

Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited

ABN 45 098 234 354

2018 Annual Report

Mooroolbark **Community Bank**[®] Branch



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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2018

Again, I would like to thank our shareholders and supporters for another successful year. In a very competitive economic environment our branch has demonstrated its underlying strength by returning ever larger profits. As a direct result, more sponsorship and community support has been made possible. You will hear more of this at the AGM.

This excellent outcome is testament to the dedication and hard work of our Branch Manager, Rowan Alexander and our **Community Bank®** branch staff. Many thanks for their good work this past year.

The Board is also a delight and pleasure to work with. The subcommittees work efficiently and professionally and I am proud of their efforts.

Our **Community Bank®** branch is now halfway through its second decade, and still loved by customers and the community. It has grown from a tiny venture into one of Mooroolbark's most visible and important businesses, making all kinds of community activities possible. It is thus truly worthy of the coveted title of **Community Bank®** branch!



Peter McGowan
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2018

Another successful year has passed by ever so quickly with our **Community Bank®** branch branch enjoying many successes during the last 12 months. Over the year the total business on our books increased from \$177 million up to \$188 million. Our deposit growth of \$12 million was a significant positive for the branch. We wrote an increased volume of new loans and had a reduced volume of discharges, yet our lending declined by just over \$1 million. This reflects that in the current environment of lower interest rates, the focus away from interest only lending and attention centred on Australia's household debt people are striving harder to reduce their family debt level.

General Insurance sales, such as Travel Insurance, Home and Contents Insurance, Landlord Insurance and Motor Vehicle Insurance were a significant branch success. We had 243 new policy sales over the year which put us in the top three Bendigo Bank branches Australia wide.

We have continued the heavy focus on mass marketing our **Community Bank®** branch branch to the local community via the work we do with the groups we sponsor, our newsletter which is published twice a year and Facebook. We have continued to grow the number of customers who bank with us plus we have increased the number of products each customer on average holds with our branch. I believe this is a direct result of the efforts we put into marketing. I urge our supporters who use Facebook to like our page and spread our posts as this helps demonstrate what we do for the local community which hopefully will bring more new customers through our doors to do their banking business with us.

In January of this year one of our original staff – Rosmarie took long service leave and during this time decided to retire and move to a northern part of the state to live. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Rosmarie for her support over her 16 year Bendigo Bank career and wish her a long, happy and healthy retirement. To replace Rosmarie we welcomed our new staff member – Michelle. Michelle came to us from the Ringwood East **Community Bank®** Branch branch and has a long employment history with Bendigo Bank.

As I do each year I would like to again thank our State Support staff who work closely with us through the year. Also thank you to all our Board of Directors for their support and efforts in running our franchise company. Thank you also to our customers for their banking support. Your banking enables us to put back significantly into the local community.

Finally, the best way you can support our branch is by word of mouth. If you like the banking services we bring to Mooroolbark and you like what we do in the community please refer us to your family and friends. Your personal referral is the strongest and most powerful endorsement we could receive.



Rowan Alexander
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2018

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

Directors

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

Peter Alan McGowan

Chairman

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical), Doctor of Philosophy, Grad Dip Materials Engineering. Fellow of IEAust, Member of IMEA, TADVic, ASV. Peter was a Chief Mechanical Engineer at Orica. Chairman of SAA Committee ME1/3 for pressure vessel design. He is a member of the Solve Disability Solutions, part-time teacher at Monash University, Dept of Mech & Aerospace Engineering. Member of ASME Pressure Vessel Approval Committee.

Special Responsibilities: Chairman

Interest in shares: 1,001

Richard Kim Nicholas

Secretary

Occupation: Real Estate Agent

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Member of A.R.E.I. and G.A.I.C.D. Licenced estate agent. Director of Coulter Nicholas Pty Ltd and RVC Yarra Valley Grammar.

Special responsibilities: Chairman of the Sponsorship & Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: 500

Joan Lesley Drew

Director

Occupation: Accountant/Tax Agent

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Bachelor of Business with a major in Accounting and a minor in Law. Self-employed as a Public Accountant and Tax Agent since 1998.

