

Annual Report 2019

Kwinana Community Financial Services Limited

Kwinana Community Bank Branch
ABN 89 169 535 228

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd

Chairman's report

For the year ending 30 June 2019

On behalf of the Board of Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd, I am pleased to provide my Chairman's report for the company's Annual Report for the 2018/19 financial year.

This Annual Report includes our Directors' report, our Manager's report, the Financial Report 2018/19 and the Auditor's reports.

The last year has been a tough one for those looking for work, those working, especially in retail and anyone in the property market. The Banking industry is no exception; whilst everyone has continued to perform at the highest level nothing comes easy.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd is consistently ranked as one of Australia's most trusted brands and the toprated company for customer experience. The Bank continues to attract new customers and focuses on investment in growth. Our local branch continues to attract an additional customer every day and we are growing, be it at a slower rate than we would like.

One statistic which could be improved is the banking support of our shareholders. It is sad that only a small number of our shareholders actually bank with our Community Bank®. The only way we can produce a profit is to increase the business, we need, as many as possible, of our shareholders to not only bank with us but act as advocates for our branch to grow the business and make sure our branch is sustainable. Please contact our staff on 9419 4242 and they can share ways in which you can help.

June 2019 marks the fourth year of our first five years in business.

The Marketing Development Fund provided by the Bendigo Bank has assisted us with providing grants to 18 local organisations in our own right and a further 39 organisations through our funding partnership with the City of Kwinana and the Kwinana Community Chest. This is very satisfying, but we know if we grow, we can do so much more.

I thank the staff and Board for their commitment, and I thank you the shareholders for supporting the company especially those who support the branch with your banking. Your continued promotion of what we do and how we do it helps us build the business which will bring not only future profits but also a greater level of support to local organisations in the community.

Thank you to all who have been part of our journey thus far. Your Board is excited to be working with an exceptional staff and look forward to a strong future working in and with the Kwinana community.

Yours sincerely,

John Iriks

Chairman



Manager's Report

For the year ending 30 June 2019

It is with great pleasure that I provide my manager's report for Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd annual report for the financial year 2018/2019.

Through a strong commitment and determination from our staff and Board we were able to again grow our business. Our business grew by \$23,100,000 taking our business on the books as of 30 June 2019 to \$75,600,000. Comprising of everyday accounts, personal & business lending, as well as insurances and business banking. We now have 2,025 customers banking with our branch. A total of 289 new customers decided to switch banks and bring their banking to Kwinana **Community Bank**® which is a 16.6% increase from last financial year. This growth has been achieved by the tireless effort of my staff, board and continued investment into our local community. The more our shareholders and community do business with us, the more we can invest in our community. The effort shown to support our local **Community Bank**® branch will drive us into profitability, rewarding both our shareholders and community alike.

The Kwinana **Community Bank®** team consists of myself, Katelyn (Customer Relationship Officer), Merit (Customer Service Officer, Eva (Customer Service Officer) & Bryar (Customer Service Officer). I would like to take this opportunity to thank my team of staff. They show up to work every day not just because it is a job, but because they love what they do and they want to see our customers achieve their financial milestones. We pride ourselves on the exceptional customer service we provide & have a wealth of knowledge and experience in the finance industry. We would love to see more of our shareholders doing business with us.

This coming financial year will see us a lot more active in our community. We have Relay for Life in October, several market stalls, home buyer events, Telethon plus much more planned. So please come and say hello if you see us out and about.

Finally, a huge thank you to all of those who have been directly involved in the success of the Kwinana **Community Bank®** Branch thus far. I appreciate all the support and advocacy and look forward to working with everyone in 2020.

Ashley Blower Branch Manager

BEN Report

CB Annual Report 2018/2019

As a bank of 160-plus years, we're proud to hold the mantle of Australia's fifth biggest bank. In today's banking environment it's time to take full advantage of this opportunity and for even more people to experience banking with Bendigo Bank and our way of banking, and with our Community Bank partners.

In promoting our point of difference it's sometimes lost that although we're different, we're represented in more than 500 communities across Australia and offer a full suite of banking and financial products and services. In many ways we're also a leader in digital technology and meeting the needs of our growing online customer base, many of whom may never set foot in a traditional bank branch.

At the centre of our point of difference is the business model you chose to support as a shareholder that supports local communities. Whether you're a shareholder of our most recent Community Bank branch which opened in Smithton, Tasmania, in June 2019, or you're a long-time shareholder who, from more than 20 years ago, you all play an important role. Your support has enabled your branch, and this banking model, to prosper and grow. You're one of more than 75,000 Community Bank company shareholders across Australia who are the reason today, we're Australia's only bank truly committed to the communities it operates in.

And for that, we thank you. For the trust you've not only put in Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, but the faith you've put in your community and your Community Bank company local board of directors.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank continues to rank at the top of industry and banking and finance sector awards. We have awards for our customer service, we have award winning products and we have a customer base that of 1.7 million-plus that not only trusts us with their money, but which respects our 'difference'.

