Leopold Community Enterprises Limited

ABN 39 133 061 800

2018 Annual Report

Leopold **Community Bank**® Branch

Contents

Chair's report

For year ending 30 June 2018

It is with pleasure that I submit my Chair's report on behalf of the Board for the financial year ending 30 June 2018.

Business growth

The total business portfolio is now over $158 million after growth from the branch of $13.857 million against a budget of $9.96 million in the 2017/18 financial year. I also announce that the company was also able to record a profit for 2017/18 year of a healthy $99,668. The results that the team achieved at the branch ranked high in the region. Please refer to the Branch Manager's report which covers the branch operations.

Branch staff

As always, a major factor in the ongoing growth and achievement of the company has been the continuing high level of customer service and support provided by our team at the branch, and for this I would like to commend Craig Taylor and the team for their efforts in this regard.

During the 2017/18 financial year we welcomed the following staff to our branch and also said goodbye to some too.

- Camilla Wilson returned from Maternity Leave January 2017 and recommenced maternity leave again in October 2017.
- Kerrie Tomkins – Board support started with us but left end of May 2018.
- Bronwyn Shearer appointed June 2018 as a permanent part-time Executive Officer, in addition to her role as Company Secretary
- Christine Eden – appointed to Customer Service Officer in the maternity relieving position (Camilla Wilson).

Board membership

I wish to thank all Board members for their continued commitment to Leopold Community Enterprises Limited and the community of Leopold. The Board farewelled Trevor McFarlane former Chairperson, and Directors Jarrod Lundie, Bruno Esposti and Lydia deRaad, who left the Board to pursue further education in law, lecture on law at Deakin and maintain a full-time position at a Law firm in Geelong. This meant we had the opportunity to welcome two new Directors; John Leach and Gabrielle Jennings to the Board in the second half of 2018.

The Board continues to seek the services of people with the specific skills required to complete the composition of the Board. If you would like to be involved, please make contact at the branch.

Governance

Clearly, the Board's obligation first and foremost is to ensure that the company continues to prosper and complies with all ASIC regulations and guidelines. In this regard, we are indebted to Paul Madden, Lily Reinert, Bronwyn Shearer and John Leach for ensuring that all matters are dealt with appropriately.

Shareholders

This year the company has paid a fully franked dividend to shareholders of 7c per share (December 2017). This brings the total dividends paid to date to 37c per share. Since paying our first dividend (June 2012) the shareholder dividend has either remained the same or increased each and every year. The total financial returns to shareholders directly now stand at $288,641. This demonstrates the company commitment to reward those who made the **Community Bank**® company possible some nine years ago.

Chair's report (continued)

I look forward to announcing the 2018 dividend at our Annual General Meeting in November, which will be payable to all shareholders in early December 2018 and is additional to the above balance on returns to shareholders.

Our community

In 2013 Leopold Community Enterprises Limited commissioned a Community Needs Survey for the Leopold community. In the past five years, the Board has targeted the needs identified in the survey report by supporting projects which has addressed these needs. We have included an outcome report of our initiatives and programs in our Annual Report for 2017/18 based on the review of the original survey. As a team we feel extremely proud of the role we have played in facilitating these results for the community of Leopold.

We have also committed money to various groups and projects throughout 2017/18 and these are highlighted in the Community Investments page of the Annual Report.

In closing, 3 April 2019 will be an exciting milestone for the company. The Leopold **Community Bank**® Branch at Leopold Gateway Plaza will be 10 years old. I would like to acknowledge and thank you, our shareholders, without your support and belief in our own Leopold **Community Bank**® Branch we would not be in existence today.

Lily Reinert
Chair

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2018

The 2017/18 financial year was a very successful year for the Leopold **Community Bank**® Branch.

The branch enhanced its business in the following ways:

- Lending growth actual $7.1 million / budget $4.96 million
- Deposit growth actual $6.7 million / budget $5.0 million
- Overall growth actual $13.857 million / budget $9.96 million
- Customers numbers up 6.2%
- Accounts increased by 389
- Transactions increased 1,462 from the previous year
- Branch achieved all three insurance strike rates
- Products per customer remained steady at 2.165 (above the Bank's average).

The business now stands at over $159 million in total branch holdings.

The result highlights the dedication and commitment of our branch staff, together with the support from the local community.

To demonstrate this dedication and commitment, an initiative that the branch ran in first week of May was 'Coffee for a quote' which rewarded customers seeking a quote on their insurance with a coffee from a local business. This initiative was implemented as the branch started to see signs of struggling with its high target for 'over the counter insurances'. A display was set up in the branch a few weeks prior to the two scheduled days and the staff promoted the day to its customers through discussions, social media and advertising.

For the month of May the branch wrote 34 insurance policies, which is the highest ever for this branch in a month and enabled us to exceed our target of 169 policies for the year. The branch ended up with 193 policies written for the year. Teamwork, making our customers aware of the products we offer and protecting our customers with our quality product all played a part with this initiative.

