Annual Report 2019

Keppel Financial Services Limited

ABN 41 113 396 768

Emu Park & Yeppoon
Community Bank Branches

INDEX

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

You as shareholders are partnering with Australia's fifth largest bank, we're proud of the contribution we make to what is one of Australia's most trusted brands.

Our model has been held up as an example of a great way of doing business.

We continue to work closely with our partner, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, on ways to improve the customer experience.

The growth of our existing customer base will mean a growth in your investment and our community's investment in our Community Bank branches.

As a shareholder, thank you for your ongoing support. I challenge you to take the time to help us grow your business. If every one of our 235 shareholders referred one customer to our Emu Park or Yeppoon Community Bank branches, imagine the growth to our business and to your investment. Ultimately, the benefit to your community is a greater pool of funds to distribute to community groups and projects. Our Emu Park and Yeppoon Managers are ready to act on your referrals. Make yourself known to either Bob McKewen at Emu Park or Rachel Harper at Yeppoon and help us help your Community Bank company and our local community.

As a shareholder, you would want to know that your Board of Directors is having robust discussions with their partner to ensure the best outcome for all. As a shareholder, you would want to know that the Board, and in particular, the Chair of the Board is addressing any negative issues, has a strong and positive working relationship with his/her major partner (Bendigo Bank) and has a plan to grow the business. Our Board of Directors is a cohesive, well governed entity working for the best interests of you and your community.

Are you a customer? If not, why not? It's the banking business that is critical to the community success of your branch. With everyone's banking business there's more to contribute to community projects and ongoing dividend payments.

If you are a member of a club, you can organise for our Managers to come and talk to members about becoming a customer. Does your club bank with your Community Bank Branch?

Our Managers and/or Directors are available to talk to groups about the Community Bank model and the benefits of this unique banking model. Our Branch Manager talks about products and services in general terms as well as community involvement and success stories and our Directors can enlighten you on community benefits from this banking business and any plans the Board has for the future.

Regards,

Phillip Luzzi
Director/Chairman

BRANCH MANAGER'S REPORT

The financial year ending 30th June 2019 saw Keppel Financial Services Limited deliver a strong performance in a very tough economic environment. Our new branch in Yeppoon has now operated for a full financial year and is proving to be a success. The figures presented below are the consolidated figures for both branches.

Lending Approvals for the 2018/19 year were $13.906M and the Balance of Total Lending as at 30/06/19 grew by 0.5% to $60.5M. The number of loan accounts also grew by 5.7% to 778. The Balance of Total Deposits increased by 11.4% to $45.9M, also the number of deposit accounts grew by 7.0% to 4,242 by the end of the financial year. The combined result of Lending and Deposits, otherwise known as Branch Footings, saw total business grow by 2.1% from the previous year to $129.2M. Both branches have also done well to exceed target for sale of general insurance products throughout the year and Yeppoon has been highly commended in state and national performance tables for Insurance Sales. Commission on sales of insurance and similar products provides an important contribution to the company's financial result.

Our major point of difference at Emu Park & Yeppoon Community Bank branches is the level of support and sponsorship provided to our local community. All branch staff and board members were again actively engaged in our community throughout the year, with many local groups and community services receiving some form of assistance.

Total of Sponsorships, Grants, Donations and Community Capital Investments allocated for the year was $121,962. The amount of funds available for community sponsorship is directly linked to the financial performance of the branches which, in turn reflects the level of support the branches receive from the local community.

The Community Bank Branch has also received significant positive exposure through our involvement with major infrastructure projects in Emu Park. Every shareholder and customer can and should justly claim credit for their part in bringing such valuable improvements to our community. This gives every one of us the perfect example of the benefits of banking with a Community Bank which we can call upon when talking to family and friends.

During the 2018/19 financial year our business grew by 2.1%; counter traffic increased, and regulatory requirements continued to change and evolve, and once again our dynamic branch team have stepped up to the task. They have consistently exceeded targets and continually attract compliments for their high service standards. I sincerely thank our branch staff, Erin Clifford, Kymberly Smillie, Janelle Hawes, Gayle Pidd, Megan Gray, Leonie Warren, Rachel Harper and Lisa Hendley for their professionalism and dedication.