As a Bank, we're working hard to ensure that those who are not banking with us, and not banking with your Community Bank branch, make the change. It really is a unique model and we see you, the shareholder, as playing a key role in helping us grow your local Community Bank business. All it takes is a referral to your local branch manager. They'll do the rest.

We find that our customer base is a very loyal group. It's getting people to make the change that's the challenge. In today's environment, we've never had a better chance to convince people to make the change and your support in achieving this is critical.

From Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, once again, thank you for your ongoing support of your Community Bank branch and your community.

We would also like to thank and acknowledge the amazing work of your branch staff and directors in developing your business and supporting the communities that you live and work in.

Mark Cunneen

Head of Community Support Bendigo and Adelaide Bank

Mak Chreh



Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd

ABN: 89 169 535 228

Financial Statements

30 June 2019

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Directors' 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:

Johannes Maria Iriks

Chairman

Occupation: Managing Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Managing Director KPC Accounting Pty Ltd, retired from 30 years in Public Accounting Practice. Managing Director of KPC Investments Pty Ltd. Managing Director Harfield Holdings Pty Ltd trading as Western Challenge Real Estate. Director of Rotary Western Australia Centennial Ltd. Justice of Peace. Past Governor of Rotary International and current Director of Rotary Club of Kwinana Inc.., Director Kwinana Community Chest Pty Ltd.

Special responsibilities: Chairman Corporate and Governance Committee, Member of Marketing Committee and Member of

Property Committee. Interest in shares: 86,001

Wayne Milnes

Treasurer

Occupation: Property Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Wayne worked for The National Australia Bank Limited for over 30 years in metropolitan Perth and country Western Australia with over 15 years experience as a Relationship/Business Banking Manager. Wayne is currently a Property Manager for Mortgagee Services Pty Ltd. Educated at Medina Primary School, Kwinana Senior High School (now Gilmour College) with a Diploma of Management from Deakin University, Certificate IV in Property Services Real Estate. A member of Rotary International since 2005 and holding the offices of President of Rotary Club of Safety Bay Port Kennedy Rotary Club 2006-2007, President Rockingham Rotary Club Inc. 2008-2009, Rotary District 9465 Secretary 2011-2013, Rotary District 9465 Assistant Governor Peel Region 2013-16 and currently District Governor Nominee for District 9465.

Special responsibilities: Due Diligence Committee and Property Committee.

Interest in shares: 15,001

Stephen Paul Williams

Secretary

Occupation: Accountant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Director SPW Business Pty Ltd, and is a Fellow of the Institute of Public Accountants. Born in the UK and migrating to Australia in June 1991, his working life in the UK was with Barclays Bank PLC for 17 years, before changing careers from banking to accounting. During the years with Barclays Bank PLC, Steve started at the bottom and was trained in all aspects of branch and business banking, culminating in the position of Principal of Corporate Securities at the Tottenham Court Road Barclays Business Centre in London. The Centre controlled three retail branches along Tottenham Court Road and handled the processing of lending, treasury deposits and all aspects of registering loan security. Prior to entering the accounting profession Steve volunteered as a director of the Rockingham Basketball Association to support his children and their friends in a sporting activity. Steve part owned and acted as financial manager of a child care centre after initially qualifying as an accountant, which was in part funded by the government, with all the compliance and audit requirements that such funding entails. His current work includes auditing and business advisory services, on a semi-retired basis.

Special responsibilities: Company Secretary, Corporate and Governance Committee Member.

Interest in shares: 6,101

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Directors' Report

Directors (continued)

Maxwell John Bird

Director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Until his retirement Max was the General Manager of Rail Solutions Australia a successful family owned company offering support and advice to selected clients in the rail industry in Australia and South East Asia. Max has also worked with Calibre Rail, MVM Rail, Worley Parsons, Works Infrastructure, LB Consultants, John Holland and Westrail. Max has been a member of the Kwinana Rotary Club for over 20 years and served as Community Director, Treasurer and International Director, currently Project Manager for community projects within Timor-Leste. He served as Club President in 2015/2016. Max also received a Paul Harris Fellow award in 2014 from Rotary International for services to Timor-Leste community.

Special responsibilities: Chairman of Human Resources Committee.

Interest in shares: 20,000

Sarah Rachel McDonald

Director

Occupation: Business Owner & Settlement Agent

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Sarah is qualified as a Licensed Settlement Agent (Conveyancer) and have been since 2002 and currently full time at Safety Bay Settlements in Rockingham, WA. Established the business Go Kiosk Warnbro in 2009 at Warnbro Train Station and continues to operate. This business proved to be a very successful concept so she established a second store. Go Kiosk Kwinana in 2014 at the Kwinana Train Station and Go Kiosk Aubin Grove in 2017. Established Wendy's ice cream franchise business at Kwinana Marketplace in 2013. Previously owned and operated Mobile Coffee Van. Have extensive experience in the retail and hospitality industry with Managing and Supervising Restaurants and Hotels both in Australia and overseas. Director of Lifesaving & Patrol Captain at Coogee Beach Surf Life Saving Club. Councillor on the Board for the Australian Institute of Conveyancers WA Division (AICWA). Chair of the CPC Governing Committee (Certified Practicing Conveyancer). Member of the AICWA Charity Committee. Board Member at Emmanuel Catholic College in Success.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee.