With lending loan amortisation and loan debt continuing to being paid down at levels not seen before, the lending portfolio in the 2017/18 financial year only increased by $7.1 million against branch approvals of $25.392 million and settlements of $25,803 million.

A highlight this year was our partnership with the state and local Governments with the redevelopment of the Leopold Memorial Reserve Pavilion used by the Leopold Football Netball and Cricket clubs, as well as many local community groups. Leopold Community Enterprises Limited was able to provide a grant of $100,000 to enable the pavilion floorspace to be increased, allowing for future growth of the community of Leopold. This partnership has enabled all parties to share their visions in supporting the local community through sport and also space available for many community groups/events that can be held.

A further $70,239 in grants to seven community groups/organisations was also handed out at the AGM. We were able to set aside a further $150,000 in the Community Enterprise Foundation™ for future projects, increasing our total Foundation holdings to over $200,000.

Manager's report (continued)

I would also like to thank our branch team; Steve Smiljanic, Jacqui Ludmon, Robyn Collier, Mua Atalupe, Janelle Coles, Camilla Wilson and Christina Eden for their professionalism, dedication and work ethic. We welcomed Christina to the team in November, as Camilla took maternity leave. We gelled as a group and our team effort has been rewarded with the number of positive results shown of this branch throughout the year.

Across the 2018/19 year we will look to further embed our desired culture of continuous improvement, achieving greater, sustainable outcomes for our community.

A big thank you to our Board of Directors (whom are volunteers) for their direction, support and guidance throughout the year. They are dedicated to building our business and growing our community.

And lastly our shareholders! Without them having confidence in the **Community Bank**® model, this branch would not have had the opportunity to put back over $1 million in the Leopold community through sponsorships and grants since opening its doors in 2009. Their required ongoing assistance in bringing new business into the branch, by introducing community groups or business acquaintances they are involved with, all assist in the growth of the business and resulting in more being available to be paid in community contributions and in dividends.

If you are not currently banking with the Leopold **Community Bank**® Branch, you are missing out on something special. Please visit the branch, speak to myself or one of our dedicated staff about all your financial service/banking needs.

Banking is our business, community is our purpose.

Craig Taylor
Branch Manager

Leopold community needs report review

Background

In conjunction with the Leopold Community Enterprises Limited and Bellarine Living and Learning Centre, students from the Gordon carried out the needs study in the Leopold community; completing the study in July 2013.

The main aim of the needs study was to engage with the Leopold community enabling them to have a say on what they felt was needed in Leopold. They also wanted to gain information on what sort of programs or activities the residents of Leopold would participate in.

Outcome of review of recommendations

Below is a table which outlines the recommendations from the report and a summary of what Leopold Community Enterprises Limited have been instrumental in introducing or supporting in the past five years.

Recommendations	**Outcomes/achievements**
Fund and support the local Lions Club to extend the distribution of the Leopold Local to reach every resident within Leopold. LEOPOLD LOCAL JUNE 2018 Edition 315 – Distribution 4550	Purchased a new lap top and build relationship with Encompass to raise the number of volunteers for delivery into new estates. The Leopold Local is available online via their website leopold.vic.lions.org.au/leopoldlocal
List all Community groups that exist in Leopold within the Leopold Local. 	This was completed in the centre pages for a number of years and later in lieu the Leopold Community App was developed.
Research and list all programs and activities currently available within the Leopold area in the Leopold Local. 	Leopold Community App was developed to allow regular updates on events, functions etc for community groups to access. An electronic highway sign at Leopold Primary School was funded to advertise community notices.
Community Bank® branch to continue discussions with LASCORP to explore funding and marketing opportunities.	Community Noticeboard in Shopping Centre was developed and bank staff had access to post community notices.
Investigate and promote the use of existing community buildings and infrastructure within the Leopold area to use for programs and activities. 	Worked with LFNC and LCC to fund new Sports Pavilion for access to other community groups for use. Worked with Club Italia to accommodate Leopold Men's Shed.

Leopold community needs report review (continued)

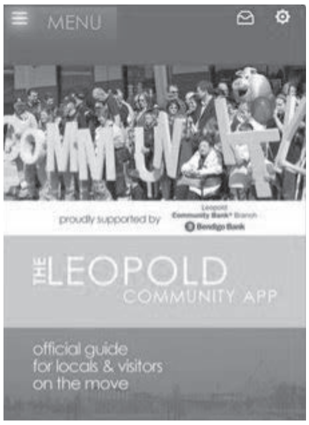
Recommendations	Outcomes/achievements
Promote the use of the Leopold Community Bus so the Community have every opportunity to access programs not available in their area.	For a number of years, sponsored the Bellarine Community Centre for the Community Bus for Leopold providing a couple trips each week for shopping.
Develop and establish a Neighbourhood House that offers access to varied programs, community activities and services. Leopold Community & Learning Centre	Established a centre in Ash Road with fit out and staffing funded for over four years. They will be moving into new purpose-built building February 2019 but no government funding to date.
Employ a part-time Community Development worker to research and work with stakeholders including the C.O.G.G. and to establish programs/activities as well as finding adequate space(s) to deliver these programs.	A Community Centre Manager was funded for the past four years and developed programs for Leopold community and supported by volunteers to assist in the daily running of community centre. Leopold Community and Learning Centre, Centre Manager has established links with many community organisations eg Leopold Men's Shed, Encompass and Vegetable Box.
The establishment of the Leopold Men's Shed. LEOPOLD MEN'S SHED INC.	Facilitate collaboration with Club Italia to provide space in disused shed on the grounds of Club Italia for the establishment of Leopold Men's Shed. Increase in member numbers and projects connecting with LCLC and the community eg wooden boards, pallet gardens.