BRANCH MANAGER'S REPORT cont...

Without a board of directors there would be no Community Bank branches, they are essential to the business. The directors of your Community Bank branches give their time and energy to provide stability, guidance and leadership to an enterprise that ultimately benefits the whole community and protects your investment. I sincerely thank the Board for their considerable contribution to the ongoing success of the company.

During the year we have repeatedly witnessed the benefits of personal recommendations for the referral of new business to our Community Bank branches. When someone you know and trust tells you about a locally based bank with great service that supports the community, that bank receives priority in your financial options. This simple recommendation can lead to new business growth for the Community Bank Branch; greater support for the community and improved shareholder returns.

Please consider recommending Emu Park Community Bank Branch or Yeppoon Community Bank Branch to your family and friends whenever the opportunity arises. As well as comprehensive consumer and business banking products, our branches now have access to expertise in the areas of Business Banking, Rural Finance, Money Markets and Foreign Exchange and Financial Planning and can provide over the counter sales of General Insurance products.

The Community Bank model has a proven track record in numerous small communities and I believe there is good opportunity locally for substantial further business growth. This growth will flow directly back into the community in the form of sponsorship and benefits to the local economy as well as shareholder returns. The level of growth is entirely dependent on the level of support from the community and I would encourage all customers, shareholders, board members and staff to talk about and recommend the Community Bank to their family, friends and colleagues.

Bob McKewen
Branch Manager

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

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

Phillip Andre Luzzi

Chairman

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Senior Nursing Administrator Hunter Area Health Services NSW. Clerk with Metropolitan Meat Industry Board. Director ROBPHI Pty. Ltd. Founder, Owner and Director of Clever Kids Capricornia (Private Tuition). Chair Person of Body Corporate for Ludwig Lodge Taranganba Yeppoon. President of Emu Park RSL Sub Branch Inc (2013-2016) and Vice President of RSL Pioneer-Fitzroy-Highlands District Inc. Welfare Officer for Department of Veteran Affairs, Pioneer, Fitzroy, Highlands District. Member of Steering Committee Centenary of ANZAC Project Emu Park. Diploma in Health Science. Bachelor of Science. OH & S Certificate. Extensive PC skills, leadership and negotiating skills and a team player with excellent communication skills

Special responsibilities: Business Development, HR, Share Registry, Property and Risk Committee Member

Interest in shares: 1,000

Lance Steven Cummins

Treasurer

Occupation: Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Is the manager and financial manager of family owned businesses with keen interest in investment management of equities and property. Has a Bachelor of Business (Accounting). Director of Rockhampton Church of Christ Limited

Special responsibilities: Business Development, Sponsorship, Finance/Audit, HR and Share Registry Committee Member

Interest in shares: 65,001

Ian Peter Chambers

Company Secretary

Occupation: Cleaner/Trustee

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Business experience as a Grazier and Motelier. Has a Diploma of Business

Special responsibilities: Business Development, Sponsorship, HR, Share Registry and Risk Committee Member

Interest in shares: 11,000

DIRECTOR'S REPORT cont...

John Francis McKenna

Director

Occupation: Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Director of McKenna Enterprises Pty Ltd and J&M McKenna Super Pty Ltd. Manager of Rocky Bowl and Leisure Centre. Past Treasurer of the Tenpin Bowling Association Queensland Inc., Treasurer of Rockhampton Junior Tenpin Bowling Association Inc. Past Secretary of Rockhampton Benevolent Homes Inc. Director of Rockhampton Tenpin Bowling Association. Past Chairman of St Brendan's College Foundation Limited

Special responsibilities: Business Development and Sponsorship Committee Member. Cluster Group Representative

Interest in shares: 20,502

Kevin Thomas Hogan

Director

Occupation: Company Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Managing Director of Keppel Investments Pty Ltd. Board Chair of Benevolent Home Inc. Past Chair Advisory Board Capricornia Correction Centre. Treasurer of Crime Stoppers QLD, Rockhampton area committee. Parish Manager Park Avenue Catholic Parish. Member of Catholic Diocesan Finance Council. Past Treasurer Justice of Peace. Past Treasurer of Rockhampton Chamber of Commerce