Interest in shares: 13,001

Lorraine May Lucas

Director

Occupation: Justice of the Peace

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Retired (self funded), Licensed Real Estate Agent, Justice of the Peace, Member of the

Rotary Club of Kwinana.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee.

Interest in shares: 50,000

Leslie Harris Whiddett

Director

Occupation: Retired Master Plumber

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Les has worked in the plumbing and gas industries for 40 years owning a contracting business as a working director. A member of the Wandi Progress Association for 25 years, have served on committee, treasurer, Vice President and President, Currently the Vice President. Also a member of the Handtool Preservation Society, where he is a committee member, Finewood Association, Marquetry and Wandi Woodturners club. Presently I am the Wandi Landcare Convener arranging tree planting and environmental days, Clean Up Australia and Neighbour Day. Special responsibilities: Vice Chairman Property Committee, Human Resources and Marketing Committee.

Interest in shares: 10,001

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Directors' Report

Directors (continued)

Sissi Tran Lombardo

Director

Occupation: Personal Shopper

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Sissi is the state liaison for the Hungarian Vizslas in need of rescue, re-home or foster care, and assist owners in need of support and training. She is also the Club graphic and web designer for the Club's website, quarterly newsletters, annual calendars and merchandise to raise funds for the breed welfare program. From 2010-2012 Sissi and her dog were certified to visit the Multiple Sclerosis Society's outreach centre as an Animal Companion Pet Therapy Volunteer. Sissi holds a Bachelor of Science (Communications & Information Technology) and was a Cartoon Graphics: IT Manager from 1993 to 2006, Aurora Art & Design Office Manager & Mac Operator from 2007 to 2012. Currently Sissi is an Assistant Online Department Manager with Woolworths.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Lee Antony Milward

Director

Occupation: Managing Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Managing Director Choice Consulting WA, CFO of Scanalyse Holdings Pty Ltd, Group Financial Controller Quickstep Technologies Pty Ltd, UK Financial Counsel Toyota Tsusho Ltd, Director Volunteer Home Support

Inc. Director Caring Hands Group WA Ltd, Director of The Rotary Club of Baldivis.

Special responsibilities: Corporate and Governance Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Robert George Cooper

Director (Appointed 22 November 2018)

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Robert has been involved in Managing Police Section, Past President Rotary international, Past Chair Youth Exchange Rotary International, Treasurer Rotary Club of Kwinana, Past District Governor Rotary International.

Special responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: 2,500

William Stewart Toon

Director (Resigned 20 October 2018)

Occupation: Semi-retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: 11yrs Owner and Manager "Cafe Paragon" Kwinana Community Arts Centre and Murdoch University, Rockingham Campus. 7yrs WA Vendor and Regional Development Coordinator- Big Issue Australia. Diploma Farm Business Management, 5yrs Family Farm Manager. Enrolled BA Business Farm Management (Deferred) 1988 Curtin University, WA. Successfully completed Post Graduate Certificate studies (Masters Course) in Counselling. Former Grants Director, Fremantle Foundation Inc. 2008/15. Current Chair, Imagine Kwinana Inc. 1 Founding member of this strength based and community capacity building organisation, 2001. Current Chairman Medina Residents Group. Current Vice Chair, Kwinana Financial Services Ltd. 2014 -Current City of Kwinana, Access and Inclusion Working Group, Member. 2015 - Current Smith Family, Communities for Children Committee 2015-2019. Committee Member, Kwinana Region. 2015 - Current Clan WA Volunteer, Family Support, Peel and Rockingham Region.

Special responsibilities: Grants Committee, Sponsorship Committee, Marketing Committee and Governance Committee.

Interest in shares: 251

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

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

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Directors' Report

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Stephen Williams. Stephen was appointed to the position of secretary on 22 May 2014.

Stephen is a Director of Dixon Road Accounting Pty Ltd and a Fellow of the Institute of Public Accountants.

Principal Activities

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

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

Operating results

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

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2019	30 June 2018
\$	\$
(161,848)	(150,456)

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 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.

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Directors' Report

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:

Johannes Maria Iriks
Wayne Milnes
Stephen Paul Williams
Maxwell John Bird
Sarah Rachel McDonald
Lorraine May Lucas
Leslie Harris Whiddett
Sissi Tran Lombardo
Lee Antony Milward
Robert George Cooper (Appointed 22 November 2018)
William Stewart Toon (Resigned 20 October 2018)

<u>Eligible</u>	<u>Attended</u>
12	11
12	10
12	12
12	8
12	7
12	4
12	11
12	4
12	9
7	6
4	2

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.

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Directors' Report

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 7.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Kwinana, Western Australia on 7 September 2019.

