



Annual Report 2017

Gingin Districts Community
Financial Services Ltd

ABN 98 095 382 193

Gingin **Community Bank**[®] Branch
Lancelin branch

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2017

Dear Shareholders,

Challenging banking trading conditions continued through 2016/17 financial year with low interest rates and continuing consumer trends to pay down debt. Despite this, the Gingin **Community Bank**[®] Branch and Lancelin branch have continued to grow its business footings and net profit over the financial year. This reflects the exceptional work and dedication from the staff led by Senior Manager Stephen Fidge and Branch Manager Christian Kelly. The Gingin **Community Bank**[®] Branch received the WA Bendigo Bank 'Branch of the Year' in recognition of business growth, and is testament to the initiatives, sense of business urgency and business acumen from all the staff.

Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited (GDCFSL) has posted a net profit of \$164,618 at 30 June 2017 (\$99,736 – 30 June 2016) after contributing \$100,000 to the Community Enterprise Foundation™ to cater for future community developments and contributions. GDCFSL continues to strengthen its Balance Sheet, with retained earnings of \$696,908 at 30 June 2017 (\$624,932 – 30 June 2016).

Our community contributions totalled \$212,053 for 2016/17 financial year and brings the total community investment value to \$2.3 million. GDCFSL continues to support the scholarship program to help our youth attend University, and has expanded this initiative with support to a Shire Traineeship, and continued commitment to the Gingin CRC to support their traineeship program. The scholarship scheme has now supported four students, who actively promote the scholarship to the local schools. We regularly receive updates from the students' progress, and student results to date have been nothing less than outstanding.

The Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) model for **Community Bank**[®] Revenue Share was adopted by GDCFSL on 1 July 2016. In preparation for this change last year, we conducted modelling of this transition and this showed some negative effect in some months, and some positive effects on our bottom line in other months. Either way, with the Management team in place and continued community support, we intended to keep growing the business. We followed through with this pledge.

The Board is pleased to declare a .24c fully franked dividend for the year ended 30 June 2017 (21c for year ended 30 June 2016) and takes the total accumulative dividend paid to \$2.23.

Dividend payment to date

Financial year	Cents per share	Total distribution per share \$	Financial year	Cents per share	Total distribution per share \$
2003/04	7c	0.07	2010/11	18c	0.97
2004/05	8c	0.15	2011/12	19c	1.16
2005/06	9c	0.24	2012/13	20c	1.36
2006/07	12c	0.36	2013/14	21c	1.57
2007/08	12c	0.48	2014/15	21c	1.78
2008/09	15c	0.63	2015/16	21c	1.99
2009/10	16c	0.79	2016/17	24c	2.23

Chairman's report (continued)

Our performance relies on the outstanding efforts from all our staff and on behalf of the Board and Management and community, I would like to sincerely thank all staff for their commitment to our business growth, ongoing success and continued community contributions.

To the Management team of Senior Manager Stephen Fidge and Branch Manager Christian Kelly, the results are a direct reflection of your continued dedication, initiatives and efforts towards GDCFSL, thank you.

I sincerely thank Linda Balcombe, the Board Executive Officer for her continued exceptional work and dedication, attention to detail and support to the whole Board. Without this support base to the volunteer Directors, the Board's structure, tenure and stability would not be where it is today.

I would like to thank my fellow Directors for their volunteered time, professionalism and due diligence. It is a pleasure to work with such a strong team.

Remember, 'Bank with your **Community Bank**[®] Branch and your community will benefit'.



Stephen Beckwith
Chairperson

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2017

The 2016/17 financial year would always be a challenge following on from our milestone year of 2015/16 when your business achieved a significant number of achievements. However, once again due to the strong leadership from the Directors and dedicated and engaged staff, we have continued to perform strongly.

Our combined business as at 30 June 2017 had grown to \$213 million which reflects a net growth of just over 5% for the financial year which in difficult trading conditions is to be commended. Our communities continue to support their Bank which in turn enables us to support our communities with \$312,053 being contributed to or provisioned for this purpose in the 2016/17 financial year.