Special responsibilities: Human Resources Committee, Audit Committee

Interest in shares: 2,051

Terence John Avery

Director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Holds a Diploma of Business Management and is a Councillor with Yarra Ranges Council.

Special Responsibilities: Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

David Lynton Wright

Director

Occupation: Certified Practicing Accountant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: David holds a Bachelor of Accounting and is member of CPA Australia (Financial Services), having being involved in public practice for over 30 years.

Special Responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: Nil

Peter Paul Verhoef

Director

Occupation: Veterinary Surgeon

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Peter has a Bachelor in Veterinary Science and is a veterinary surgeon and local business owner of Croydon Pet Hospital. He has owned and managed three veterinary clinics over a 39 year period.

Special Responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: 2,000

Richard Leigh Higgins

Director

Occupation: Police officer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Richard is a local Mooroolbark Police Sergeant for the past seven years. He has been on various committees and boards over the years, and has acted as a Councillor on the local Council for four years, gaining valuable experience in many areas. Committee Member Mooroolbark Traders & Community Group. Strong Commitment to community and seeing Mooroolbark prosper.

Special Responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: Nil

Anthony Michael Wright

Director

Occupation: Lawyer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Currently a member of the Footman Foundation and the Foundation's Board, Board member of the Footman Charitable Trust, member of the Croydon Rotary club for over 20 years, practicing lawyer in the Croydon area for over 35 years, and legal advisor to Croydon Main Street Traders. Past member of the Business Advisory Board and Audit Advisory Committee at Maroondah City Council, past President and Secretary of the Footman Foundation. Past President, Secretary, and Committee member of Croydon Rotary Club, past Committee member of the Croydon Chamber of Commerce.

Special Responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: Nil

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

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

Company Secretary

Joan Lesley Drew has been the company secretary of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited since 2003. Joan's qualifications include a Bachelor of Business Degree, Accounting Major, Law Minor (Swinburne University) and Registered Tax Agent. Joan has operated her own accountancy practice since 1994 and was previously employed as an accountant and financial controller in private industry. Joan is a member of the National Institute of Accountants and National Tax Agents Association.

Directors' report (continued)

Principal Activities

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

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

Operating results

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

Year ended 30 June 2018 \$	Year ended 30 June 2017 \$
141,598	49,930

Operating and financial review

Operations

The company's operations during the course of the financial year were in facilitating **Community Bank®** services under a franchise agreement with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The company's success and future is based on banking products and the support provided by the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Financial Position

During the year, the company's total net assets increased by \$91,261 to \$1,763,193. The fully franked dividend was 8 cents per share and totalled \$50,337. Our current assets increased by \$155,088 whilst our non-current assets decreased by \$31,170; the net increase being \$123,918. Our total liabilities increased by \$32,657. The directors have reviewed the accounts and consider the company is in such a financial position to meet its future financial obligations.

Discussion of Business Strategies

The company's Board of Directors is continually discussing the prospects of expanding the company's operations.

Prospects for Future Years

The company's Sponsorship and Marketing Committee is continually reviewing requests for assistance with a view to expanding it's relationship with community groups in it's relationship with community groups in it's region.

Directors' remuneration

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

Transactions with directors'	\$
Mooroolbark & District FSL sub leases a board room and offices from Coulter Nicholas Pty Ltd a company Richard Nicholas has a majority shareholding in at \$500pm + GST. Total \$6,600.00 per annum.	\$6,600
Mooroolbark & District FSL used the accounting services offered by Joan L Drew during the financial year.	\$2,074

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' remuneration (continued)

Directors' shareholdings

	Balance at start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
Peter Alan McGowan	1,001	-	1,001
Richard Kim Nicholas	500	-	500
Joan Lesley Drew	2,051	-	2,051
Terence John Avery	-	-	-
David Lynton Wright	-	-	-
Peter Paul Verhoef	2,000	-	2,000
Richard Leigh Higgins	-	-	-
Anthony Michael Wright	-	-	-