Johannes Maria Iriks, Chairman



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 Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd

As lead auditor for the audit of Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd 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: 7 September 2019

Joshua Griffin

Lead Auditor

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	368,594	354,763
Employee benefits expense		(323,220)	(303,277)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(28,834)	(4,140)
Occupancy and associated costs		(99,789)	(100,113)
Systems costs		(32,745)	(31,619)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(39,077)	(38,710)
Finance cost	5	(385)	-
General administration expenses		(62,243)	(79,123)
Loss before income tax credit		(217,699)	(202,219)
Income tax credit	6	55,851	51,763
Loss after income tax credit		(161,848)	(150,456)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		(161,848)	(150,456)
Earnings per share		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	22	(13.95)	(12.97)

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019

		2019	2018
	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	23,750	78,164
Trade and other receivables	8	41,266	41,878
Total current assets		65,016	120,042
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	219,800	234,768
Intangible assets	10	20,166	42,166
Deferred tax asset	11	255,344	199,493
Total non-current assets		495,310	476,427
Total assets		560,326	596,469
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	21,130	26,355
Borrowings	13	125,614	-
Provisions	14	12,738	10,213
Total current liabilities		159,482	36,568
Provisions	14	4,410	1,619
Total non-current liabilities		4,410	1,619
Total liabilities		163,892	38,187
Net assets		396,434	558,282
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	1,120,118	1,120,118
Accumulated losses	16	(723,684)	(561,836)
Total equity		396,434	558,282

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Statement of Changes in Equity

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2017	1,120,118	(411,380)	708,738
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(150,456)	(150,456)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	1,120,118	(561,836)	558,282
Balance at 1 July 2018	1,120,118	(561,836)	558,282
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(161,848)	(161,848)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2019	1,120,118	(723,684)	396,434

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Statement of Cash Flows

		2019	2018
	Notes	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		410,793	373,882
Payments to suppliers and employees		(589,067)	(556,785)
Interest received		740	2,657
Interest paid		(385)	-
Net cash used in operating activities	17	(177,919)	(180,246)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(2,109)	(877)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,109)	(877)
Net decrease in cash held		(180,028)	(181,123)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		78,164	259,287
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	(101,864)	78,164

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 forprofit 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 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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

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 1 k).

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 branch. 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. 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 \$1,032,734.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the **Community Bank®** branch at Kwinana, Western Australia.

The branch operates as a franchise of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, using the name "Bendigo Bank" and the logo and system of operations of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The company manages the **Community Bank®** branch on behalf of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, however all transactions with customers conducted through the **Community Bank®** branch are effectively conducted between the customers and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

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

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

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

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the **Community Bank®** branch franchise operations. It also continues to provide ongoing management and operational support and other assistance and guidance in relation to all aspects of the franchise operation, including advice and assistance in relation to:

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

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Going concern

The net assets of the company as at 30 June 2019 were \$396,434 and the loss made for the year was \$161,848, bringing accumulated losses to \$723,684.

In addition: \$

Total assets were 560,326

Total liabilities were 163,892

Operating cash flows were (177,919)

There was a 7.57% increase in the loss recorded for the financial year ended 30 June 2019 when compared to the prior year.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility that is a revolving line of credit. The overdraft has an approved limit of \$200,000 and was drawn to \$125,614 as at 30 June 2019.

An interest free period of six months expired during May 2019. As a result \$385 of interest expense was incurred during the 2019 financial year.

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the directors' report on pages 1 to 6. The financial position of the company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are described in the financial statements.

The current economic environment is difficult and while revenue has increased the company has again reported an operating loss for the year. The directors consider that the outlook presents significant challenges in terms of banking business volume and pricing as well as for operating costs. Whilst the directors have instituted measures to preserve cash and secure additional finance, these circumstances create material uncertainties over future trading results and cash flows.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company will be required to seek an increase in its overdraft facility.

The company has held discussions with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited about its future borrowing needs. It is likely that these discussions will not be completed for some time but no matters have been drawn to its attention to suggest that renewal may not be forthcoming on acceptable terms. The company has also obtained an undertaking of support from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that it will continue to support the company and its operations for the 2019/20 financial year. This support is provided on the basis that the company continues to fulfil its obligations under the franchise agreement and continues to work closely with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to further develop its business.

The directors have concluded that the combination of the circumstances above represents a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern and that, therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Nevertheless, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Discretionary financial contributions (continued)

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

- leasehold improvements 5 - 15 years - plant and equipment 2.5 - 40 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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial assets (continued)

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.

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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.

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Credit risk (continued)

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

(vi) Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

- (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the franchisee otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
- (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the franchisee over that 12 month period where the relevant rate of return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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.