Financially, gross business revenue has grown over year despite significant changes to our profit sharing model with our partners at Bendigo and Adelaide Bank. Initial modelling had indicated that we may have suffered a decline in business revenues and we are pleased that was not the case.

People are the most important part of any business and I would like to thank all staff of Gingin and Lancelin for their efforts. Gingin **Community Bank**[®] Branch achieved the ultimate recognition by being named the Bendigo Bank 'WA Branch of the Year' for the 2016/17 financial year. This award is measured across a number of factors and demonstrates a consistent approach to growing the business.

Growing our business could not be achieved without the support of our partners at Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, Rural Bank and associated product providers. Having a rural flavour to our community has seen a growing recognition of the Rural Bank brand and as a business we are seeing increasing revenues from this mutually beneficial partnership.

We would like to thank our Chairman Stephen Beckwith and his fellows Directors for the support, guidance and belief they have shown in Gingin and Lancelin team over the last 12 months.

Personally I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Management team of Christian Kelly Manager Gingin, Linda Balcombe Board and Community Officer, Alicia Murray Customer Relationship Officer Lancelin and Tanya Martinovich Customer Relationship Officer Gingin. They are key people in the success of our business and ensure that we remain focused on the goal of constant improvement.

A final acknowledgment to all of our shareholders and customers without whom we wouldn't have a local Bank that in the last 12 months, has contributed/provisioned in excess of \$312,000 for the betterment of the Gingin Shire communities.



Stephen Fidge
Senior Manager
Gingin & Lancelin



Christian Kelly
Manager
Gingin

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:

Stephen James Beckwith

Chairperson

Occupation: Regional Manager and Primary Producer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Bachelor of Business (First Class Honours). 16 years experience in WA Horticultural industry in a managerial role and currently Regional Manager of Costa Berry Exchange Western Australia. Past President (2 years) of the Gingin Football Club, Past Treasurer (5 years) of the Gingin Bowling Club, past Chair of the Gingin Districts High School Council and Fire Control Officer of the Beermullah Volunteer Bush Fire Brigade.

Special responsibilities: Chairperson

Interest in shares: 2,000

Robert William Kestel

Deputy Chairperson

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Diploma in Rural Technology, 23 years in all aspects of community, Poultry Farmer, President of Gingin Football Club, President of WA Boiler Growers Association, Chairman of Free Range Egg and Poultry Australia Ltd.

Special responsibilities: Deputy Chairman, Sponsorship & Grants Committee

Interest in shares: 1,001

Irene Betty Neville

Company Secretary

Occupation: Primary Producer / Grazier

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Beef Cattle Farming with Husband. Member of local St John's ambulance for 11 years. Ladies President of Gingin Golf Club. Organising Committee Gingin Garden Group. Previously worked in the Health Industry for over 25 years both in hospital and community nursing.

Special responsibilities: Due Diligence, Human Resources, Marketing & Scholarships Committees

Interest in shares: 5,000

David William Roe

Director

Occupation: Primary Producer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Thirty one years in family farming business. Past Chairman Gingin Recreation Group and the Angus Society of Australia (WA Committee). Past Treasurer Gingin Football Club and Gingin Cricket Club. Gingin Shire Councillor since 2005 and President since 2016. Past Chairman of Gingin District Financial Services Limited.

Special responsibilities: Finance & Audit, Sponsorship & Grants Committees

Interest in shares: 6,001

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

Thomas Cesare Cabassi

Director

Occupation: Licensee Real Estate

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Certificate IV in Real Estate Management 50513. Past Chairman GDCFSL. Chairman of Steering Committee in forming Gingin **Community Bank**[®] Branch. Lifelong involvement in the Beef Cattle industry. President Gingin bowling club. President Moore Districts bowling league. Past President of Gingin District High School P and C. Past President of Southerners Football Club. Involvement in executive committee's basketball, football, Junior farmer, Warren Districts Agricultural show, Pemberton Country Club.