Special responsibilities: Business Development and Property Committee Member

Interest in shares: 67,171

Graham David Luck

Director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Associate Diploma – General Insurance (Senior Associate ANZIF), Certified Financial Planner. Graham is a Foundation (Charter) Member - Rotary Club of Rockhampton North since 1959, active Member QLD Rural Fire Services since 1988, in various capacities including Fire Fighter, First Officer, Treasurer and Secretary of various Rural fire brigades, he was also a Deputy Group officer of Miriam Vale RFB Group, Retired 2014. Graham has been involved as President of Emu Park and District Men's Activity Shed, President of RSL Care Sunset Ridge Independent Living Units Residents committee. Employment History and experience for Graham involves 1950-1969 Clerk/Inspector/Branch Manger at Royal Insurance Group (Brisbane and Rockhampton), 1969-1985 Partner/Owner/Manager of Chevron Dry Cleaners & Laundry, 1977-1985 Partner/Owner of Ideal Dry Cleaners, 1986-2003 Mango farmer/pack shed owner/manager at Targinnie/Yarwun, 1986-2003 Franchise holder/Associate of a Financial Planning franchise, with offices at Targinnie and Rockhampton

Special responsibilities: Business Development and Sponsorship Committee Member

Interest in shares: 3,000

Brooke Elizabeth Roberts

Director

Occupation: Accountant/Principal Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Has worked in the accounting industry for 16+ years, graduating from CQU with a Bachelor of Business - Accounting in 1999. Commenced employment in a small rural accounting practice and CPA studies. Worked for a reputable practice in Rockhampton for 14 years. Received CPA designation in July 2005, and was awarded a fellowship with CPA Australia in March of 2016. Started accounting practice in Emu Park in October 2014 and operated as a sole practitioner specialising in taxation, accounting and business consultancy services. On 1 July 2016, merged with another sole practitioner bringing existing businesses together under the one banner. Now operate and manage in two locations with five staff. Was heavily involved with the local surf lifesaving club as a junior and went on to provide audit and accounting services for the Club

Special responsibilities: Finance/Audit Committee Member

Interest in shares: Nil

Collette Cheryl Bowman

Director *(Resigned 5 July 2018)*

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Collette has had more than 30 years experience working in legal offices and barristers' chambers. She held the position of practice manager for the barristers' chambers in Rockhampton until her retirement in 2014. Was director/secretary of family company and trust which held a quarter interest in two childcare centres in South Australia. Held various executive positions in a number of organisations including Girl Guides, Pottery Club and Rockhampton ladies gourmet club. Collette is married and mother of five children and proud grandmother of 9 grandchildren. Collette enjoys sewing patchwork quilts and needlework

Special responsibilities: Share Registry Committee Member

Interest in shares: 2,000

Gregory Cecil Thomasson

Chairman *(Resigned 6 February 2019)*

Occupation: Painting and Maintenance Contractor

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Mining Industry. Real Estate industry. Marketing and Sales. Emu Park RSL Centenary of Anzacs Project - Steering Committee Member. Executive Committee Member - Capricorn Cruising Yacht Club (NFP).

Special responsibilities: HR & Property Committee Member

Interest in shares: 1

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

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

DIRECTOR'S REPORT cont...

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Ian Peter Chambers. Ian was appointed to the position of secretary on 5 July 2018. The previous company secretary was Collette Cheryl Bowman. Collette was appointed to the position on 5 May 2015.

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Ian has business experience as a Grazier and Motelier and has a Diploma of Business.

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 2019	**Year ended 30 June 2018**
	$	$
	56,315	78,704

	Year ended 30 June 2019	
Dividends	Cents	$
Dividends paid in the year	5	33,586

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no other 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.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT cont...

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 19 and 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.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT cont...