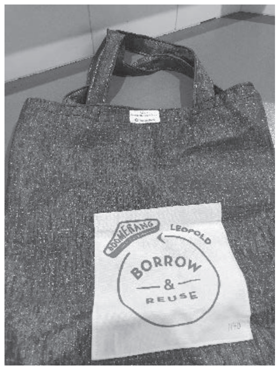
Community grants and investments

For year ending 30 June 2018

Leopold **Community Bank**® Branch is here for you and our community.

Recipient Name	Amount	Description of contribution
1st Eastern Park Scout Group	$1,211	Purchase LPG cylinder cabinet
Allanvale Kindergarten	$6,629	Purchase synthetic grass and cubby house
Barwon Health Kids Appeal	$2,500	Donation to Kids Appeal in lieu of Easter Egg Hunt
Bellarine Woodworkers	$500	Construction of sign for Leopold **Community Bank** Oval
Blazon Apps	$1,548	Annual Fee for Leopold Community App
Boomerang Bags	$2,545	Material support for the program
Cottage by the Sea	$9,658	Support local Leopold children in the REEF graduation camp
Encompass	$1,500	Pumpkin Fair sponsorship
FC Leopold Soccer	$5,000	Second year of sponsorship to a new soccer side in Leopold
Leopold Community and Learning Centre	$38,500	Major Sponsor – engaging the Leopold Community
Leopold Community and Learning Centre	$1,500	Grant for stickers for Community Watch
Leopold **Community Bank**® Branch	$407	Update the Banner Bug
Leopold Combined Football Netball and Cricket Clubs	$1,000	Fit out for the new Sports Pavilion
Leopold Cricket Club	$1,000	Annual sponsorship
Leopold Cricket Club	$1,000	Purchase two court sweepers
Leopold Hall	$1,646	Maintenance of supper room, toilet floor and blinds
Leopold Hall	$180	Update signage
Leopold Lions Club	$1,257	Purchase laptop to create the Leopold Local





Community grants and investments (continued)

Recipient Name	Amount	Description of contribution
Leopold Lions Club	$500	Donation towards the 3-choir event
Leopold Men's Shed	$1,000	Donation towards Men's Shed Day
Leopold Senior Citizens	$1,090	Purchase of 2 sets of lawn bowls
Leopold Sportsman's Club - Bowls Section	$225	Purchase new indoor bowls mats
Leopold Sportsman's Club – Bowls Section	$10,261	Supply and Install shade sails
Leopold Sportsman's Club - Bowls Section	$6,897	Purchase of 16 new bowls scoreboards to replace aged ones
Leopold Sportsman's Club - Bowls Section	$2,000	Annual sponsorship
Lumen Christi Catholic Church	$250	Donation to support the annual Christmas dinner for the community
McGlashan Winery (venue and catering)	$1,246	Donation towards the establishment of a Business Association for Leopold
West Coast Soarers	$3,300	Toilet for model aeroplane group

LEOPOLD
MEN'S SHED INC.

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2018

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Leopold Community Enterprises Limited as at 30 June 2018.

Lily Reinert

Experience and expertise: Business Manager. Registered Nurse Other current

Directorships: Geelong Safety Rail Pty Ltd, Reinert Investments, Bremen Pty Ltd, 300 Portarlington Road.

Responsibilities: Chair, member of the Human Resources Committee, Governance and Risk Committee and Marketing Sponsorship and Business Development Committee.

Paul Madden

Experience and expertise: Accountant CPA, Registered Tax Agent, Principal Advance Business Centres Accountants and Planners Diploma of Business (Accounting)

Directorships: Lasorate Pty Ltd, Investco Pty Ltd, Providence Holdings Pty Ltd, Link Consultants Pty Ltd.

Responsibilities: Vice Chairman, Treasurer and member of the Finance Budget and Audit Committee.

Bronwyn Shearer

Experience and expertise: Business and Customer Services Manager with 10 years' experience in strategic planning, Board evaluation and Board processes.

Directorships: Partner in AKS Electrical Services

Responsibilities: Company Secretary and member of Human Resources Committee, Governance and Risk Committee and Marketing Sponsorship and Business Development Committee.