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operating activities:		
- gross margin	241,472	225,660
- services commissions	61,922	59,867
- fee income - market development fund	27,585 36,875	28,662 37,917
Total revenue from operating activities	367,854	352,106
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	740	2,657
Total revenue from non-operating activities	740	2,657
Total revenues from ordinary activities	368,594	354,763
Note 5. Expenses		
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	4,312	3,945
- leasehold improvements	12,765	12,765
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	2,000	2,000
- establishment fee	20,000	20,000
	39,077	38,710
Finance costs: - interest paid	385	
- Interest paru		
Bad debts	1,056	3,151
Note 6. Income tax credit		
The components of tay credit comprise.		
The components of tax credit comprise: - Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	(58,094)	(50,722)
- Movement in deferred tax	2,243	(1,041)
s.c deferred tax	(55,851)	(51,763)
	(33,631)	(31,703)

Note 6. Income tax credit (continued)	Note	2019	2018
The prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is		\$	\$
reconciled to the income tax credit as follows			
reconciled to the income tax creat as follows			
Operating loss		(217,699)	(202,219)
Prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2018: 27.5%)		(59,868)	(55,611)
		, , ,	, , ,
Add tax effect of:			
- non-deductible expenses		6,188	6,050
- timing difference expenses		(2,243)	1,041
- other deductible expenses		(2,171)	(2,202)
		(58,094)	(50,722)
Movement in deferred tax		2,243	(1,041)
		(55,851)	(51,763)
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash at bank and on hand		25	54,973
Term deposits		23,725	23,191
10.111 doposito			
		23,750	78,164
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		25	54,973
Term deposits		23,725	23,191
Bank overdraft	13	(125,614)	-
		(101,864)	78,164
			,
Note 8. Trade and other receivables			
Trade and other receivables			
Trade receivables		25,791	33,240
Prepayments		15,370	8,533
Other receivables and accruals		105	105
		41,266	41,878
			_,

