Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited

ABN 75 089 136 121



Tambellup Cranbrook

Community Bank® branches

2017 ANNUAL REPORT

Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited 36 Norrish Street, Tambellup, WA 6320 08 9825 1333 25 Gathorne Street, Cranbrook, WA 6321 08 9826 1777

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited The Bendigo Centre, Bendigo, VIC 3550 ABN 11 068 049 178. AFSL 237 879

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Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited

2017 Chairman's Report

Welcome All,

It is once again my privilege and pleasure to present the 2017 Great Southern Community Financial Services Ltd results to you.

We have in the past year contributed over \$23,000 to our communities through our community partnerships in Tambellup, Cranbrook, and surrounding Shires. Bringing our total Community Contribution to in excess of \$450,000, Statewide \$21 million has been contributed to our broader WA Community through the **Community Bank**® Network by the dedicated diligence of our staff both in Tambellup Cranbrook and the 350 strong Statewide team, our customers and our 260 Directors on Boards across WA.

Nationally, in excess of \$165 million has been delivered back to communities across the country through our unique model that is continuing to retain community equity in our towns through local ownership, local management, local decision making and employment of local people.

This indeed reinforces the principles that the inaugural Directors and Steering Committees across the country found so attractive about the **Community Bank**® model. I thank them for their foresight in building stronger, more resilient and sustainable communities and I believe, 18 years on, this still proves true.

I would also like to recognise our partners in Bendigo and Adelaide Bank and Rural Bank who together with us, continuously work to improve not only our community but the products and services we offer through our **Community Bank**® branches.

This is an ongoing work engaging with both Langley Angel, our Agri Manager and Rachael Cronin and Anne-Marie Archer, our Regional Bendigo Bank Managers, our staff and your Board. As part of this process we are continuing to see the implementation of Project Horizon recommendations which I believe will have a long-term positive effect on our business.

It is also pleasing to note an increase in our profit this year from 1.74c per share in 2015/16 to 16.38c per share in 2016/17. This has had a positive impact on our balance sheet and shows that our company is in a solid position to move into the next financial year.

Our communities have again benefited from the \$23,000 your Board has invested in our community partnerships through St Johns in Tambellup, Cranbrook and Frankland. The P and C's and Primary Schools in the same three communities, Youth Care, the Gillamii Centre and the Cranbrook Men's Shed. In conjunction with our partners in Plantagenet and Albany Community Banks® Branch, the Great Southern Netball Association, The Southern Art Trail, Evergreen Farming initiative and our joint partnership with Great Southern Sports Talent Association have all benefited from our support.

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I need to also thank our staff in the Branch Nicole, Elizabeth and Jodie with a special thank you to Deb Journeau from Bendigo Bank who has spent an enormous amount of time at our branches over the past year.

I would like to also recognise my fellow Directors. These volunteer Directors contribute so much behind the scenes often thanklessly, always tirelessly. I thank you all for your efforts. I must also mention our Board Admin, Julieann who is a great support to us all. Without her coordination we wouldn't be as efficient as we are.

Finally, before closing I would like to make special mention of Mr. Adrian Bridge who is retiring from the Board this year after 18 years of service.

Adrian has been involved in this enterprise in both the establishment phase and since the Board's inception in 1999. He has also held roles as Chairman of the Board, Human Resources Committee member and has been a mentor to many other **Community Bank®** companies in WA, a role now called Community Advisor for Bendigo Bank.

Adrian is widely known both internally and externally for his passion, not only for our **Community Bank**® enterprise but also his passion and dedication to community in general, and I am sure that even in retirement he will continue to be a solid advocate for the **Community Bank**® brand and Bendigo Bank as a whole.

Please join me in wishing Adrian all the best in the future and a well-deserved rest for he and Marg in retirement.

Thank you all again for your efforts in making our communities a better place and I look forward to working with you in the coming year.

Yours Faithfully,

Andrew Murray

Chairman

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



Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited

ABN: 75089136121

Financial Statements

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:

Andrew James Murray

Chairman

Occupation: Self Employed

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Andrew is the owner of his business AA Contractors, Earthmoving and Freight . He is the chair of the National Future Leaders Forum for the Bendigo Bank. He is also a member of the Steering committee for Project Horizon and the WA state security working group for the Bendigo Bank. Currently Secretary/Treasurer and Captain of Frankland Town Bush Fire Brigade and Vice President of the Frankland Bowling Club. Andrew managed a corporate vineyard in Frankland for 16 and a family farm for 10 years.