Special responsibilities: Finance & Audit, Human Resources and Sponsorship & Grants Committees

Interest in shares: 4,301

Ronald Owen Pollard

Director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Held Senior positions and served 28 years on the Beekeepers Section of Western Australian Farmers Federation. Served 21 years on the Board of Wescobee Ltd. Current Secretary-Treasurer of the Gingin Men's Shed Inc.

Special responsibilities: Business Development and Due Diligence Committees

Interest in shares: 15,901

Malcolm Robert Harrington

Director

Occupation: Self employed retail sales

Qualifications, experience and expertise: College education. Agriculture School 2 years. Wheat and Sheep Farmer 1966 to 1990. In the years 1981 to 1986 Councillor Shire Wongan Hills. Various committees along with chairman soil conservation district number of years. Chairman/Secretary at various times to community groups. Active member of P&C Ballidu. Long distance Haulage and heavy earthmoving contractor. Private pilots licence. Left farming in 1990 moved to Ledge Point set up hardware retail business and purchased existing general store for 7 years. Administrator of Ledge Point Country Club for 7 years. Current Justice of the Peace. Chairman and founding member of the Ledge Point Golf Club.

Special responsibilities: Human Resources and Sponsorship & Grants Committees

Interest in shares: 1,000

Elle Armitage

Director

Occupation: Home Duties

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Previously employed as Customer Service Supervisor by the GDCFSL from 2007 until March 2015 (8 years). Previously Fundraising and Social Co-Ordinator of the Lancelin Ledge Point FC (3 years). Previously Treasurer Lancelin & Costal Districts Sub Centre of St John Ambulance (2 years). Currently Lancelin Cricket Club Treasurer & Secretary (since 2011).

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship & Grants and Scholarship Committees

Interest in shares: 100

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

Anthony Robert Colotti

Director

Occupation: Primary Producer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Cert III in Horticultural Studies. Director of Brookrise Fresh Produce. Involved in Gingin Football Club, Gingin Bowling Club and Yachep Surf Lifesaving Club. Donations and sponsorship to many community events and organisations. Other current directorships include Brookrise Fresh Produce.

Special responsibilities: Finance & Audit, Human Resources and Chairperson Sponsorship & Grants Committees

Interest in shares: Nil

Wendy Lynette Harris

Treasurer

Occupation: Director Regional Services, EMRC

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Wendy Harris (MBA, GAICD) is the Director Regional Services at the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council in Western Australia and was previously an Executive Manager at Keystart Home Loans. Her skills and expertise cover the areas of strategic, business and workforce planning, risk management and marketing. Wendy is also a partner in a family farming enterprise, operating in the Shire of Gingin involved in the production of prime lamb and beef and is passionate about the sustainability and health of rural communities.

Special responsibilities: Treasurer, Finance & Audit Committee, Chair of the Due Diligence and Business Development Committees

Interest in shares: 200

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 Irene Neville. Irene was appointed to the position of secretary on 26 November 2014.

Irene has a lifetime involvement in Farming & Agriculture. Registered Nurse for 20 years with Community Focus.

Member of local St John's ambulance for 8 years. Active member of various other community groups.

Principal Activities

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

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

Operating results

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

Year ended 30 June 2017 \$	Year ended 30 June 2016 \$
164,618	99,736

Dividends

	Year ended 30 June 2017	
	Cents	\$
Dividends paid in the year	21	92,642

Directors' report (continued)

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 21 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

Directors' meetings

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

	Board Meetings Attended		Committee Meetings Attended							
			Finance and Audit		Sponsorship and Grants		Human Resources		Scholarship	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Stephen James Beckwith	11	11	1	1	11	11	-	-	-	-
Robert William Kestel	11	9	-	-	11	11	-	-	1	1
Irene Betty Neville	11	9	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1
David William Roe	11	7	1	-	11	7	-	-	-	-
Thomas Cesare Cabassi	11	10	1	1	11	11	3	3	-	-
Ronald Owen Pollard	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malcolm Robert Harrington	11	9	-	-	11	11	3	3	-	-