Plant and equipment At cost 32,647 31,7 Less accumulated depreciation (15,646) (11,3 Work in progress 77,001 19,7 Work in progress 78,7 Total written down amount 7219,800 734,7 Work in progress 78,7 Work in progress 78,7 Work in carrying amounts: 78,7 Leasehold improvements 78,7 78,7 Less: depreciation expense (12,765) (12	Note 9. Property, plant and equipment	2019	2018
At cost 253,286 253, Less accumulated depreciation (51,060) (38, Plant and equipment 202,226 214,5 At cost 32,647 31,1 Less accumulated depreciation (15,646) (11, Work in progress 373 17,001 19,1 Movements in carrying amount 219,800 234,2 Movements in carrying amounts: Less depreciation expense (12,765) (12,765) Carrying amount at beginning 214,991 227,2 Less, depreciation expense (12,765) (12,765) Carrying amount at beginning 19,777 22,8 Additions 1,536 3 Less; depreciation expense (4,312) (3,5 Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,7 Work in progress 4,312 (3,5 Additions 573 Total written down amount 219,800 234,7 Note 10. Intangible assets 573 Franchise fee 10,000 <td></td> <td>\$</td> <td>\$</td>		\$	\$
Less accumulated depreciation (51,060) (38, 202,226) (214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214, 214,		252 206	1E2 10 <i>C</i>
Plant and equipment At cost 32,647 31,1 Less accumulated depreciation (15,646) (11,1 Work in progress 77,001 19,1 Work in progress 753 Total written down amount 71,901 71,901 Work in progress 753 Work in carrying amounts: 753 Work in progress 753 753 Work in progress 753 753 753 Less depreciation expense 71,2765 71,276			(38,295)
Plant and equipment	'		214,991
At cost 32,647 31,1 Less accumulated depreciation (15,646) (11,301) 19,1 Work in progress 17,001 19,1 At cost 573			
Less accumulated depreciation (15,646) (11, Work in progress 17,001 19, At cost 573		32 647	31,111
Work in progress At cost 17,001 19,00 At cost 573 234,00 Movements in carrying amounts: Leasehold improvements Carrying amount at beginning 214,991 227,1 Less: depreciation expense (12,765) (12,7 Carrying amount at end 202,226 214,9 Plant and equipment 219,777 22,8 Carrying amount at beginning 1,536 8 Less: depreciation expense (4,312) (3,6 Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,7 Work in progress 4,312) (3,6 Additions 573 573 Total written down amount 219,800 234,1 Note 10. Intangible assets Franchise fee 1 10,000 10,0 At cost 10,000 10,0 10,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (6,6 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,4 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,4			(11,334)
Work in progress At cost 573 At cost 219,800 234,1 Movements in carrying amounts: Usessebold improvements Carrying amount at beginning 214,991 227,226 214,221 227,226 214,991 227,226 214,221 227,226 214,222<	·		19,777
Movements in carrying amounts: 219,800 234,234,234,234,234,234,234,234,234,234,	Work in progress		
Movements in carrying amounts: Leasehold improvements 214,991 227,7 Less: depreciation expense (12,765) (13,765) (12,765) (12,765) (12,765) (12,765) (12,765) (12,765) (12,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765) (13,765)	At cost	573	-
Leasehold improvements 214,991 227,7 Less: depreciation expense (12,765) (12,765) Carrying amount at end 202,226 214,9 Plant and equipment Carrying amount at beginning 19,777 22,8 Additions 1,536 8 Less: depreciation expense (4,312) (3,3 Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,7 Work in progress 3 753 7 Additions 573 7 7 Total written down amount 219,800 234,7 Note 10. Intangible assets 10,000 10,00	Total written down amount	219,800	234,768
Carrying amount at beginning 214,991 227,1 Less: depreciation expense (12,765) (12,765) Carrying amount at end 202,226 214,9 Plant and equipment Carrying amount at beginning 19,777 22,8 Additions 1,536 8 Less: depreciation expense (4,312) (3,3 Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,5 Work in progress 573 4 Additions 573 5 Total written down amount 219,800 234,3 Note 10. Intangible assets 10,000 10,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (8,167) (6,6,6) Establishment fee 100,000 100,0 At cost 100,000 100,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,6) Establishment fee 100,000 100,0 At cost 10,000 10,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,4) At cost 10,000 10,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,4) <	Movements in carrying amounts:		
Less: depreciation expense (12,765) (12,765) (12,765) (12,765) (12,765) (12,765) 214,5 Plant and equipment Carrying amount at beginning 19,777 22,6 8 Additions 1,536 8 Less: depreciation expense (4,312) (3,6 Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,7 Work in progress 573	Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at end 202,226 214,9 Plant and equipment Carrying amount at beginning 19,777 22,8 Additions 1,536 8 Less: depreciation expense (4,312) (3,9 Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,7 Work in progress Additions 573 Total written down amount 219,800 234,7 Note 10. Intangible assets Franchise fee At cost 10,000 10,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (8,167) (6,6 Establishment fee 100,000 100,0 At cost 100,000 100,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,6 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,6			227,756
Plant and equipment Carrying amount at beginning 19,777 22,8 Additions 1,536 8 Less: depreciation expense (4,312) (3,9 Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,7 Work in progress			(12,765)
Carrying amount at beginning 19,777 22,8 Additions 1,536 8 Less: depreciation expense (4,312) 3,9 Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,7 Work in progress Additions 573 Total written down amount 219,800 234,7 Note 10. Intangible assets Franchise fee 4 10,000 10,6 At cost 10,000 10,6 6,7 Less: accumulated amortisation (8,167) (6,2) Establishment fee 100,000 100,00	Carrying amount at end	202,226	214,991
Additions 1,536 8 Less: depreciation expense (4,312) (3,5 Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,7 Work in progress 573	Plant and equipment		
Less: depreciation expense (4,312) (3,500) Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,700 Work in progress Additions 573 Additions 573 234,70 Note 10. Intangible assets 10,000 10,000 Franchise fee 4x cost 10,000 10,000 Less: accumulated amortisation (8,167) (6,60) Establishment fee 4x cost 100,000 100,000 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,60) Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,60) 18,333 38,300			22,845
Carrying amount at end 17,001 19,000 Work in progress 573 234,000 Additions 573 234,000 Total written down amount 219,800 234,000 Note 10. Intangible assets Franchise fee 4t cost 10,000 10,000 Less: accumulated amortisation (8,167) (6,600) Establishment fee 4t cost 100,000 100,000 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,600) Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,600) 18,333 38,300			877 (3,945)
Work in progress 573 Additions 573 Total written down amount 219,800 234,7 Note 10. Intangible assets 10,000 10,00 Franchise fee 4 cost 10,000 10,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (8,167) (6,20) Establishment fee 4 cost 100,000 100,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,60) 18,333 38,3 38,3 38,3			19,777
Additions 573 Total written down amount 219,800 234,7 Note 10. Intangible assets Franchise fee At cost 10,000 10,6 Less: accumulated amortisation (8,167) (6,3) Establishment fee At cost 100,000 100,6 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,667) Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,667) Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,667)			,
Note 10. Intangible assets 219,800 234,7 Franchise fee 310,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 100,000 100,000 100,00		F72	
Note 10. Intangible assets Franchise fee 10,000 10,00 At cost 10,000 10,00 Less: accumulated amortisation (8,167) (6,200) Establishment fee 4t cost 100,000 100,00 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,600) 18,333 38,300	Additions		
Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee At cost At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation 100,000 100,000 100,000 18,333 38,30	Total written down amount	219,800	234,768
Franchise fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee At cost At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation 100,000 100,000 100,000 18,333 38,30			
At cost 10,000 10,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (8,167) (6,3 Establishment fee 3,8 At cost 100,000 100,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,6 18,333 38,3	Note 10. Intangible assets		
Less: accumulated amortisation (8,167) (6,3) 1,833 3,8 Establishment fee 100,000 100,0 At cost 100,000 100,0 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,6) 18,333 38,3	Franchise fee		
Establishment fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation 1,833 1,833 100,000 100,0 (81,667) (81,667) (61,6 18,333 38,3	At cost		10,000
Establishment fee At cost Less: accumulated amortisation Establishment fee 100,000 100,000 (81,667) (61,600) 18,333 38,300	Less: accumulated amortisation		(6,167)
At cost 100,000 100,000 Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,67) (61,67)		1,833	3,833
Less: accumulated amortisation (81,667) (61,67) 18,333 38,33		400.000	100 000
18,333 38,3			100,000 (61,667)
	ECOS. GCCGITIGIACCA GITTOT GOGGIOTI		38,333
Total written down amount 20.166 42.1			
<u> </u>	Total written down amount	20,166	42,166