Dividends

	Year ended 30 June 2018	
	Cents	\$
Dividends paid in the year	8	50,337

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' meetings

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

	Board Meetings Attended		Committee Meetings Attended					
			Audit		Marketing*		Human Resources*	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Peter Alan McGowan	6	6	2	2	-	-	-	-
Richard Kim Nicholas	6	6	-	-	2	2	-	-
Joan Lesley Drew	6	4	2	2	-	-	2	2
Terence John Avery	6	4	-	-	2	2	-	-
David Lynton Wright	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Paul Verhoef	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richard Leigh Higgins	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Michael Wright	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-

A - eligible to attend

B - number attended

* There are non director members of these committee meetings.

The Board has sub-committees for Audit, Human Resources and Marketing/Promotions and Sponsorship. The sub-committees met on an informal and as needed basis during the financial year and report to the Board meetings as required.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Non audit services

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

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

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

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

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 10.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Mooroolbark, Victoria on 21 September 2018.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter McGowan', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Peter Alan McGowan,
Chairman

Auditor's independence declaration



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

Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550
Dated: 21 September 2018

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

David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

Financial statements

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

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	1,294,338	1,190,626
Employee benefits expense		(655,118)	(637,815)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(179,758)	(208,887)
Occupancy and associated costs		(87,934)	(91,360)
Systems costs		(20,529)	(19,328)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(32,532)	(32,523)
Finance costs	5	(21)	(569)
General administration expenses		(123,138)	(131,276)
Profit before income tax expense		195,308	68,868
Income tax expense	6	(53,710)	(18,938)
Profit after income tax expense		141,598	49,930
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		141,598	49,930
Earnings per share		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	22	22.50	7.94

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	7	1,347,926	1,166,687
Trade and other receivables	8	115,074	116,827
Current tax asset	11	-	24,398
Total current assets		1,463,000	1,307,912
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	484,506	503,243
Intangible assets	10	43,449	55,002
Deferred tax asset	11	26,237	27,117
Total non-current assets		554,192	585,362
Total assets		2,017,192	1,893,274
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	34,712	32,307
Current tax liabilities	11	45,376	-
Borrowings	13	3,808	4,728
Provisions	14	105,308	114,956
Total current liabilities		189,204	151,991
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	25,026	37,539
Borrowings	13	15,696	20,666
Provisions	14	24,073	11,146
Total non-current liabilities		64,795	69,351
Total liabilities		253,999	221,342
Net assets		1,763,193	1,671,932
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	629,209	629,209
Retained earnings	16	1,133,984	1,042,723
Total equity		1,763,193	1,671,932

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

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

	Notes	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2016		629,209	1,043,130	1,672,339
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	49,930	49,930
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during period		-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares		-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	21	-	(50,337)	(50,337)
Balance at 30 June 2017		629,209	1,042,723	1,671,932
Balance at 1 July 2017		629,209	1,042,723	1,671,932
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	141,598	141,598
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during period		-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares		-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	21	-	(50,337)	(50,337)
Balance at 30 June 2018		629,209	1,133,984	1,763,193

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,352,453	1,245,701
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,154,838)	(1,181,902)
Interest received		26,177	23,644
Interest paid		(21)	(569)
Income taxes paid		16,945	(21,049)
Net cash provided by operating activities	17	240,716	65,825
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(2,241)	(36,441)
Payments for intangible assets		(1,008)	(11,504)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,249)	(47,945)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds/(repayment) of borrowings		(5,891)	9,607
Dividends paid	21	(50,337)	(50,337)
Net cash used in financing activities		(56,228)	(40,730)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		181,239	(22,850)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,166,687	1,189,537
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	1,347,926	1,166,687

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2018

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The company is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

Compliance with IFRS

These financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. These areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexities, or areas where assumptions and estimates which are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Historical cost convention

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

Comparative figures

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

Application of new and amended accounting standards

There are a number of amendments to accounting standards issued by the AASB that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2017, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This accounting standard is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. This accounting standard is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

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

The company has elected not to apply any accounting standards or interpretations before their mandatory operative date for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2017. These future accounting standards and interpretations therefore have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

AASB 16 Leases is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The standard introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments

The company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact on its financial statements but has not yet completed its detailed assessment. The actual impact of applying AASB 16 on the financial statements in the period of initial application will depend on future economic conditions, including the company's borrowing rate at 1 January 2019, the composition of the lease portfolio at that date, the latest assessment of whether the company will exercise any lease renewal options and the extent to which the company chooses to use practical expedients and recognition exemptions.