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: Business Development		Committee Meetings Attended: Sponsorship	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Phillip Andre Luzzi	12	10	2	2	-	-
Lance Steven Cummins	12	12	2	2	2	2
Ian Peter Chambers	12	11	2	2	2	2
John Francis McKenna	12	12	2	2	2	2
Kevin Thomas Hogan	12	9	2	-	-	-
Graham David Luck	12	11	2	2	2	1
Brooke Elizabeth Roberts	12	8	-	-	-	-
Collette Cheryl Bowman *(Resigned 5 July 2018)*	1	1	-	-	-	-
Gregory Cecil Thomasson *(Resigned 6 February 2019)*	7	1	-	-	-	-

A - eligible to attend
B - number attended

Note: Finance/Audit, Human Resources, Share Registry, Property and Risk Committees complete work as required without holding structured meetings.

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 14 of this Annual Report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Emu Park, Queensland on 24 September 2019.

Phillip Luzzi
Director/Chairman

AUDITOR’S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

Partners in success
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 Keppel Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Keppel Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, 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: 24 September 2019

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	971,633	932,968
Employee benefits expense		(457,183)	(436,669)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(127,062)	(108,161)
Occupancy and associated costs		(114,090)	(91,831)
Systems costs		(33,310)	(21,906)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(63,745)	(52,887)
General administration expenses		(87,685)	(112,605)
Profit before income tax expense		**88,558**	**108,909**
Income tax expense	6	(32,243)	(30,205)
Profit after income tax expense		**56,315**	**78,704**
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		**56,315**	**78,704**
Earnings per share		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	22	8.38	11.72

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	170,141	68,159
Trade and other receivables	8	93,495	94,024
Current tax asset	11	-	22,509
Total current assets		**263,636**	**184,692**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	407,246	431,541
Intangible assets	10	97,827	125,947
Total non-current assets		**505,073**	**557,488**
Total assets		**768,709**	**742,180**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Current tax liabilities	11	25,145	-
Trade and other payables	12	53,721	53,787
Provisions	13	25,480	22,701
Total current liabilities		**104,346**	**76,488**
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	11	29,882	33,132
Trade and other payables	12	50,638	75,957
Provisions	13	11,063	6,552
Total non-current liabilities		**91,583**	**115,641**
Total liabilities		**195,929**	**192,129**
Net assets		**572,780**	**550,051**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	14	638,214	638,214
Accumulated losses	15	(65,434)	(88,163)
Total equity		**572,780**	**550,051**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2017		638,214	(113,130)	525,084
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	78,704	78,704
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during period		-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares		-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	20	-	(53,737)	(53,737)
Balance at 30 June 2018		**638,214**	**(88,163)**	**550,051**
Balance at 1 July 2018		638,214	(88,163)	550,051
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	56,315	56,315
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during period		-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares		-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	20	-	(33,586)	(33,586)
Balance at 30 June 2019		**638,214**	**(65,434)**	**572,780**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows
or the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,065,340	1,008,611
Payments to suppliers and employees		(907,898)	(817,231)
Interest received		313	2,024
Income taxes received/(paid)		12,162	(35,664)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16	**169,917**	**157,740**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(11,331)	(226,811)
Proceeds on sale of property plant and equipment		-	6,034
Payments for intangible assets		(23,018)	(23,018)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(34,349)**	**(243,795)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	20	(33,586)	(53,737)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(33,586)**	**(53,737)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**101,982**	**(139,792)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		68,159	207,951
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	**170,141**	**68,159**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2019

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 Standards Board (AASB) 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 which are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accruals basis as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Comparative figures

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

Application of new and amended accounting standards

There are two new accounting standards which have been issued by the AASB that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 replaces *AASB 111 Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. AASB 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers continued...

AASB 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The existing revenue recognition through the monthly Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited profit share provides an accurate reflection of consideration received in exchange for the transfer of services to the customer. Therefore based on our assessment this accounting standard has not materially affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period and is not likely to affect future periods.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Based on our assessment this accounting standard has not had any impact on the carrying amounts of financial assets or liabilities at 1 July 2018. *For additional information about accounting policies relating to financial instruments, see Note 1k).*

There are also a number of accounting standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that become effective in future accounting periods.

The company has elected not to apply any accounting standards or interpretations before their mandatory operative date for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2018. These future accounting standards and interpretations therefore have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

AASB 16 Leases

Only AASB 16, effective for the annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019 is likely to impact the company. AASB 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

AASB 16 replaces existing leases guidance, including *AASB 117 Leases and related Interpretations*. This standard is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The company plans to apply AASB 16 initially on 1 July 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting AASB 16 will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 July 2019, with no restatement of comparative information.