Special responsibilities: Chairman and Human Resources Sub-Committee

Interest in shares: 2,000

Anne-Marie Lockyer

Secretary

Occupation: Self-employed Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Anne-Marie's experience is in the administration, human resource and financial side of small business prior to returning to the country and working as an active partner in the family farming enterprise. She has fulfilled various roles in voluntary organisations throughout the community from agri-business development through historical and heritage committees, service organisations and sporting clubs. Her interests include campaigning for rural and regional equity and community strengthening.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Sub-Committee and Finance Sub-Committee

Interest in shares: 1,000

Trevor Walter Prout

Treasurer

Occupation: Self employed

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Trevor has a Diploma in Agriculture and holds a Certificate IV in Financial Services. He is a Justice of the Peace, member of the Order of St. John, Councillor at the Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup and is heavily involved in sporting and community groups as President of the Tambellup Bowling Club and Secretary/Treasurer/President of the Tambellup Lions Club and life member of the Tambellup hockey club. Trevor is also a councillor for the Shire of Broomhill and Tambellup and the manager of the Tambellup Business Centre.

Special responsibilities: Company Treasurer

Interest in shares: 2,500

Adrian Robert Bridge

Director

Occupation: Famer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Adrian is a local farmer, shearer, wool classer and meat inspector. He is also a Senior Compliance Officer (AQIS) at the Department of Primary Industries and holds an Intermediate Certificate - Department of Education and a Diploma of Horticulture. Adrian is also a volunteer ambulance attendant and a volunteer of the Bushfire Brigade.

Special responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: 500

Directors (continued)

Daniel Barbour

Occupation: Elders Branch Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Daniel has previously worked as a farm hand, CEO of Southern Renewable Fuels, Manager of Dalton Paper and Director of 3D Strategic Solutions. Daniel has an Executive Masters of Business Administration.

Special responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: Nil

Diana Kim Taylor

Director

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Diana holds a Bachelor Degree in Commerce and currently works as a bookkeeper at Pascoe Partners Accounting and Advisory in Kojonup. Previously she has been a Treasurer with the Tambellup Parents and Citizens Association, Administrator and Treasurer at Tennis West Great Southern and worked as a staff member at the Tambellup Cranbrook Community Bank.

Special responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: Nil

Janice Christine Pope

Director (Resigned 24 November 2016)

Occupation: Business Proprietor

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Janice is a partner in a family farming and agribusiness enterprise, managing all finance and accounting activities. Janice was previously a Councillor at the Shire of Cranbrook from 1997 to 2009 and Shire President from 2011 to October 2015. Janice has previous management experience in a publishing company handling administrative, bookkeeping and secretarial responsibilities. She currently manages all finances and accounting system in their family business.

Special responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: 3,000

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 Anne-Marie Lockyer. Janice was appointed to the position of secretary on 24 November 2016.

Anne-Marie's experience is in the administration, human resource and financial side of small business prior to returning to the country and working as an active partner in the family farming enterprise. She has fulfilled various roles in voluntary organisations throughout the community from agri-business development through historical and heritage committees, service organisations and sporting clubs. Her interests include campaigning for rural and regional equity and community strengthening.

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	Year ended
30 June 2017	30 June 2016
\$	\$
47.963	5.097

Dividends

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 22 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		Marketing Sub Commit	
	<u>Eligible</u>	<u>Attended</u>	<u>Eligible</u>	<u>Attended</u>
Andrew James Murray	11	10	_	-
Trevor Walter Prout	11	10	-	-
Adrian Robert Bridge	11	10	-	-
Anne-Marie Lockyer	11	7	2	1
Daniel Barbour	11	6	1	_
Diana Kim Taylor	11	3	-	-
Janice Christine Pope (Resigned 24 Nov 2016)	5	4	_	-

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Non audit services

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

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

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

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

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 6.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Tambellup, Western Australia on 4th August 2017.

And w James Murray, Chairman



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 Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Great Southern 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

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 4 August 2017

David Hutchings Lead Auditor

Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
.60		· ·	
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	446,264	462,027
Employee benefits expense		(167,718)	(235,527)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(30,005)	(35,048)
Occupancy and associated costs		(28,351)	(29,138)
Systems costs		(32,529)	(35,831)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(31,421)	(30,926)
Finance costs	5	(3,202)	(4,411)
General administration expenses		(86,880)	(83,538)
Profit before income tax expense		66,158	7,608
Income tax expense	6	(18,195)	(2,511)
Profit after income tax expense		47,963	5,097
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the		47,963	5,097
ordinary shareholders of the company:			
Earnings per share		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	23	16.38	1.74

Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017	2016
	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7 [.]	212,321	154,934
Trade and other receivables	8	38,033	36,863
Current tax asset	11	-	114
Total Current Assets		250,354	191,91:
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	73,150	88,914
Intangible assets	10	31,949	45,56:
Deferred tax asset	11	3,662	9,334
Total Non-Current Assets		108,761	143,809
Total Assets		359,115	335,720
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	27,114	28,773
Current tax liabilities	11	12,522	-
Borrowings	13	21,905	14,260
Provisions	14	17,910	19,025
Total Current Liabilities		79,451	62,058
Non-Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	12,947	25,985
Borrowings	13	16,018	41,936
Provisions	14	359	3,364
Total Non-Current Liabilities		29,324	71,285
Total Liabilities		108,775	133,343
Net Assets		250,340	202,377
Equity			
ssued capital	15	292,750	292,750
Accumulated losses	16	(42,410)	(90,373
Total Equity		250,340	202,377

Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited Statement of Changes in Equity

	Issued Capital \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2015	292,750	(95,470)	197,280
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,097	5,097
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-		-
Costs of issuing shares	٠.	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	•	-
Balance at 30 June 2016	292,750	(90,373)	202,377
Balance at 1 July 2016	292,750	(90,373)	202,377
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	47,963	47,963
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	
Balance at 30 June 2017	292,750	(42,410)	250,340

Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		471,702	494,416
Payments to suppliers and employees		(384,832)	(464,885)
Interest received		3,103	2,968
Interest paid		(3,202)	(4,411)
Income taxes refunded		114	3,764
Net cash provided by operating activities	17	86,885	31,852
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(2,046)	(1,445)
Proceeds from property, plant and equipment		2,590	-
Payments for intangible assets		(11,771)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(11,227)	(1,445)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(18,271)	(15,332)
Net cash used in financing activities		(18,271)	(15,332)
Net increase in cash held		57,387	15,075
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		154,934	139,859
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	212,321	154,934

for the 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.

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 Tambellup and Cranbrook, 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.

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policles (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

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

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

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

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

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Core banking products

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2017

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.

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

d) Employee entitlements

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

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

e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

f) Trade receivables and payables

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

.h) intangibles

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

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

i) Payment terms

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

j) Borrowings

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

k) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Derecognition

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

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

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Leases

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

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

m) Provisions

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

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

n) 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.

for the year ended 30 June 2017

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;
- (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.

for the year ended 30 June 2017

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2017

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.

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Operating activities:		
- gross margin	286,784	233,721
- services commissions	93,311	148,768
- fee income	22,476	22,768
- market development fund	37,500	50,000
- other revenue	500	3,802
Total revenue from operating activities	440,571	459,059
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	3,103	2,968
- profit on sale of non-current assets	2,590	-
Total revenue from non-operating activities	5,693	2,968
Total revenues from ordinary activities	446,264	462,027
Note 5. Expenses		
Note 5. Expenses Depreciation of non-current assets:		
	6,051	6,051
Depreciation of non-current assets: - buildings - plant and equipment	6,051 4,460	6,051 4,052
Depreciation of non-current assets: - buildings - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements	•	-
Depreciation of non-current assets: - buildings - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements	4,460	-
Depreciation of non-current assets:	4,460 87	4,052 -
Depreciation of non-current assets: - buildings - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements - motor vehicle Amortisation of non-current assets:	4,460 87 7,212	4,052 - 7,212
Depreciation of non-current assets: - buildings - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements - motor vehicle	4,460 87	4,052 - 7,212 2,269
Depreciation of non-current assets: - buildings - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements - motor vehicle Amortisation of non-current assets: - franchise agreement	4,460 87 7,212 2,268 11,343	4,052 - 7,212 2,269 11,342
Depreciation of non-current assets: - buildings - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements - motor vehicle Amortisation of non-current assets: - franchise agreement	4,460 87 7,212	4,052 - 7,212 2,269
Depreciation of non-current assets: - buildings - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements - motor vehicle Amortisation of non-current assets: - franchise agreement - franchise renewal fee	4,460 87 7,212 2,268 11,343 31,421	4,052 - 7,212 2,269 11,342
Depreciation of non-current assets: - buildings - plant and equipment - leasehold improvements - motor vehicle Amortisation of non-current assets: - franchise agreement - franchise renewal fee	4,460 87 7,212 2,268 11,343	4,052 - 7,212 2,269 11,342