So far, the most significant impact identified is that the company will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating lease of its branch. As at 30 June 2018, the company's future minimum lease payment under non-cancellable operating lease amount to \$101,439, on an undiscounted basis (see Note 18).

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

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the **Community Bank**[®] branch at Mooroolbark, Victoria.

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

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

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

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

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

- the design, layout and fit out of the **Community Bank**[®] branch
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

- security and cash logistic controls
- calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses
- the formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs
- sales techniques and proper customer relations.

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

b) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and any specific criteria have been met. Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenue calculation

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

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

Core banking products

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

Note: In very simplified terms, currently, deposit return means the interest Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited gets when it invests the money the customer deposits with it. The cost of funds means the interest Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited pays when it borrows the money to give a customer a loan.

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

Products and services on which margin is paid include variable rate deposits and variable rate home loans.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Commission

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

Fee income

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

Discretionary financial contributions

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

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

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

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

Monitoring and changing financial return

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Income tax

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

d) Employee entitlements

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

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

e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Trade receivables and payables

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| • buildings | 40 years | • leasehold improvements | 5 - 15 years |
| • plant and equipment | 2.5 - 40 years | • furniture and fittings | 4 - 40 years |
| • motor vehicle | 3 - 5 years | | |

h) Intangibles

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

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

i) Payment terms

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

j) Borrowings

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

k) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Derecognition

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iii) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

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

l) Leases

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

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

m) Provisions

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

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

n) Issued capital

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

o) Earnings per share

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Note 2. Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Credit risk

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

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

(vi) Capital management

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

(vi) Capital management (continued)

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2018 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty. There is therefore a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognised on the balance sheet and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognised. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amount of recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in corresponding credit or charge to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical experience and the condition of the asset is assessed at least once per year and considered against the remaining useful life. Adjustments to useful lives are made when considered necessary.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

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

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities		
Operating activities:		
- gross margin	1,084,966	841,040
- services commissions	72,897	199,899
- fee income	73,718	82,912
- market development fund	10,000	10,000
Total revenue from operating activities	1,241,581	1,133,851
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	29,884	28,788
- rental revenue	22,689	23,335
- profit on sale of motor vehicle	-	4,652
- other revenue	184	-
Total revenue from non-operating activities	52,757	56,775
Total revenues from ordinary activities	1,294,338	1,190,626

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Note 5. Expenses		
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	576	1,211
- buildings	2,884	2,884
- leasehold improvements	1,937	1,936
- furniture and fittings	5,637	5,560
- motor vehicles	9,944	9,378
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	2,311	2,311
- franchise renewal fee	9,243	9,243
	32,532	32,523
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	21	569
Bad debts	1,202	615

Note 6. Income tax expense

The components of tax expense comprise:

- Current tax	52,830	9,556
- Movement in deferred tax	880	9,382
	53,710	18,938
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows		
Operating profit	195,308	68,868
Prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2017: 27.5%)	53,710	18,938
Add tax effect of:		
- timing difference expenses	(880)	(8,103)
- other deductible expenses	-	(1,279)
	52,830	9,556
Movement in deferred tax	880	9,382
	53,710	18,938

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and on hand	74,060	88,671
Term deposits	1,273,866	1,078,016
	1,347,926	1,166,687

Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement

The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:

Cash at bank and on hand	74,060	88,671
Term deposits	1,273,866	1,078,016
	1,347,926	1,166,687

Note 8. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	87,363	92,315
Prepayments	12,947	13,455
Other receivables and accruals	14,764	11,057
	115,074	116,827