Janet McIntosh

Experience and expertise: Real Estate Agent

Directorships: Real Estate Specialists Pty Ltd, Allpoints Real Estate

Responsibilities: Member of the Asset Management Committee

Bob Reinert

Experience and expertise: Business Manager, Registered Commercial and Residential builder.

Directorships: Geelong Safety Rail Pty Ltd, Trenier Investments, Reinert Investments, Bremen Pty Ltd, 300 Portarlington Road.

Responsibilities: Member of the Asset Management Committee.

John Leach

Experience and expertise: Retired Certified Practicing Accountant (CPA)

Directorships: NIL

Responsibilities: Member of the Governance and Risk Committee and the Finance, Budget and Audit Committee.

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

The following Directors resigned from the Board of Leopold Community Enterprises Limited during the 2018 financial year.

Trevor McFarlane

Previous Chair - resigned December 2017

Bruno Esposti

Resigned – June 2018

Lydia De Raad

Resigned – February 2018 but continues to provide legal advice on request.

Jarrod Lundie

Resigned – December 2017

Statement of Interest

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

Directors' meetings

Director Attendance 2017/18	31 July 2017	28 August 2017	25 September 2017	16 October 2017	27 November 2017	December 2017	22 January 2018	26 February 2018	26 March 2018	30 April 2018	28 May 2018	25 June 2018
Lily Reinert	P	P	P	P	P	NO MEETING	P	P	P	P	P	P
Paul Madden	P	P	A	P	P		P	P	A	P	P	A
Bronwyn Shearer	A	P	P	P	P		P	P	A	P	A	P
Bob Reinert	P	P	P	A	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Janet McIntosh	P	A	P	P	P		A	P	P	P	P	P
Bruno Esposti	P	P	P	P	P		A	P	P	P	R	
Lydia DeRaad	P	P	A	P	P		A	R				
Trevor McFarlane	P	P	A	P	P	R						
Jarrod Lundie	L	L	L	L	P	R						
John Leach							P	P		P	P	P

P=Present A=Apology L=Leave R=Resigned

Principal activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the financial year were in providing **Community Bank®** branch services under management rights to operate a franchised branch of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Directors' report (continued)

Dividends

Dividends paid or declared since the start of the financial year. A fully franked final dividend of 7.0 cents per share was declared and paid during the year for the year ended 30 June 2017.

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

The company has agreed to indemnify each Officer (Director, Secretary or employee) out of assets of the company to the relevant extent against any liability incurred by that person arising out of the discharge of their duties, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving dishonesty, negligence, breach of duty or the lack of good faith. The company also has Officers Insurance for the benefit of Officers of the company against any liability occurred by the Officer, which includes the Officer's liability for legal costs, in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the company or in or arising out of the discharge of the Officer's duties. Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance. The company has not provided any insurance for an Auditor of the company.

Proceedings on behalf of company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings. The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Auditor independence declaration

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

Remuneration report

Director positions are held on a voluntary basis and therefore Directors are not remunerated for their services. Other than detailed below, 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. 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.

Directors' report (continued)

Remuneration report (continued)

The Leopold Community Enterprises Limited has accepted the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's **Community Bank®** Directors Privileges package. The package is available to all Directors who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the branch. There is no requirement to own Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits. The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The Directors have estimated the total benefits received from the Directors Privilege Package to be $0 for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Equity holdings of key management personnel

The number of ordinary shares in the company held during the financial year and prior year by each Director and other key management personnel, including their related parties, are set out below:

Name	Balance at 30 June 2017	Net change in holdings	Balance at 30 June 2018
Paul Madden	26,051		26,051
Janet McIntosh	74,051		74,051
Bob Reinert	5,051		5,051
Lily Reinert	5,051		5,051

Loans to key management personnel

There were no loans to key management personnel during the current or prior reporting period.

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

Lily Reinert
Chair
Leopold Community Enterprises Limited

Auditor's independence declaration

Mark SP Wilkinson
ABN 46 472 629 469
Registered Company Auditor

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19 September 2018

The Directors
Leopold Community Enterprises Limited
PO Box 74
LEOPOLD VIC 3224

Dear Directors,

To the Directors of Leopold Community Enterprises Limited (ABN 39 133 061 800)

Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2018 there has been:

(i) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in 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.