Note 11. Tax	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets	\$	\$
- accruals	879	770
- employee provisions	4,716	3,254
- tax losses carried forward	262,824	204,730
	268,419	208,754
Deferred tax liability - accruals	28	28
- property, plant and equipment	13,047	9,233
property, plant and equipment	13,075	9,261
	13,073	9,201
Net deferred tax asset	255,344	199,493
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	(55,851)	(51,763
Note 12. Trade and other payables		
	2.000	7.544
Trade creditors Other creditors and accruals	2,000 19,130	7,544 18,811
Other creditors and accidals		
	21,130	26,355
Note 13. Borrowings		
Current:		
Bank overdrafts	125,614	
The company has an approved overdraft facility of \$200,000. The bank overdraft has a rolling renewal date. The average interest rate is 3.94%. The overdraft is secured by a floating charge over the company's assets.		
Note 14. Provisions		
Current:		
Provision for annual leave	12,738	10,213
Non-current:		
Provision for long service leave	4,410	1,619
Note 15. Issued capital		
1,160,008 ordinary shares fully paid (2018: 1,160,008)	1,160,008	1,160,008
Less: equity raising expenses	(39,890)	(39,890
	1,120,118	1,120,118
	1,120,110	1,120,110

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 15. Issued capital (continued)

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

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

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

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

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if any of the following applies:

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 326. As at the date of this report, the company had 361 shareholders.

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 15. Issued capital (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.

Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after tax to net cash used in operating activities Loss from ordinary activities after income tax Non cash items: - depreciation - amortisation - amortisation Changes in assets and liabilities: - (increase)/decrease in receivables - (increase)/decrease in other assets - (increase)/decrease in payables - (increase)/decrease) in payables - (increase)/decrease) in provisions (561,836 (150,856 (150,456 (150,456 (150,456 (150,456 (150,456 (150,456 (150,456 (150,456 (140,985 (150,256 (140,985 (150,256 (140,933 (150,256 (140,933 (150,256 (140,933 (150,256 (150,25	Note 16. Accumulated losses	2019	2018
Net loss from ordinary activities after income tax (161,848) (150,456) Balance at the end of the financial year (723,684) (561,836) Note 17. Statement of cash flows Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after tax to net cash used in operating activities Loss from ordinary activities after income tax (161,848) (150,456) Non cash items: - depreciation 17,077 16,710 - amortisation 22,000 22,000 Changes in assets and liabilities: 612 (14,985) - (increase)/decrease in receivables 612 (14,985) - (increase)/decrease in other assets (55,851) (51,763) - increase/(decrease) in payables (5,225) (4,933) - increase/(decrease) in provisions 5,316 3,181		\$	\$
Net loss from ordinary activities after income tax (161,848) (150,456) Balance at the end of the financial year (723,684) (561,836) Note 17. Statement of cash flows Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after tax to net cash used in operating activities Loss from ordinary activities after income tax (161,848) (150,456) Non cash items: - depreciation 17,077 16,710 - amortisation 22,000 22,000 Changes in assets and liabilities: 612 (14,985) - (increase)/decrease in receivables 612 (14,985) - (increase)/decrease in other assets (55,851) (51,763) - increase/(decrease) in payables (5,225) (4,933) - increase/(decrease) in provisions 5,316 3,181	Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(561.836)	(411.380)
Note 17. Statement of cash flows Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after tax to net cash used in operating activities Loss from ordinary activities after income tax (161,848) (150,456) Non cash items: - depreciation 17,077 16,710 - amortisation 22,000 22,000 Changes in assets and liabilities: - (increase)/decrease in receivables 612 (14,985) - (increase)/decrease in other assets (55,851) (51,763) - increase/(decrease) in payables (5,225) (4,933) - increase/(decrease) in provisions 5,316 3,181		, , ,	(150,456)
Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after tax to net cash used in operating activities Loss from ordinary activities after income tax (161,848) (150,456 Non cash items: - depreciation 17,077 16,710 - amortisation 22,000 22,000 Changes in assets and liabilities: - (increase)/decrease in receivables 612 (14,985 - (increase)/decrease in other assets (55,851) (51,763 - increase/(decrease) in payables (5,225) (4,933 - increase/(decrease) in provisions 5,316 3,181	Balance at the end of the financial year	(723,684)	(561,836)
Does from ordinary activities after income tax (161,848) (150,456) Non cash items: - depreciation - amortisation Changes in assets and liabilities: - (increase)/decrease in receivables - (increase)/decrease in other assets - increase/(decrease) in payables - increase/(decrease) in provisions (161,848) (150,456) 17,077 16,710 22,000 22,000 (14,985) (151,763) (55,851) (51,763) (51,763) (5225) (4,933) (5,225) (4,933)	Note 17. Statement of cash flows		
Non cash items: - depreciation - amortisation Changes in assets and liabilities: - (increase)/decrease in receivables - (increase)/decrease in other assets - increase/(decrease) in payables - increase/(decrease) in provisions Solution 17,077 16,710 22,000 22,000 16,710			
- depreciation 17,077 16,710 - amortisation 22,000 22,000 Changes in assets and liabilities: 612 (14,985 - (increase)/decrease in receivables (55,851) (51,763 - increase/(decrease) in payables (5,225) (4,933 - increase/(decrease) in provisions 5,316 3,181	Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(161,848)	(150,456)
- amortisation 22,000 Changes in assets and liabilities: - (increase)/decrease in receivables - (increase)/decrease in other assets - increase/(decrease) in payables - increase/(decrease) in provisions 5,316 3,181	Non cash items:		
Changes in assets and liabilities: - (increase)/decrease in receivables - (increase)/decrease in other assets - increase/(decrease) in payables - increase/(decrease) in provisions - increase/(decrease) in provisions - increase/(decrease) in provisions	- depreciation	17,077	16,710
- (increase)/decrease in receivables - (increase)/decrease in other assets - (increase)/decrease in other assets - increase/(decrease) in payables - increase/(decrease) in provisions - increase/(decrease) in provisions - increase/(decrease) in provisions	- amortisation	22,000	22,000
- (increase)/decrease in other assets - increase/(decrease) in payables - increase/(decrease) in provisions (51,763 (51,763 (5,225) (4,933 - increase/(decrease) in provisions	Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- increase/(decrease) in payables - increase/(decrease) in provisions (5,225) (4,933 - increase/(decrease) in provisions 5,316 3,181	- (increase)/decrease in receivables	612	(14,985)
- increase/(decrease) in provisions 5,316 3,181	- (increase)/decrease in other assets	(55,851)	(51,763)
			(4,933)
Not each flows used in operating activities (177,919) (180,246	- increase/(decrease) in provisions	5,316	3,181
(100,240)	Net cash flows used in operating activities	(177,919)	(180,246)