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings

Freehold land

At cost	296,657	296,657
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Buildings

At cost	115,366	115,366
Less accumulated depreciation	(9,940)	(7,056)
	105,426	108,310

Leasehold improvements

At cost	213,540	213,540
Less accumulated depreciation	(177,031)	(175,094)
	36,509	38,446

Plant and equipment

At cost	46,531	44,290
Less accumulated depreciation	(43,484)	(42,908)
	3,047	1,382

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Motor vehicles		
At cost	39,776	39,776
Less accumulated depreciation	(16,129)	(6,185)
	23,647	33,591
Furniture and fittings		
At cost	51,404	51,404
Less accumulated depreciation	(32,184)	(26,547)
	19,220	24,857
Total written down amount	484,506	503,243
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Land		
Carrying amount at beginning	296,657	296,657
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	-	-
Carrying amount at end	296,657	296,657
Buildings		
Carrying amount at beginning	108,310	111,194
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(2,884)	(2,884)
Carrying amount at end	105,426	108,310
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	38,446	40,382
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(1,937)	(1,936)
Carrying amount at end	36,509	38,446

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	1,382	2,593
Additions	2,241	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(576)	(1,211)
Carrying amount at end	3,047	1,382
Motor vehicles		
Carrying amount at beginning	33,592	12,178
Additions	-	39,776
Disposals	-	(8,984)
Less: depreciation expense	(9,944)	(9,378)
Carrying amount at end	23,648	33,592
Furniture and fittings		
Carrying amount at beginning	24,856	20,115
Additions	-	10,301
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(5,637)	(5,560)
Carrying amount at end	19,219	24,856
Total written down amount	484,506	503,243

Note 10. Intangible assets

Franchise fee		
At cost	122,746	122,746
Less: accumulated amortisation	(114,053)	(111,743)
	8,693	11,003
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	90,983	90,983
Less: accumulated amortisation	(56,227)	(46,984)
	34,756	43,999
Total written down amount	43,449	55,002

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
Note 11. Tax			
Current:			
Income tax payable/(refundable)		45,376	(24,398)
Non-Current:			
Deferred tax assets			
- accruals		1,073	1,100
- employee provisions		35,580	34,678
		36,653	35,778
Deferred tax liability			
- accruals		4,061	3,041
- property, plant and equipment		6,355	5,620
		10,416	8,661
Net deferred tax asset		26,237	27,117
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income		880	9,383

Note 12. Trade and other payables

Current:			
Trade creditors		1,076	4,952
Other creditors and accruals		33,636	27,355
		34,712	32,307
Non Current:			
Other creditors and accruals		25,026	37,539

Note 13. Borrowings

Current:			
Chattel mortgage	18	3,808	4,728
Non Current:			
Chattel mortgage	18	15,696	20,666

The chattel mortgage on the motor vehicle is held with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited and is repayable over four years (due November 2020), attracting an average interest rate of 2.85%. The chattel mortgage is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Note 14. Provisions		
Current:		
Provision for annual leave	57,003	57,003
Provision for long service leave	48,305	57,953
	105,308	114,956
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	24,073	11,146

Note 15. Issued capital

629,209 ordinary shares fully paid (2017: 629,209)	629,209	629,209
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Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

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

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

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

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 15. Issued capital (continued)

Prohibited shareholding interest (continued)

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

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

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

The National Stock Exchange (NSX) has advised that in its view the prohibited shareholding provisions are appropriate and equitable but the 'base number test' is not, as a result the base number clause does not operate whilst the company remains listed on the NSX.