MSP Wilkinson

Mark Stuart Pressland Wilkinson
Registered Company Auditor 4485
6 Kintyre Crescent
Leopold Victoria 3224

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

6 Kintyre Crescent (PO Box 235) Telephone: 0418 772 212
Leopold 3224 Email: auditvalue@bigpond.com Facsimile: 03 5250 6294

Financial statements

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

	Notes	2018 $	2017 $
Revenue	2	1,160,493	1,124,886
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3	(512,926)	(409,777)
Depreciation and amortisation	3	(13,441)	(25,802)
Administration and general costs		-	-
Finance costs		-	-
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	(630)	(1,265)
Occupancy expenses	3	(123,062)	(110,358)
IT costs	3	(47,398)	(49,817)
Other expenses	3	(167,557)	(127,121)
			-
			-
Operating profit / (loss) before charitable donations and sponsorships		**295,479**	**400,746**
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(158,006)	(188,103)
Profit / (loss) before income tax		**137,473**	**212,643**
Income tax expense / (benefit)	4	37,805	63,793
Profit/(loss) for the year		**99,668**	**148,850**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**99,668**	**148,850**
Profit / (loss) attributable to members of the company		99,668	148,850
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company		**99,668**	**148,850**
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company (cents per share):			
- basic earnings per share		12.78	19.08

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 $	2017 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	901,764	630,246
Trade and other receivables	6	77,838	90,540
Financial assets	7	128,683	124,486
Other assets	8	52,244	14,883
Total current assets		**1,160,529**	**860,155**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	99,318	111,015
Intangible assets	10	2,891	4,047
Deferred tax assets	4	-	-
Total non-current assets		**102,209**	**115,062**
Total assets		**1,262,738**	**975,217**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	215,808	58,711
Current tax liability	4	47,813	10,008
Borrowings	12	-	-
Provisions	13	50,473	5,498
Total current liabilities		**314,094**	**74,217**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	12		-
Provisions	13		-
Deferred tax liability	4		-
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**-**
Total liabilities		**314,094**	**74,217**
Net assets		**948,644**	**901,000**
Equity			
Issued capital	14	759,571	759,571
Retained earnings / (Accumulated losses)	15	189,073	141,429
Reserves	16	-	-
Total equity		**948,644**	**901,000**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

	Notes	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Reserves $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2016		759,571	39,547	-	799,118
Profit / (loss) for the year		-	148,850	-	148,850
Other comprehensive income for the year		-		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**148,850**	**-**	**148,850**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners					
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	25	-	(46,807)	-	(46,807)
Balance at 30 June 2017		**759,571**	**290,440**	**(161)**	**1,049,850**
Balance at 1 July 2017		901,000			901,000
Profit / (loss) for the year		-	99,668	-	99,668
					-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**99,668**	**-**	**99,668**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners					
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-	-
Other value change		-	-	2,584	2,584
Dividends paid or provided	25	-	(54,608)	-	(54,608)
Balance at 30 June 2018		**901,000**	**45,060**	**2,584**	**948,644**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 $	2017 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,155,652	1,081,805
Payments to suppliers and employees		-836,852	(1,013,706)
Dividends received		4841	4,925
Interest paid			
Interest received			
Income tax paid		5316	53,785
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	**17b**	**328,957**	**126,809**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment			
Proceeds from sale of investments			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-859	(6,121)
Purchase of investments		-1972	3,780
Purchase of intangible assets			
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		**(2,831)**	**(2,341)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings			
Repayment of borrowings			
Dividends paid		-54,608	(46,807)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		**(54,608)**	**(46,807)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		**271,518**	**77,661**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		630,246	552,585
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	**17a**	**901,764**	**630,246**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2018

These financial statements and notes represent those of Leopold Community Enterprises Limited.

Leopold Commu nity Enterprises Limited ('company') is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 23rd September 2018.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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

Economic dependency

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

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

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

- Advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout and fit out of the **Community Bank®** branch;
- Training for the Branch Managers and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol;
- Methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- Security and cash logistic controls;
- Calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses;
- The formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- Sale techniques and proper customer relations.

(b) Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities

The company may measure some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (ie unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities (continued)

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated, less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

Class of asset	*Rate*	*Method*
Buildings	3%	SL / DV
Leasehold improvements	4-5%	SL / DV
Plant and equipment	10-20%	SL / DV
Motor vehicles	13%	SL / DV

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) 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 recognising 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 recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

(f) Impairment of assets

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

(g) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

(h) Employee benefits

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

(i) Intangible assets

Establishment costs and franchise fees have been initially recorded at cost and amortised on a straight line basis at a rate of 20% per annum. The current amortisation charges for intangible assets are included under depreciation and amortisation in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(k) Revenue and other income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any discounts and volume rebates allowed. Revenue comprises service commissions and other income received by the company.

Interest revenue is recognised on a time proportional basis that taken into account the effective yield on the financial asset.

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to the income has been established.

Rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,
- loans and receivables,
- held to maturity investments, and
- available for sale assets.

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term with the intention of making a profit. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. The company has not designated any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

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

Held to maturity investments

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

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

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

Available for sale financial asset

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

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

(ii) Measurement

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised as follows:

- for 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' – in profit or loss within other income or other expenses
- for available-for-sale financial assets that are monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency – translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost of the security are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income
- for other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale – in other comprehensive income.