Note 6. Income tax expense	2017	2016
The components of tax expense comprise:	\$	\$
- Current tax	12,522	_
- Movement in deferred tax	1,220	2,641
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change to tax rate in future periods	-	339
- Recoupment of prior year tax losses	4,453	1,155
- Under/(Over) provision of tax in the prior period	-	(1,624)
	18,195	2,511
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is	1	
reconciled to the income tax expense as follows		
Operating profit	66,158	7,608
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2016: 28.5%)	18,194	2,168
Add tax effect of:		
non-deductible expenses	-	3
- timing difference expenses	(507)	(1,016)
- other deductible expenses	(712)	-
	16,975	1,155
Movement in deferred tax	1,220	2,641
Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect change of tax rate in future periods		339
Under/(Over) provision of income tax in the prior year	-	(1,624)
	18,195	2,511
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	<u>212,321</u> =	154,934
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	212,321	154,934
Note 8. Trade and other receivables	11	
Trade receivables	33,139	30,116
Prepayments	4,894	6,747
	38,033	36,863

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment	2017	2016
Buildings	\$	\$
At cost	121,002	121,002
Less accumulated depreciation	(57,540)	(51,489)
	63,462	69,513
	03,402	09,313
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	147,298	145,252
Less accumulated depreciation	(145,339)	(145,252)
	1,959	
Plant and equipment		
At cost	56,194	56,194
Less accumulated depreciation	(48,790)	(44,330)
·	7,404	11,864
		11,004
Motor vehicles		
At cost	28;847	52,483
Less accumulated depreciation	(28,522)	(44,946)
	325	7,537
Total written down amount	73,150	88,914
Total William down dillouit	73,130	00,314
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Buildings		
Carrying amount at beginning	69,513	75,564
Additions	-	75,501
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(6,051)	(6,051)
Carrying amount at end	63,462	69,513
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning Additions	2.046	-
Disposals	2,046	-
Less: depreciation expense	- (87)	-
Carrying amount at end	1,959	
Carrying amount at end	1,939	
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	11,864	14,471
Additions	-	1,445
Disposals Less: depreciation expense	- (4,460)	(A 063)
		(4,052)
Carrying amount at end	7,404	11,864

	A	2016
Movements in carrying amounts: (continued)	\$	\$
Motor vehicles		
Carrying amount at beginning	7,537	14,749
Additions	-	
Disposals	(2,590)	=
Add: profit on disposal Less: depreciation expense	2,590	- /~ 242\
	(7,212)	(7,212)
Carrying amount at end	325	7,537
Total written down amount	73,150	88,914
Note 10. Intangible assets		
Franchise fee		
At cost	41,343	41,343
Less: accumulated amortisation	(35,860)	(33,591)
	5,483	7,752
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	56,713	56,713
Less: accumulated amortisation	(30,247)	(18,904)
	26,466	37,809
Total written down amount	31,949	45,561
Total Witten down dinount	31,543	45,501
Note 11. Tax		
Current:		
Income tax payable/(refundable)	12,522	(114)
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	743	715
- employee provisions	5,024	6,157
- tax losses carried forward	-	4,453
	5,767	11,325
Deferred tax liability - property, plant and equipment	2,105	1,991
property, plant and equipment		
	2,105	1,991
Net deferred tax asset	3,662	9,334
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	5,672	2,511

Note 12. Trade and other payables		2017	2016
Current:		\$	\$
Trade creditors		13,150	13,457
Other creditors and accruals		13,964	15,316
	_	27,114	28,773
Non-Current:			
Trade creditors	-	12,947	25,985
			141
Note 13. Borrowings			
Current:			
Chattel mortgage	18	7,505	7,060
Bank loans		14,400	7,200
	_	21,905	14,260
Non-Current:			
Chattel mortgage	18	646	8,173
Bank loans	_	15,372	33,763
	=	16,018	41,936
The outstanding bank loan is due to be fully repaid in the 2021/22 fir branch security upgrade. Interest is recognised at an average rate of chattel mortgage is due to be fully repaid during 2018/19 financial ye chattel mortgage was recognised at an average rate of 10.14% (2016 secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.	8.83% (2016: 7.27%). The ear and Interest on the		
Note 14. Provisions			
Current:			
Provision for annual leave		6,411	7,345
Provision for long service leave		11,499	11,680
	=	17,910	19,025
Non-Current:			
Provision for long service leave		359	3,364

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 15.	Contributed equity	2017	2016
		\$	\$
292,750 o	rdinary shares fully paid (2016: 292,750)	292,750	292,750

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 15. Contributed equity (continued)

Prohibited shareholding interest (continued)