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

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Note 16. Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	1,042,723	1,043,130
Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax	141,598	49,930
Dividends provided for or paid	(50,337)	(50,337)
Balance at the end of the financial year	1,133,984	1,042,723

Note 17. Statement of cash flows

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

Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	141,598	49,930
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	20,978	20,969
- amortisation	11,554	11,554
- profit on sale of motor vehicle	-	(4,652)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Note 17. Statement of cash flows (continued)		
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	1,753	(1,874)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	25,279	(1,696)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	(9,101)	998
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	3,279	(8,989)
- increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	45,376	(415)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	240,716	65,825

Note 18. Leases

Finance lease commitments

Payable - minimum lease payments:

- not later than 12 months	5,991	5,891
- between 12 months and 5 years	16,562	22,452
Minimum lease payments	22,553	28,343
Less future finance charges	(3,049)	(2,949)
Present value of minimum lease payments	19,504	25,394

The chattel mortgage on the motor vehicle is held with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited and is repayable over four years (due November 2020), attracting an average interest rate of 2.85%. The chattel mortgage is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

Operating lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements

Payable - minimum lease payments:

- not later than 12 months	45,084	44,136
- between 12 months and 5 years	56,355	55,170
	101,439	99,306

The rental lease is a non-cancellable lease with a three-year term due on 20 September 2017. Rent is payable monthly in advance and increases by CPI annually.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
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Note 19. Auditor's remuneration

Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:

- audit and review services	5,500	5,500
- share registry services	5,183	8,126
- non audit services	2,930	3,300
	13,613	16,926

Note 20. Director and related party disclosures

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

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

	2018 \$	2017 \$
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Transactions with Key Management Personnel:

Mooroolbark & District FSL used the accounting services offered by Joan L Drew during the financial year.	2,074	1,888
Mooroolbark & District FSL sub leases a board room and offices from Coulter Nicholas Pty Ltd a company Richard Nicholas has a majority shareholding in at \$500pm + GST. Total \$6,600.00 per annum.	6,600	6,000

	2018	2017
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Key Management Personnel Shareholdings

Ordinary shares fully paid	5,552	5,552
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Detailed shareholding disclosures are provided in the remuneration report, included as part of the directors' report.

	2018 \$	2017 \$
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Note 21. Dividends paid or provided

a. Dividends provided for or paid

Current year dividend		
100% (2017: 100%) franked dividend - 8 cents (2017: 8 cents) per share	50,337	50,337
The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 27.5% (2017: 27.5%).		

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Note 21. Dividends paid or provided (continued)		
b. Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	511,905	547,944
- franking credits/(debits) that will arise from payment/(refund) of income tax as at the end of the financial year	45,376	(24,398)
- franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year	-	-
Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	557,281	523,546
- franking debits that will arise from payment of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for use but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period	-	-
Net franking credits available	557,281	523,546

Note 22. Earnings per share

(a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	141,598	49,930
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	Number	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	629,209	629,209

Note 23. Events occurring after the reporting date

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

Note 24. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The entity has one contingent liability at the end of the financial year. They have agreed to sponsor Mooroolbark Fire Brigade up to \$15,000 per year for the next 5 years, depending on how much the Fire Brigade raises themselves each year. The maximum liability over the 5 years is \$75,000, and the maximum liability for the next financial year is \$15,000. As at 30 June 2018 \$15,000 has been paid to Mooroolbark Fire Brigade.

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

Note 25. Segment reporting

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 26. Registered office/Principal place of business

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

Registered Office

Shop 19 Mooroolbark Shop Centre
66-74 Brice Avenue
Mooroolbark VIC 3138

Principal Place of Business

Shop 19 Mooroolbark Shop Centre
66-74 Brice Avenue
Mooroolbark VIC 3138

Note 27. Financial instruments

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

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

Financial instrument	Floating interest		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
	2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 \$	2017 \$	2018 %	2017 %
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	74,060	88,671	1,273,866	1,078,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.33	2.44
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,363	92,315	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	-	-	3,808	4,728	15,696	20,666	-	-	-	-	0.09	3.93
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,076	4,952	N/A	N/A

Net Fair Values

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

Credit Risk

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 27. Financial instruments (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis

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

As at 30 June 2018, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2018 \$	2017 \$
Change in profit/(loss)		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	13,284	11,413
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(13,284)	(11,413)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	13,284	11,413
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(13,284)	(11,413)

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.



Peter Alan McGowan,
Chairman

Signed on the 21st of September 2018.