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

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

(iii) Impairment

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

Assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Assets classified as available for sale

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

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

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

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expire or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the related obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(m) Trade and other receivables

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

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

(n) Trade and other payables

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

(o) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measures at amortised cost. Any diference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings as classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(q) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

(r) Dividends

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

(s) New and amended accounting policies adopted by the company

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

(t) Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in

(u) Earnings per share

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(v) New accounting standards for application in future periods

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

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

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

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

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on:
(i) the objective of the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets; and
(ii) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income (instead of in profit or loss). Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument.

c) Introduces a ‘fair value through other comprehensive income’ measurement category for particular simple debt instruments.

d) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.

e) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows:
- the change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
- the remaining change is presented in profit or loss If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss.

Otherwise, the following requirements have generally been carried forward unchanged from AASB 139 into AASB 9:
- classification and measurement of financial liabilities; and
- derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities

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

Furthermore, AASB 9 introduces a new impairment model based on expected credit losses. This model makes use of more forward-looking information and applies to all financial instruments that are subject to impairment accounting.
When this standard is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2019, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

In May 2015, the AASB issued ED 260 Income of Not-forProfit Entities, proposing to replace the income recognition requirements of AASB 1004 Contributions and provide guidance to assist not-for-profit entities to apply the principles of AASB 15. The ED was open for comment until 14 August 2015 and the AASB is currently in the process of redeliberating its proposals with the aim of releasing the final amendments in late 2016.

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

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

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

AASB 16:

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

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

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(w) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Fair value assessment of non-current physical assets

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

Employee benefits provision

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

Income tax

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

Impairment

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018	2017
2. Revenue	**$**	**$**
Revenue		
- services commissions	1,127,633	1,081,912
	1,127,633	1,081,912
Other revenue		
- interest received	15,519	14,299
- other revenue	17,341	28,675
	32,860	42,974
Total revenue	**1,160,493**	**1,124,886**

3. Expenses

Profit before income tax inculdes the following specific expenses:

	2018	2017
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	409,856	340,490
- superannuation costs	57,811	28,928
- other costs	45,259	40,359
	512,926	409,777
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
- plant and equipment	11,597	18,528
- leasehold improvements		
- buildings		
	11,597	18,528
Amortisation		
- franchise fees	1,844	7,274
- establishment costs		
	1,844	7,274
Total depreciation and amortisation	13,441	25,802
Finance costs		
- Interest paid		
Bad and doubtful debts expenses	630	1,265
- occupancy cost	123062	110358
- IT equipment Lease	24011	26240
- IT running costs	4759	7162
- IT support costs	18628	16415
Total IT costs	47398	49817
Other expenses		
- marketing	897	5023
- insurance	12086	7638
- printing and stationery	11707	10826
- other	142867	103634
Total	167,557	127,121
(Gain) / Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018 $	2017 $
Auditors' remuneration		
Remuneration of the Auditor for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	2,828	2,850
- Taxation services		
- Share registry services		
	2,828	2,850
a. The components of tax expense / (income) comprise:		
Current tax expense / (income)		
Deferred tax expense / (income) relating		
Recoupment of prior year tax losses		
Under / (over) provision of prior years		
	-	-
b. Prima facie tax payable		
The prima facie tax on profit / (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit / (loss) before income tax at 30% (2017: 27.5%)	37,805	63,793
Add tax effect of:		
- Utilisation of previously unrecognised carried forward tax losses		
- Under / (over)provision of prior years		
- Non-deductible expenses		
Income tax attributable to the entity	**37,805**	**63,793**
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is	27.50%	27.50%
c. Current tax liability		
Current tax relates to the following:		
Current tax liabilities / (assets)		
Opening balance		
Income tax paid	10,008	(53,785)
Current tax	37,805	63,793
Under / (over) provision prior years		
	47,813	**10,008**
d. Deferred tax asset / (liability)		
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets balance comprises:		
Provision for doubtful debts		
Prepayments		
Property, plant & Equipment		
Accruals		
Employee provisions		
Unused tax losses		
	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities balance comprises:		
Accrued income		
Property, plant & Equipment		
	-	-
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	-	-
Total carried forward tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets		

4. Income tax (continued)	2018 $	2017 $
e. Deferred income tax (revenue)/expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets		
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities		
Under / (over) provision prior years		
	-	-

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 $	2017 $
Cash at bank and on hand	155,516	79,369
Short-term bank deposits	746,248	550,877
	901,764	**630,246**

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 3% (2015: 3.6%); these deposits have an average maturity of 365 days.