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

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

Note 16. Accumulated losses	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(90,373)	(95,470)
Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax	47,963	5,097
Balance at the end of the financial year	(42,410)	(90,373)
	*	
Note 17. 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	47,963	5,097
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	17,810	17,315
- amortisation	13,611	13,611
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(1,170)	1,636
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	14,968	6,275
- increase/(decrease) in payables	(14,699)	(9,907)
-increase/(decrease) in provisions	(4,120)	(2,175)
- increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities	12,522	-
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	86,885	31.852

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Note 18. Leases	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Finance lease commitments		
Payable - minimum lease payments: - not later than 12 months	7.700	7.706
- not later than 12 months - between 12 months and 5 years	7,796 649	7,796
- greater than 5 years	049	8,446
Minimum lease payments	8,445	16,242
	•	
Less future finance charges	(294)	(1,009)
Present value of minimum lease payments	8,151	15,233
The finance lease of \$33,500 for the motor vehicle, which commenced in July 2013, is a 5-year		
lease. Interest is recognised at an average rate of 10.14% (2016: 6.44%).		
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	8,745	8,745
- between 12 months and 5 years	13,846	22,592
- greater than 5 years		
	22,591	31,337
The branch premises lease is a five year non-cancellable lease beginning 12 January 2015 with		
option of two further five year terms. Current monthly payments of \$801.66 including GST (20)	16:	
\$801.66) are payable in advance on the first day of each month.		
Note 19. Auditor's remuneration		
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
auditor or the company IDC	4,200	4,100
• •	4 / 1 (1)	
- audit and review services		•
- audit and review services - share registry services	1,885	1,800
- audit and review services - share registry services - non audit services		•

Note 20. Director and related party disclosures

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

Andrew James Murray

Trevor Walter Prout

Adrian Robert Bridge

Anne-Marie Lockyer

Daniel Barbour

Diana Kim Taylor

Janice Christine Pope (Resigned 24 November 2016)

No director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the company. No director's fees have been paid, other than those outlined under note 22.

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Directors Shareholdings	2017	2016
		2010
Andrew James Murray	2000	2,000
Trevor Walter Prout	2500	2,500
Adrian Robert Bridge	500	500
Anne-Marie Lockyer	1000	2,000
Daniel Barbour	-	-
Diana Kim Taylor Janice Christine Pope (Resigned 24 November 2016)	3,000	3,000
Janice Christine Pope (Nesigned 24 November 2016)	5,000	.5,000
Note 21. Dividends paid or provided	2017	2016
	\$	\$
a. No dividends were paid or provided for during the financial year.		
b. Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
 franking account balance as at the end of the financial year 	56,126	56,330
 franking credits/(debits) that will arise from payment/(refund) of income tax as at the end of the financial year 	12,522	(114
 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:	68,648	56,216
 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	68,648	56,216
Note 22. Key management personnel disclosures		
Remuneration paid to directors during the year is outline below:		
Trevor Prout received remuneration of \$500 per month for performing the role of Company Treasurer.	6,000	6,000

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

for the year ended 30 June 2017

Not	e 23.	Earnings per share	2017	2016
(a)	Profit	t attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in	\$	\$
		lating earnings per share	47,963	5,097
(b)	\Mein	hted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in	Number	Number
(D)	_	lating basic earnings per share	292,750	292,750

Note 24. 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 25. 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 26. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates **Community Bank®** services in Tambellup and Cranbrook, 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 36 Norrish St Tambellup WA 6320 Principal Place of Business 36 Norish St Tambellup WA 6320

> 25 Granthorne St Granbrook WA 6321

for the year ended 30 June 2017

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.

				Fixe	d interest ra	te maturing	in					
Financial instrument	Floating	interest	1 year o	or less	Over 1 to	o 5 years Over 5 years Nor		Non interes	Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	212,321	154,934		-	-		-			-	1.69	2.17
Receivables			-	-	-	-	_	-	33,139	30,116	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	29,772	40,963	7,505	7,060	646	8,173	-	-	3	-	18.13	7.04
Payables	-	- [-	-]	-	-	-	-	26,097	39,442	N/A	N/A

Net Fair Values

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

Credit Risk

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

Sensitivity Analysis

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

As at 30 June 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%	1,744	987
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(1,744)	(987)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	1,744	987
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(1,744)	(987)

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Great Southern 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.

Andrew James Murray, Chairman

Signed on the 4th of August 2017.

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Independent auditor's report to the members of Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Great Southern 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

Great Southern Community Financial Services Limited's (the company) financial report comprises the:

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

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

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

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

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550

Dated: 4 August 2017

David Hutchings Lead Auditor Taxation

Business Services

Community Banking

Audit

Share Registry

Your partners in success



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