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' meetings (continued)

	Board Meetings Attended		Committee Meetings Attended							
			Finance and Audit		Sponsorship and Grants		Human Resources		Scholarship	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Elle Armitage	11	8	-	-	11	11	-	-	1	1
Anthony Robert Colotti	11	11	1	1	11	11	3	3	-	-
Wendy Lynette Harris	11	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

A - eligible to attend

B - number attended

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Non audit services

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

The board of directors has considered the position, in accordance with the advice received from the finance and audit committee and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

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

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 11.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Gingin, Western Australia on 15 August 2017.



Thomas Cabassi
Director

Auditor's independence declaration



Chartered Accountants

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

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

As lead auditor for the audit of Gingin Districts Community Financial Services 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Frewin Stewart'.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Hutchings'.

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	1,680,863	1,631,205
Employee benefits expense		(849,764)	(847,884)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(237,588)	(294,219)
Occupancy and associated costs		(93,179)	(87,379)
Systems costs		(36,133)	(38,728)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(47,691)	(47,142)
Finance costs	5	-	(8)
General administration expenses		(182,554)	(175,827)
Profit before income tax expense		233,954	140,018
Income tax expense	6	(69,336)	(40,282)
Profit after income tax expense		164,618	99,736
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		164,618	99,736
Earnings per share		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	22	37.32	22.61

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	780,983	659,806
Trade and other receivables	8	356,685	161,123
Current tax asset	11	-	6,428
Total Current Assets		1,137,668	827,357
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	105,918	121,752
Investment property		-	200,001
Intangible assets	10	101,488	127,399
Deferred tax asset	11	15,010	16,711
Total Non-Current Assets		222,416	465,863
Total Assets		1,360,084	1,293,220
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	74,655	142,597
Current tax liabilities	11	42,364	-
Provisions	13	80,401	72,336
Total Current Liabilities		197,420	214,933
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	13	24,606	12,205
Total Non-Current Liabilities		24,606	12,205
Total Liabilities		222,026	227,138
Net Assets		1,138,058	1,066,082
Equity			
Issued capital	14	441,150	441,150
Retained earnings	15	696,908	624,932
Total Equity		1,138,058	1,066,082

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 \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2015	441,150	617,838	1,058,988
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	99,736	99,736
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(92,642)	(92,642)
Balance at 30 June 2016	441,150	624,932	1,066,082
Balance at 1 July 2016	441,150	624,932	1,066,082
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	164,618	164,618
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(92,642)	(92,642)
Balance at 30 June 2017	441,150	696,908	1,138,058

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		1,827,202	1,764,373
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,511,972)	(1,613,893)
Interest received		13,947	17,235
Interest paid		-	(8)
Income taxes paid		(18,843)	(18,198)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16	310,334	149,509
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(21,956)	(45,913)
Proceeds from property, plant and equipment		-	18,182
Payments for intangible assets		(74,559)	(55,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(96,515)	(82,731)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(92,642)	(92,642)
Net cash used in financing activities		(92,642)	(92,642)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		121,177	(25,864)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		659,806	685,670
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	780,983	659,806

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 leases to be capitalised.

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

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the **Community Bank**[®] branches at Gingin and Lancelin, Western Australia.

The branches operate 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**[®] branches on behalf of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, however all transactions with customers conducted through the **Community Bank**[®] branches 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**[®] branches 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**[®] branches
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services
- security and cash logistic controls
- calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses
- the formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs
- sales techniques and proper customer relations.

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

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Revenue calculation (continued)

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

Core banking products

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

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

Commission

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

Fee income

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

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

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

Monitoring and changing financial return

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

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

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.

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 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

- leasehold improvements 40 years
- plant and equipment 2.5 - 40 years
- motor vehicles 3 - 5 years

h) Intangibles

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

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

i) Payment terms

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

j) Borrowings

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

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) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the entity's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 2. Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iii) Credit risk

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

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

(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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

Judgement is required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain tax liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairment of assets (continued)

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.

