Total intangible assets	50,389	(6,108)	44,281

2017	\$		
	Opening written down value	Amortisation	Closing written down value
Franchise fees	56,497	(6,108)	50,389
Total intangible assets	56,497	(6,108)	50,389

Note 11. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade payables, other creditors, loans from third parties and loans from or other amounts due to related entities. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified as “fair value through profit or loss”, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 12. Trade and other payables

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade creditors	7,906	15,129
Other creditors and accruals	94,949	28,106
	102,855	43,235

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

The average credit period on trade and other payables is one month.

Note 13. Borrowings

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Current		
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	34,904	
	34,904	-
Non-current		
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	745,096	890,000
	745,096	890,000
Total borrowings	780,000	890,000

(a) Bank overdraft and bank loans

The company has a business flexi loan - being a 15 year term loan maturing in 2018. The loan is interest only until December 2018. The current interest rate is 4.760%. This loan has been created to fund the purchase of the building and is secured by a mortgage over the Ormond Road, Elwood property.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 14. Provisions

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Current		
Employee benefits	44,894	36,650
Non-current		
Employee benefits	6,954	3,209
Total provisions	51,848	39,859

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The liability for annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurement for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

Note 15. Share capital

	2018 \$	2017 \$
253,650 Ordinary shares fully paid	253,650	253,650
	253,650	253,650

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(a) Movements in share capital

Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	253,650	253,650
At the end of the reporting period	253,650	253,650

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 15. Share capital (continued)

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held. At the shareholders' meetings each shareholder is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, or on a show of hands. The company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid. All shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

(b) 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 Statement of Financial Position.

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

(i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:

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

(b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the Relevant Rate of Return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the Franchisee over that 12 month period; and

(ii) the Relevant Rate of Return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

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

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

Note 16. Retained earnings

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1,249,694	1,202,373
Profit for the year after income tax	94,287	85,369
Dividends paid	(25,365)	(38,048)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	1,318,616	1,249,694

Note 17. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Dividends paid or provided for during the year		
Interim and/or final fully franked ordinary dividend of 10 cents per share (2017:15 cents) franked at the tax rate of 27.5% (2017: 27.5%).	25,365	38,048

A provision is made for the amount of any dividends declared, authorised and no longer payable at the discretion of the entity on or before the end of the financial year, but not distributed at balance date.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 18. Earnings per share

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Basic earnings per share (cents)	37.17	33.66
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	94,287	85,369
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share.	253,650	253,650

Basic earnings per share

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

Note 19. Statement of cash flows

	2018 \$	2017 \$
(a) Cash and cash equivalents balances as shown in the Statement of Financial Position can be reconciled to that shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	100,188	49,067
Less bank overdraft (Note 13)	-	-
As per the Statement of Cash Flow	100,188	49,067
(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax		
Profit for the year after income tax	94,287	85,369
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation and amortisation	39,637	37,517
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	1,474	(7,456)
- (increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	(8,139)	611
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	(6,277)	(1,932)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	59,620	4,766
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	259	1,619
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	11,989	543
Net cash flows from operating activities	192,850	121,037

(c) Credit standby arrangement and loan facilities

The company has a bank overdraft and commercial bill facility amounting to \$1,200,000 (2017: \$1,200,000). This may be terminated at any time at the option of the bank. At 30 June 2018, \$780,000 of this facility was used (2017: \$890,000). Variable interest rates apply to these overdraft and bill facilities.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 20. Key management personnel and related party disclosures

(a) Key management personnel

Key management personnel includes any person having authority or responsibility for planning, directing or controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that company.

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel of the company during the year are as follows:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Alastair Chisholm	6,000	6,000
Total key management personnel compensation	6,000	6,000

Short-term employee benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the non-executive Chair and non-executive Directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to Executive Directors and other key management personnel.

Post-employment benefits

These amounts are the current year's estimated cost of providing the company's defined benefits scheme post-retirement, superannuation contributions made during the year and post-employment life insurance benefits.

Other long-term benefits

These amounts represent long service leave benefits accruing during the year, long-term disability benefits and deferred bonus payments.

Share-based payments

These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of key management personnel in equity-settled benefits schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

(b) Other related parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their close family members.

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

Other than detailed below, no key management personnel or related party has entered into any contracts with the company. No Director fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

During the year, the company purchased goods and services under normal terms and conditions, from related parties as follows:

Name of related party	Description of goods/services	Value \$
Alfred Camilleri	Accounting services	10,645

The Elwood Community Financial Services Limited has accepted the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's **Community Bank**[®] Directors Privileges package. The package is available to all Directors who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the branch. There is no requirement to own Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 20. Key management personnel and related party disclosures (continued)

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties (continued)

The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The Directors have estimated the total benefits received from the Directors Privilege Package to be Nil for the year ended 30 June 2018.