6. Trade and other receivables

Current	2018 $	2017 $
Trade receivables	77,838	90,540
Other receivables		
	77,838	**90,540**

Credit risk

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

6. Trade and other receivables (continued)

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

	Gross amount	Past due and impaired	Past due but not impaired < 30 days	31-60 days	> 60 days	> 60 days
2017	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Trade receivables	90,540		90,540			
Other receivables		-	-	-	-	-
Total	**90,540**	**-**	**90,540**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2018	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Trade receivables	77,838	-	77,838	-	-	-
Other receivables		-	-	-	-	-
Total	**77,838**	**-**	**77,838**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	2018 $	2017 $
7. Financial assets		
Held to maturity financial assets		
Available for sale financial assets		
Listed investments	128,683	124,486
	128,683	124,486
8. Other assets		
Prepayments	4,244	14,883
Security bond		
Other -ATO	48,000	
	52,244	**14,883**
9. Property, plant and equipment		
Land		
At cost		
Buildings		
At cost		
Less accumulated depreciation		
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	118,571	118,571
Less accumulated depreciation	(35,200)	(32,516)
	83,371	86,055
9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	113,093	111,528
Less accumulated depreciation	(97,146)	(86,568)
	15,947	24,960
Total property, plant and equipment	**99,318**	**111,015**

	2018	2017
Movements in carrying amounts	**$**	**$**
Land		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		
Additions		
Disposals		
Depreciation expense		
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-	-
Buildings		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		
Additions		
Disposals		
Depreciation expense		
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-	-
Leasehold improvements		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	86,054	87,972
Additions	-	838
Disposals		
Depreciation expense	(2,683)	(2,756)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	83,371	86,054
Plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	24,961	29,912
Additions	1,565	5,283
Disposals		
Depreciation expense	(10,578)	(10,234)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	15,948	24,961
Total property, plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	111,015	117,884
Additions	1,565	6,121
Disposals		
Depreciation expense	- 13,262	- 12,990
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**99,318**	**111,015**

10. Intangible assets

	2018	2017
Franchise fee		
At cost	131,453	131,453
Less accumulated amortisation	(128,562)	(127,406)
	2,891	4,047
Preliminary expenses		
At cost		
Less accumulated amortisation		
Total intangible assets	**2,891**	**4,047**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Franchise fee		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	4,047	6,338
Additions		
Disposals		
Amortisation expense	(1,844)	(2,291)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	2,203	4,047

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018	2017
Preliminary expenses	$	$
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		
Additions		
Disposals		
Amortisation expense		
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-	-
Total intangible assets		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	4,047	6,338
Additions		
Disposals		
Amortisation expense	- 1,844	- 2,291
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**2,203**	**4,047**

11. Trade and other payables

	2018	2017
Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade creditors	2,084	11,448
Other creditors and accruals	213,724	47,263
	215,808	**58,711**

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

12. Borrowings

	2018	2017
Current		
Unsecured liabilities		
Bank overdraft	-	-
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	-	-
Finance leases	-	-
	-	**-**
Non-current		
Unsecured liabilities		
Bank overdraft	-	-
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	-	-
Finance leases	-	-
	-	**-**

(a) Bank overdraft and bank loans

The company has does not operate an overdraft facility.

(b) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.

None applicable to the company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018 $	2017 $
13. Provisions		
Current		
Employee benefits	50,473	5,498
Non-current		
Employee benefits	-	-
Total provisions	**50,473**	**5,498**

13a. Tax balances

	2018 $	2017 $
(a) Tax assets		
Current	48000	
Income tax receivable	-	-
	48,000	-
Non-current		
Deferred tax asset comprises:		
- tax losses carried forward	-	-
- Provisions	37,805	7,898
	37,805	7,898
(b) Tax liabilities		
Current		
Income tax payable	37,805	7,898
	37,805	7,898

14. Share capital

	2018 $	2017 $
Ordinary shares fully paid	780,111	780,111
Bonus shares issued for no consideration		
Less: Equity raising costs	(20,540)	(20,540)
	759,571	**759,571**
Movements in share capital		
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	780,111	780,111
Shares issued during the year		
At the end of the reporting period	**780,111**	**780,111**

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

Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the company. The Board of Directors monitor the return on capital and the level of dividends to shareholders. Capital is represented by total equity as recorded in the Statement of Financial Position.

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

(i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:
  (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the company otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
  (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the Relevant Rate of Return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the Franchisee over that 12 month period; and

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

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

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

	2018 $	2017 $
15. Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	141,429	39,547
Profit/(loss) after income tax	99,668	148,850
Revaluation reserve	2,584	(161)
Dividends paid	(54,608)	(46,807)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**189,073**	**141,429**
16. Reserves		
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		
Fair value movements during the period		
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-	-

17. Statement of cash flows

(a) Cash and cash equivalents balances as shown in the Statement of Financial Position can be reconciled to that shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

	2018 $	2017 $
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	901,764	630,246
Less bank overdraft (Note 13)	-	-
As per the Statement of Cash Flow	**901,764**	**630,246**

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

	2018 $	2017 $
(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax		
Profit / (loss) after income tax	99,668	148,850
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	11,597	18,528
- Amortisation	1,844	7,274
- Bad debts	630	1,265
- Net (profit) / loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment		
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	12,702	(90,540)
- (increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	(37,361)	(14,883)
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	-	-
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	157,097	58,711
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	37,805	10,008
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	44,975	5,498
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	**328,957**	**144,711**

(c) Credit standby arrangement and loan facilities

Not Applicable

18. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (cents)	13	19
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	99,668	148,850
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share.		
	780,111	780,111

19. Key management personnel and related party disclosures

(a) Key management personnel

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

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

Short-term employee benefits	-	-
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
Total key management personnel compensation	-	-

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

Post-employment benefits

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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

(b) Other related parties

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

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

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

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

Advance Business Centres	Accounting Services	$15,600

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

The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. Directors Privilege Package to be $xxxx for the year ended 30 June 2016. The estimated benefits per Director is as follows:
The Directors have estimated the total benefits received as nil.