The company has assessed the estimated impact that initial application of AASB 16 will have on its financial statements. The actual impacts of adopting the standard on 1 July 2019 may change.

The company will recognise new assets and liabilities for operating leases of its branches. The nature of expenses related to these leases will now change as the company will recognise a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

AASB 16 Leases continued...

Previously, the company recognised operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

Based on the information currently available, the company estimates that it will recognise additional lease liabilities and new right-of-use assets of $726,697.

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 Emu Park and Yeppoon, Queensland.

The branch operates as a franchise of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, using the name "Bendigo Bank" and the logo and system of operations of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The company manages the Community Bank 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 arises from the rendering of services through its franchise agreement with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The revenue recognised is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts.

Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenue calculation

The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the company – margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited decides the form of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services.

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

Core banking products

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

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

Commission

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

Fee income

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

Discretionary financial contributions

In addition to margin, commission and fee income, and separate from the franchise agreement, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has also made discretionary financial payments to the company. These are referred to by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited as a "Market Development Fund" (MDF).

The amount has been based on the volume of business attributed to a branch. The purpose of the discretionary payments is to assist with local market development activities, including community sponsorships and donations. It is for the board to decide how to use the MDF.

The payments from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited are discretionary and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may change the amount or stop making them at any time.

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

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

Monitoring and changing financial return

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

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

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 payable (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 entity expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

d) Employee entitlements

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

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

e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

f) Trade receivables and payables

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

- leasehold improvements	5 - 15	years
- plant and equipment	2.5 - 40	years
- motor vehicle	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 (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees). They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

(ii) Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding on specified dates.

The company’s trade and most other receivables are measured at amortised cost as well as deposits that were previously classified as held-to-maturity under AASB 139.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at FVOCI if it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

Classification and subsequent measurement continued...

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and FVOCI's measurement condition are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

The company's investments in equity instruments are measured at FVTPL unless the company irrevocably elects at inception to measure at FVOCI.

Derecognition

(i) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit of loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The company uses the simplified approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9. The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

Impairment continued...

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of AASB 15, that contain a significant financing component; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss, (ie diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience etc.).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

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 of other past events, it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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

n) Issued capital

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

o) Earnings per share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Note 2 Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Credit risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that customers have an appropriate credit history.

Expected credit loss assessment for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. Due to the reliance on Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited the company has reviewed the credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit risk exposure of the company. The most recent credit rating provided by the ratings agencies is as follows:

Ratings Agency	Long-Term	Short-Term	Outlook
Standard & Poor's	BBB+	A-2	Stable
Fitch Ratings	A-	F2	Stable
Moody's	A3	P-2	Stable

Based on the above risk ratings the company has classified Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited as low risk.

The company has performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to the Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited receivable as at 30 June 2019.

Expected credit loss assessment for other customers

The company has performed a historical assessment of the revenue collected from other customers and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to other customers as at 30 June 2019.

(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.

Capital management continued...

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 2019 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Note 3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

Taxation continued...

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 entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS cont...

Note 4 Revenue from ordinary activities

	2019 $	2018 $
Operating activities:		
- gross margin	691,673	671,568
- services commissions	111,531	97,748
- fee income	93,646	96,461
- market development fund	65,833	51,667
- sundry income	8,637	-
Total revenue from operating activities	971,320	917,444
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	313	2,024
- other revenue	-	9,091
- profit on sale of fixed assets	-	4,409
Total revenue from non-operating activities	313	15,524
Total revenues from ordinary activities	971,633	932,968

Note 5 Expenses

Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	10,295	6,156
- leasehold improvements	24,565	20,271
- motor vehicle	-	3,430
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	4,175	3,292
- franchise renewal fee	23,944	19,738
	62,979	52,887
Non-operating activities:		
- loss on sale of fixed assets	766	-
Total expenses	63,745	52,887
Finance costs		
Bad debts	(1,428)	2,623