for the year ended 30 June 2019

lote 18. Leases	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operating lease commitments		
Ion-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
ayable - minimum lease payments:		
not later than 12 months	93,885	85,897
between 12 months and 5 years	-	85,897
	93,885	171,794
he property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term, with rent payable monthly in		
dvance. The lease commenced on 18 June 2015 and has two 5 year extension options available		
dvance. The lease commenced on 18 June 2015 and has two 5 year extension options available		
dvance. The lease commenced on 18 June 2015 and has two 5 year extension options available		

Note 20. Director and related party disclosures

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

Johannes Maria Iriks

auditor of the company for:audit and review services

- share registry services

- non audit services

Wayne Milnes

Stephen Paul Williams

Maxwell John Bird

Sarah Rachel McDonald

Lorraine May Lucas

Leslie Harris Whiddett

Sissi Tran Lombardo

Lee Antony Milward

Robert George Cooper (Appointed 22 November 2018)

William Stewart Toon (Resigned 20 October 2018)

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

4,400

1,885

2,215

8,500

4,600

1,885

2,530

9,015

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 20. Director and related party disclosures (continued	ued)
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Directors Shareholdings	<u>2019</u>	2018
Johannes Maria Iriks	86,001	82,001
Wayne Milnes	15,001	15,001
Stephen Paul Williams	6,101	5,001
Maxwell John Bird	20,000	20,001
Sarah Rachel McDonald	13,001	13,001
Lorraine May Lucas	50,000	50,001
Leslie Harris Whiddett	10,001	10,001
Sissi Tran Lombardo	-	-
Lee Antony Milward	-	-
Robert George Cooper (Appointed 22 November 2018)	2,500	-
William Stewart Toon (Resigned 20 October 2018)	251	251

There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year.

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®** branch at Kwinana, Western Australia. There is no requirement to own BEN shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits. The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The total benefits received by the directors from the Directors' Privilege Package are \$nil for the year ended 30 June 2019 (2018: \$nil).

Not	e 22. Earnings per share	2019	2018
(a)	Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in	\$	\$
()	calculating earnings per share	(161,848)	(150,456)
(-)	Maighted accounts as of endingers about a the decembers.	Number	Number
(b)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	1,160,008	1,160,008

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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 25. Segment reporting

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

Note 26. Registered office/Principal place of business

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

Registered Office Suite 1, 4 Challenger Avenue Kwinana Town Centre WA 6167 Principal Place of Business

Market Place Shopping Centre Tenancy 28

2 Gilmore Avenue

Kwinana Town Centre WA 6167

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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.

				Fixe	ed interest ra	ate maturing	g in		Non interest bearing			
Financial instrument	Floating	interest	1 year	or less	Over 1 to	5 years	Over 5	years			Weighted average	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	17	54,965	23,725	23,191	1	-	1	1	8	8	2.25	2.08
Receivables	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	25,791	33,240	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	125,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3.68	N/A
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	7,544	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%	(1,019)	782
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	1,019	(782)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	(1,019)	782
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	1,019	(782)

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd, 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.

Johannes Maria Iriks, Chairman

Signed on the 7th of September 2019.

Chartered Accountants

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd, 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

Kwinana Community Financial Services Ltd'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.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

Our opinion is not modified for this matter. We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that the company incurred a net loss after tax of \$161,848 during the year ended 30 June 2019, further reducing the company's net assets to \$396,434. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

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: 7 September 2019

Joshua Griffin Lead Auditor **Taxation**

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