Fair value measurement

Some of the company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The board of directors determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements.

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities

Operating activities:

- gross margin	1,273,109	1,101,056
- services commissions	175,403	267,381
- fee income	146,020	141,410
- market development fund	62,500	100,000
Total revenue from operating activities	1,657,032	1,609,847

Non-operating activities:

- interest received	18,456	17,074
- other revenue	5,375	4,284
Total revenue from non-operating activities	23,831	21,358
Total revenues from ordinary activities	1,680,863	1,631,205

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 5. Expenses		
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	5,586	7,065
- leasehold improvements	2,282	1,872
- motor vehicle	13,911	14,539
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise renewal fee	25,912	23,666
	47,691	47,142
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	-	8
Bad debts	(35)	178
Loss on disposal of assets	23,738	9,783

Note 6. Income tax expense

The components of tax expense comprise:

- Current tax	67,635	33,036
- Movement in deferred tax	1,701	11,299
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change to tax rate in future periods	-	608
- Under/(Over) provision of tax in the prior period	-	(4,661)
	69,336	40,282

The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows

Operating profit	233,954	140,018
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2016: 28.5%)	64,337	39,905
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	6,528	2,788
- timing difference expenses	(3,230)	(9,657)
	67,635	33,036
Movement in deferred tax	1,701	11,299
Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change of tax rate in future periods	-	608
Under/(Over) provision of income tax in the prior year	-	(4,661)
	69,336	40,282

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	150,763	42,658
Term deposits	630,220	617,148
	780,983	659,806

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	150,763	42,658
Term deposits	630,220	617,148
	780,983	659,806

Note 8. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	334,421	132,846
Prepayments	16,011	26,533
Other receivables and accruals	6,253	1,744
	356,685	161,123

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

Leasehold improvements

At cost	288,899	277,344
Less accumulated depreciation	(268,076)	(265,794)
	20,823	11,550

Plant and equipment

At cost	88,393	82,990
Less accumulated depreciation	(62,118)	(56,532)
	26,275	26,458

Motor vehicles

At cost	81,005	111,989
Less accumulated depreciation	(22,185)	(28,245)
	58,820	83,744

Total written down amount	105,918	121,752
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	11,551	13,423
Additions	11,555	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(2,282)	(1,872)
Carrying amount at end	20,824	11,551
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	19,795	26,860
Additions	5,403	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(5,586)	(7,065)
Carrying amount at end	19,612	19,795
Motor vehicles		
Carrying amount at beginning	90,406	86,999
Additions	4,998	41,299
Disposals	(16,011)	(23,353)
Less: depreciation expense	(13,911)	(14,539)
Carrying amount at end	65,482	90,406
Total written down amount	105,918	121,752

Note 10. Intangible assets

Franchise fee - Gingin

At cost	105,000	105,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(61,917)	(50,917)
	43,083	54,083

Franchise fee - Lancelin

At cost	143,982	143,982
Less: accumulated amortisation	(85,577)	(70,666)
	58,405	73,316
Total written down amount	101,488	127,399

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 11. Tax		
Current:		
Income tax payable/(refundable)	42,364	(6,428)
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	743	715
- employee provisions	28,877	23,249
	29,620	23,964
Deferred tax liability		
- accruals	1,720	480
- property, plant and equipment	12,890	6,773
	14,610	7,253
Net deferred tax asset	15,010	16,711
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	1,701	11,907

Note 12. Trade and other payables

Current:		
Trade creditors	3,869	3,573
Other creditors and accruals	70,786	139,024
	74,655	142,597

Note 13. Provisions

Current:		
Provision for annual leave	55,422	50,377
Provision for long service leave	24,979	21,959
	80,401	72,336
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	24,606	12,205

Note 14. Contributed equity

441,150 ordinary shares fully paid (2016: 441,150)	441,150	441,150
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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 14. Contributed equity (continued)