(d) Key management personnel shareholdings

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

	2018	2017
Janet McIntosh	72,551	72,551
Paul Madden	26,051	26,051
Bob Reinert	5,051	5,051
Lily Reinert	5,051	5,051

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

(e) Other key management transactions

There has been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described above.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

21. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

22. Operating segments

The company operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The company operates in one geographic area being <Place>, <State>. The company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited who account for 100% of the revenue (2015: 100%).

23. Commitments

	2018 $	2017 $
Operating lease commitments	Nil	Nil
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position.		
Payable:		
- no later than 12 months	-	-
- between 12 months and five years	-	-
- greater than five years	-	-
Minimum lease payments	-	-

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five year term, with rent payable monthly in advance and with CPI increases each year.

Finance lease commitments

Finance lease liabilitis are payable exclusive of GST as follows:

Payable:		
- no later than 12 months	-	-
- between 12 months and five years	-	-
- greater than five years	-	-
Minimum lease payments	**-**	**-**
Less future interest charges	-	-
Finance lease liability	**-**	**-**

Finance leases comprise leases of property, plant and equipment under normal commercial finance lease terms and conditions repayable over 5 years.

24. Company details

The registered office is: Level 1, 50-58 Moorabool Street, Geelong 3220

The principal place of business is Shop 18, 621-659 Bellarine Highway, Leopold 3224

25. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

Dividends paid or provided for during the year	2018 $	2017 $
Fully franked ordinary dividend of 7 cents per share (2018: 27.5%) franked at the tax rate of 7 cents per share (2017: 27.5%).	54,608	46,806

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

26. Financial risk management

Financial risk management policies

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

Specific financial risk exposure and management

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

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

		#	2018	2017
	Note		**$**	**$**
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5		901,764	630,246
Trade and other receivables	6		77,838	90,540
Financial assets	7		128,683	124,486
Total financial assets			1,108,285	845,272
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	11		215,808	58,711
Borrowings	12		47,813	-
Bank overdraft	12		-	-
Total financial liabilities			263621	58,711

(a) Credit risk

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

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

Credit risk exposures

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

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

26. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

None of the assets of the company are past due (2015: nil past due) and based on historic default rates, the company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of assets not past due.

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

(b) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

30 June 2018	**Weighted average interest rate %**	**Total $**	**Within 1 year $**	**1 to 5 years $**	**Over 5 years $**
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-%	901,764	901,764	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-%	77,838	77,838	-	-
Financial assets	-%	128,683	128,683	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		1,108,285	1,108,285	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	-%	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-%	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft *	-%	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows		-	-	-	-
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		1,108,285	1,108,285	-	-

26. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2017	Weighted average interest rate %	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	-%	630,246	630,246	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-%	90,540	90,540	-	-
Financial assets	-%	124,486	124,486	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		845,272	845,272	-	-
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	-%	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-%	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft *	-%	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows		-	-	-	-
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		845,272	845,272	-	-

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

(c) Market risk

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

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

Year ended 30 June 2018	Profit $	Equity $
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	10,304	10,304
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	478	478
	10,304	10,304

26. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Year ended 30 June 2017

+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	7,547	7,547
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)		
	7,547	7,547

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

The company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

(d) Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material price risk.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term instruments in nature whose carrying amounts are equivalent to their fair values.

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Leopold Community Enterprises Limited, the Directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out in this Annual Report are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

   (i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1(a) to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and

   (ii) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of the performance for the year ended on that date.

2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Lily Reinert
Chair

Signed at Geelong on 24th September 2018

Independent audit report

Mark SP Wilkinson
ABN 46 472 629 469
Registered Company Auditor

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF LEOPOLD COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED
ABN 39 133 061 800

Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Leopold Community Enterprises Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives me a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting my audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. I confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Leopold Community Enterprises Limited, would be in the same terms if provided to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Mark SP Wilkinson
ABN 46 472 629 469
Registered Company Auditor

Auditor's Opinion

In my opinion:

(a) the financial report of Leopold Community Enterprises Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

(b) the financial report also complies with the International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Mark Stuart Pressland Wilkinson
Registered Company Auditor 4485
6 Kintyre Crescent
Leopold Victoria 3224

Dated: 19 September 2018

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

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