Note 6 Income tax expense

	2019 $	2018 $
The components of tax expense comprise:		
- Current tax	32,926	394
- Movement in deferred tax	(3,249)	29,811
- Under/(over) provision in respect to prior years	2,566	-
	32,243	30,205
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows		
Operating profit	88,558	108,909
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2018: 27.5%)	24,354	29,950
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	5,534	254
- timing difference expenses	3,038	(28,598)
- other deductible expenses	-	(1,212)
	32,926	394
Movement in deferred tax	(3,249)	29,811
Under/(over) provision in respect to prior years	2,566	-
	32,243	30,205

Note 7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand	87,855	56,185
Term deposits	82,286	11,974
	170,141	68,159

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	87,855	56,185
Term deposits	82,286	11,974
	170,141	68,159

Note 8 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	75,793	73,557
Prepayments	17,702	20,467
	93,495	94,024

Note 9 Property, plant and equipment

	2019 $	2018 $
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	470,065	470,065
Less accumulated depreciation	(113,648)	(89,083)
	356,417	380,982
Plant and equipment		
At cost	109,932	132,757
Less accumulated depreciation	(59,103)	(82,198)
	50,829	50,559
Total written down amount	407,246	431,541
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	380,982	209,030
Additions	-	192,223
Less: depreciation expense	(24,565)	(20,271)
Carrying amount at end	356,417	380,982
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	50,559	22,127
Additions	11,331	34,588
Disposals	(766)	-
Less: depreciation expense	(10,295)	(6,156)
Carrying amount at end	50,829	50,559
Motor vehicle		
Carrying amount at beginning	-	5,055
Disposals	-	(1,625)
Less: depreciation expense	-	(3,430)
Carrying amount at end	-	-
Total written down amount	407,246	431,541

Note 10 Intangible assets

	2019 $	2018 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	97,048	97,048
Less: accumulated amortisation	(83,021)	(78,846)
	14,027	18,202
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	205,243	205,243
Less: accumulated amortisation	(121,443)	(97,498)
	83,800	107,745
Total written down amount	97,827	125,947

Note 11 Tax

Current:		
Income tax payable/(refundable)	25,145	(22,509)
Non-current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	743	743
- employee provisions	10,049	8,044
	10,792	8,787
Deferred tax liability		
- other	40,674	41,919
	40,674	41,919
Net deferred tax liability	(29,882)	(33,132)
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	(3,249)	29,811

Note 12 Trade and other payables

Current:		
Trade creditors	6,097	8,209
Other creditors and accruals	47,624	45,578
	53,721	53,787
Non-current:		
Trade creditors	50,638	75,957

Note 13 Provisions

	2019 $	2018 $
Current:		
Provision for annual leave	19,172	16,814
Provision for long service leave	6,308	5,887
	25,480	22,701
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	11,063	6,552

Note 14 Issued capital

671,710 ordinary shares fully paid (2018: 671,710)	671,710	671,710
Less: equity raising expenses	(33,496)	(33,496)
	638,214	638,214

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 branches 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.

Note 15 Accumulated losses

	2019 $	2018 $
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(88,163)	(113,130)
Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax	56,315	78,704
Dividends provided for or paid	(33,586)	(53,737)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(65,434)	(88,163)

Note 16 Statement of cash flows

	2019 $	2018 $
Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	56,315	78,704
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	34,860	29,857
- amortisation	28,119	23,030
- loss/(profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment	766	(4,409)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	530	(20,822)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	22,509	(22,509)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	(2,367)	46,377
- increase in provisions	7,289	10,462
- increase in current tax liabilities	21,896	17,050
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	169,917	157,740

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	81,342	80,568
- between 12 months and 5 years	89,330	169,640
	170,672	250,208

The Emu Park branch premises lease is a non-cancellable lease commencing on 27 October 2015 and expiring 27 October 2020, with rent payable on a monthly basis. At the conclusion of the lease term there is one further option for an additional five year term available to be exercised.

The Yeppoon branch premises lease is a non-cancellable lease commencing on 29 November 2017 and expiring 29 November 2022, with rent payable on a monthly basis. At the conclusion of the lease term there are two further options of an additional five year term available to be exercised.