(d) Key management personnel shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Elwood Community Financial Services Limited held by each key management personnel of the company during the financial year is as follows:

	2018	2017
Carole Anne Mackie	-	-
Alastair Colin Chisholm	2,000	2,000
Elizabeth Jean Johnstone	1,000	1,000
Christopher Herbert Sargood	-	-
Alfred Joseph Camilleri	-	-
Andrew Mark Ashdown	500	500
Ian Jickell	-	-
Gary March	-	-
Helen Elaine Shingler	5,000	5,000
	8,500	8,500

There was no movement in key management personnel shareholdings during the year. Each share held has a paid up value of \$1 and is fully paid.

(e) Other key management transactions

There has been no other transactions key management or related parties other than those described above.

Note 21. Events after the reporting period

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

Note 22. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 23. Operating segments

The company operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The company operates in one area being Elwood, Victoria. The company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited who account for 97% of the revenue (2017: 98%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 24. Commitments

The company does not have any operating or finance lease commitments.

Note 25. Company details

The registered office and principle place of business is 142 Ormond Road, Elwood Victoria 3184.

Note 26. Financial instrument risk

Financial risk management policies

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has established an Audit Committee which reports regularly to the Board. The Audit Committee is assisted in the area of risk management by an internal audit function.

Specific financial risk exposure and management

The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk and other price risk. There have been no substantial changes in the types of risks the company is exposed to, how the risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short term investments, account receivables and payables, bank overdraft and loans. The totals for each category of financial instruments measured in accordance with AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies are as follows:

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	100,188	49,067
Trade and other receivables	6	71,502	72,976
Financial assets	7	17,763	17,763
Other assets	8	12,567	4,428
Total financial assets		202,020	144,234
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	102,855	43,235
Income tax payable	4	15,180	14,921
Borrowings	13	780,000	890,000
Total financial liabilities		898,035	948,156

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 26. Financial instrument risk (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that clients and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms for normal fee income are generally 30 days from the date of invoice. For fees with longer settlements, terms are specified in the individual client contracts. In the case of loans advanced, the terms are specific to each loan.

Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets as presented in the table above.

The company has significant concentrations of credit risk with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The company's exposure to credit risk is limited to Australia by geographic area.

None of the assets of the company are past due (2017: nil past due) and based on historic default rates, the company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of assets not past due.

The company limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and therefore credit risk is considered minimal.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company ensures it will have enough liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity management is carried out within the guidelines set by the Board.

Typically, the company maintains sufficient cash on hand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

In addition the company has established an overdraft facility of \$1,200,000 with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The undrawn amount of this facility is \$420,000 (2017: \$310,000).

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realisation. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

	Weighted average interest rate %	Total \$	Within 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$
30 June 2018					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2%	100,188	100,188	-	-
Trade and other receivables		71,502	71,502	-	-
Financial assets	5%	17,763	17,763	-	-
Other assets		12,567		2,825	992
Total anticipated inflows		202,020	189,453	2,825	992

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 26. Financial instrument risk (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Weighted average interest rate %	Total \$	Within 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$
30 June 2018					
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables		102,855	102,855	-	-
Borrowings	5%	780,000	34,904	745,096	-
Current tax payable		15,180	15,180	-	-
Total expected outflows		898,035	152,939	745,096	-
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		(696,015)	36,514	(742,271)	992

	Weighted average interest rate %	Total \$	Within 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$
30 June 2017					
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2%	49,067	49,067	-	-
Trade and other receivables		72,976	72,976	-	-
Financial assets	5%	17,763	17,763	-	-
Other assets		4,428		2,825	1,603
Total anticipated inflows		144,234	139,806	2,825	1,603
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables		43,235	43,235	-	-
Borrowings	5%	890,000	-	890,000	-
Current tax payable		14,921	14,921	-	-
Total expected outflows		948,156	58,156	890,000	-
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		(803,922)	81,650	(887,175)	1,603

* The Bank overdraft has no set repayment period and as such all has been included as current.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency, or any exposure to a material price risk.

The financial instruments that primarily expose the company to interest rate risk are borrowings, fixed interest securities, and cash and cash equivalents.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 26. Financial instrument risk (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the company's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	2018		2017	
	Profit \$	Equity \$	Profit \$	Equity \$
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	1,002	1,002	491	491
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(7,800)	(7,800)	(8,900)	(8,900)
	(6,798)	(6,798)	(8,409)	(8,409)

There have been no changes in any of the methods or assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Elwood Community Financial Services Limited, the Directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 34 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
 - (i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1(a) to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
 - (ii) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;
2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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



Carole Anne Mackie
Director

Signed at Elwood on 24 September 2018.

Independent audit report



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AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ELWOOD COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Elwood Community Financial Services Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial report of Elwood 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 then ended; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (b) the financial report also complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements related to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the entity 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Director's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that 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 gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company 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 to cease operations, or have no realistic

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alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. 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. Misstatements 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. On connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information, 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, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RSD Audit
Chartered Accountants

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Phil Delahunty', written over a horizontal line.

Phil Delahunty
Partner
Bendigo
Dated: 26 September 2018

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