Independent audit report



Chartered Accountants

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited's (the company) financial report comprises the:

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

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Independent audit report (continued)

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

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

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

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the remuneration report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2018. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's opinion on the remuneration report

In our opinion, the remuneration report of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

There are no key audit matters to disclose for the 30 June 2018 audit.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

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



Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550
Dated: 21 September 2018



David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

NSX report

Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited is a public Company incorporated in Australia and listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX).

Shareholding

The following table shows the number of shareholders, broken into various categories showing the total number of shares held.

Number of shares held	Number of shareholders	Number of shares held
1 to 1,000	280	166741
1,001 to 5,000	93	257152
5,001 to 10,000	17	135216
10,001 to 100,000	4	70100
100,001 and over	0	0
Total shareholders	394	629,209

Equity securities

Each of the above shareholders are entitled to 1 vote, irrespective of the number of shares held.

There are no substantial shareholders (holding more than 5% of voting rights) as each shareholder is entitled to 1 vote. Normally holding more than 5% of total issued shares would create a substantial shareholder, but this is not applicable due to the voting restrictions for the company.

There are 75 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of shares (\$500 in value).

There are no restricted securities on issue.

All shares on issue are ordinary shares fully paid to \$1 per share. There are no unquoted equity securities.

Ten largest shareholders

The following table shows the 10 largest shareholders.

Shareholder	Number of fully paid shares held	Percentage of issued capital
Lois Jean Monds	10000	1.59
Graham Thompson	10000	1.59
Margaret Jenz	10000	1.59
James Norman	10000	1.59
Soltes Nominees Pty Ltd	10000	1.59
Cornelia Paula Den Ridder	10000	1.59
Carolyn Geyer	11000	1.75
Thomas Leigh Pty Ltd <The Waring Family Superannuation Fund>	15500	2.46
Mr Gerald Francis Pauley & Mr Michael James Pauley <Pauley Super Fund A/C>	15700	2.5
Winpar Holdings Limited	27900	4.43

NSX report *(continued)*

Registered office and principal administrative office

The registered office of the company is located at: Shop 19, Mooroolbark Terrace Shopping Centre
66-74 Brice Avenue
Mooroolbark Vic 3138
Phone: (03) 9726 5388

The principal administrative office of the company is located at: Shop 19, Mooroolbark Terrace Shopping Centre
66-74 Brice Avenue
Mooroolbark Vic 3138
Phone: (03) 9726 5388

Security register

The security register (share register) is kept at:

AFS & Associates Pty Ltd
61 Bull Street
Bendigo VIC 3550
Phone: (03) 5443 0344

Company Secretary

Joan Drew has been the Company Secretary of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited for 15 years.

Joan's qualifications and experience include Bachelor of Business Degree, Accounting Major, Law Minor and Registered Tax Agent.

Corporate governance

The company has implemented various corporate governance practices, which include:

- (a) The establishment of an audit committee. Members of the audit committee are Peter McGowan, Joan Drew and David Wright.
- (b) Director approval of operating budgets and monitoring of progress against these budgets;
- (c) Ongoing Director training; and
- (d) Monthly Director meetings to discuss performance and strategic plans.

Annexure 3

There are no material differences between the information in the company's Annexure 3 and the information in the financial documents in its Annual Report.

5 Year summary of performance

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gross revenue	\$	1,210,952	1,231,877	1,171,912	1,190,626	1,294,338
Net profit before tax	\$	277,608	141,626	87,611	68,868	195,308
Total assets	\$	1,809,974	1,867,164	1,847,609	1,893,274	2,017,192
Total liabilities	\$	169,818	192,880	175,270	221,342	253,999
Total equity	\$	1,640,156	1,674,284	1,672,339	1,671,932	1,763,193

Mooroolbark **Community Bank®** Branch
Shop 19, Mooroolbark Terrace,
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Phone: (03) 9726 5388 Fax: (03) 9726 7388

Franchisee: Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited
PO Box 360, Mooroolbark VIC 3138
ABN: 45 098 234 354

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