Note 18 Auditor's remuneration

Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services	4,600	4,400
- share registry services	3,060	3,629
- non audit services	3,430	3,930
	11,090	11,959

Note 19 Director and related party disclosures

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

Phillip Andre Luzzi
Lance Steven Cummins
Ian Peter Chambers
John Francis McKenna
Kevin Thomas Hogan
Graham David Luck
Brooke Elizabeth Roberts
Collette Cheryl Bowman *(Resigned 5 July 2018)*
Gregory Cecil Thomasson *(Resigned 6 February 2019)*

No director's fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

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

Transactions with related parties:	**2019** **$**	**2018** **$**
Lance Steven Cummins is the son of the director/owner of TT Cummins & Son Pty Ltd, which is landlord of the branch premises at Unit 7 18-20 Hill Street, Emu Park. During the financial year the company made payments to TT Cummins & Son Pty Ltd for rental of the branch premises. The terms and conditions of the rental arrangements are on a commercial basis.	55,903	54,967
TT Cummins & Son Builders Pty Ltd, also provided services to assist with the completion of the Yeppoon fit out, including labour and materials.	396	173,987
Brooke is an accountant and prepares and lodges the quarterly Business Activity Statements and the monthly Instalment Activity Statements for the company.	2,288	2,288

Directors Shareholdings	**2019**	**2018**
Phillip Andre Luzzi	1,000	-
Lance Steven Cummins	65,001	65,001
Ian Peter Chambers	11,000	10,500
John Francis McKenna	20,502	20,502
Kevin Thomas Hogan	67,171	67,171
Graham David Luck	3,000	3,000
Brooke Elizabeth Roberts	-	-
Collette Cheryl Bowman *(Resigned 5th July 2018)*	2,000	2,000
Gregory Cecil Thomasson *(Resigned 6 February 2019)*	1	1

Movements in directors shareholdings during the year are as per the table above.

Note 20 Dividends provided for or paid

	2019 $	2018 $
a. Dividends paid during the year		
Current year dividend 100% (2018: 100%) franked dividend - 5 cents (2018: 8 cents) per share	33,586	53,737

The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 27.5% (2018: 27.5%).

	2019 $	2018 $
b. Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	19,268	44,169
- franking credits/(debits) that will arise from payment/(refund) of income tax as at the end of the financial year	25,145	(22,509)
Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	44,413	21,660
Net franking credits available	44,413	21,660

Note 21 Key management personnel disclosures

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

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

Community Bank Directors' Privileges Package

The board has adopted the Community Bank Directors' Privileges Package. The package is available to all directors, who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the Community Bank branches at Emu Park and Yeppoon, Queensland. There is no requirement to own BEN shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits.

Note 22 Earnings per share

	2019 $	2018 $
(a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	56,315	78,704
	Number	**Number**
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	671,710	671,710

Note 23 Events occurring after the reporting date

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

Note 24 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 25 Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the service sector where it facilitates Community Bank services in Emu Park, Yeppoon and surrounding areas, Queensland pursuant to a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Note 26 Registered office/Principal place of business

The entity is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered Office
Unit 7 18-20 Hill Street
Emu Park QLD 4710

Principal Place of Business
Unit 7 18-20 Hill Street
Emu Park QLD 4710

Note 27 Financial instruments

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

The table below reflects the undiscounted contractual settlement terms for all financial instruments, as well as the settlement period for instruments with a fixed period of maturity and interest rate.

Financial instrument	Floating interest		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
	2019 $	2018 $	2019 $	2018 $	2019 $	2018 $	2019 $	2018 $	2019 $	2018 $	2019 %	2018 %
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	87,540	56,108	82,286	11,974	-	-	-	-	315	77	0.22	1.13
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,793	73,557	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,097	8,209	N/A	N/A

Net Fair Values

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

Credit Risk

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

Sensitivity Analysis

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

As at 30 June 2019, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2019	**2018**
	$	**$**
Change in profit/(loss)		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	1,698	681
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(1,698)	(681)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	1,698	681
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(1,698)	(681)

DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Keppel 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 2019 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.

Phillip Luzzi
Director/Chairman

Signed on the 24th September 2019

AFS
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Independent auditor's report to the members of Keppel Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion
In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Keppel 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 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

What we have audited
Keppel 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 company.

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 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: 24 September 2019

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

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