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

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

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

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

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if they control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 15. Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	624,932	617,838
Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax	164,618	99,736
Dividends paid or provided for	(92,642)	(92,642)
Balance at the end of the financial year	696,908	624,932

Note 16. Statement of cash flows

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

Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	164,618	99,736
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	21,779	23,476
- amortisation	25,912	23,666
- loss on disposal of asset	23,738	9,783
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(195,562)	(26,983)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	200,402	22,085
- increase/(decrease) in payables	6,617	11,059
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	20,466	(13,313)
- increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	42,364	-
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	310,334	149,509

Note 17. 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	48,286	47,447
- between 12 months and 5 years	139,480	184,483
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	187,766	231,930

The Gingin lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term which ends on 30 June 2021, with two further five years options of renewal available. Rent is payable monthly.

The Lancelin lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term which ends on 17 March 2021, with two further five years options of renewal available. Rent is payable monthly.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 18. Auditor's remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services	4,200	4,100
- share registry services	3,542	4,705
- non audit services	3,615	3,326
	11,357	12,131

Note 19. Director and related party disclosures

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

Stephen James Beckwith
 Robert William Kestel
 Irene Betty Neville
 David William Roe
 Thomas Cesare Cabassi
 Ronald Owen Pollard
 Malcolm Robert Harrington
 Elle Armitage
 Anthony Robert Colotti
 Wendy Lynette Harris

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

Directors' Shareholdings

	2017	Movement	2016
Stephen James Beckwith	2,000	-	2,000
Robert William Kestel	1,001	-	1,001
Irene Betty Neville	5,000	-	5,000
David William Roe	6,001	-	6,001
Thomas Cesare Cabassi	4,301	-	4,301
Ronald Owen Pollard	15,901	5,600	10,301
Malcolm Robert Harrington	1,000	-	1,000
Elle Armitage	100	-	100
Anthony Robert Colotti	-	-	-
Wendy Lynette Harris	200	-	200

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 20. Dividends paid or provided		
a. Dividends paid during the year		
Current year dividend		
100% (2016: 100%) franked dividend - 21 cents (2016: 21 cents) per share	92,642	92,642
b. Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	423,429	439,726
- franking credits/(debits) that will arise from payment/(refund) of income tax as at the end of the financial year	42,364	(13,268)
- franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year	-	-
Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	465,793	426,458
- franking debits that will arise from payment of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for use but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period	-	-
Net franking credits available	465,793	426,458

Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

The directors received remuneration including superannuation, as follows:

Stephen James Beckwith	1,250	-
Robert William Kestel	1,250	-
Irene Betty Neville	1,250	-
David William Roe	1,008	-
Thomas Cesare Cabassi	1,250	-
Ronald Owen Pollard	1,008	-
Malcolm Robert Harrington	1,008	-
Elle Armitage	1,250	-
Anthony Robert Colotti	1,008	-
Wendy Lynette Harris	1,250	-
	11,532	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Note 22. Earnings per share		
(a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	164,618	99,736
<hr/>		
	Number	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	441,150	441,150

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. Commitments

The company has commitments to provide funds to community groups which are contingent upon those groups meeting certain conditions associated with those grants. If those conditions were met at 30 June 2017 total commitments would be \$44,663.

Note 26. Segment reporting

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

Note 27. 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

3 Constable Street
Gingin WA 6503

Principal Place of Business

3 Constable Street
Gingin WA 6503

442 Lancelin Plaza
Lancelin WA 6044

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 28. 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	150,763	42,658	630,220	617,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	2.29
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334,421	132,846	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,869	3,573	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 28. 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%	7,810	6,598
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(7,810)	(6,598)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	7,810	6,598
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(7,810)	(6,598)

Directors' declaration

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

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 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.



Thomas Cabassi
Director

Signed on the 15th of August 2017.

Independent audit report



Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

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

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited's (the company) financial report comprises the:

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Other information

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

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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 August 2017



David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

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