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## Our Mission Statement

To be a leader in the provision of banking services to Mukinbudin and surrounding districts and to return profits generated back to the local communities.

## Company Objectives

To provide Shareholders and the community with a quality banking service, to observe best practice business ethics, and a safe workplace for employees. To pursue our mission statement we will communicate with our local community and seek their support in achieving our goals.

# Chairperson's Report

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## For the year ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018.

Having served on the original steering committee and on the board since its start I would like to take this opportunity for a brief look back on history of the Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Ltd.

Early in 2001 unhappy with reduced banking facilities in Mukinbudin and the likelihood of the existing bank closing in the near future the Mukinbudin community took a proactive stance in seeking a relationship with the then Bendigo Bank to ensure a stable banking facility existed.

With the support of the community not only in Mukinbudin but the surrounding area the public company of Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Ltd was established with a financial base of \$406,500.00 and 254 shareholders.

Under a Community Banking Franchise agreement, the Mukinbudin **Community Bank**® Branch of Bendigo Bank was opened on the 15<sup>th</sup> March 2002 by the then Chairman David Gaunt.

Our Mission Statement "To be a leader in the provision of banking services to Mukinbudin and surrounding districts and to return profits generated back to the local communities."

Our company Objectives "To provide Shareholders and the community with quality banking service, to observe best practice business ethics and a safe workplace for employees. To pursue our mission statement we will communicate with our local community and seek their support in achieving our goals".

In the sixteen years since opening we have achieved the following in line with our Mission statement and objectives.

The Beacon agency was established in 2008 and followed in 2011 by the Koorda agency both located in the existing Community Resource Centres.

During this time \$339,500 has been returned to these communities as agency commissions.

In 2010 with the community's request for flexible cash needs an ATM was installed at the Mukinbudin **Community Bank**® branch as part of our long term sponsorship program rather than as a profit making enterprise.

We can also be proud that over the years \$278,000 has been returned directly to the Mukinbudin and surrounding districts in sponsorships.

This is in addition to the social benefits that come with having a stable business that employs four full time staff members.

We have also paid a dividend of 5 cents (2014) to our shareholders and hope to make more regular payments over the coming years as the global and domestic economies return to a more stable base.

Our business has grown over the years until the \$100 million portfolio figure is very close to reality.

As the longest serving member of Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Ltd, I am proud of what has been achieved and must congratulate our long serving Branch Manager Tara Chambers and her staff on their continuing customer service and hard work.

## Chairperson's Report (continued)

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Also thank the ever-changing pool of personalities that have formed our board over the years welcoming David Burton, Lana Foote and Dirk Sellenger to the board this year but saying goodbye to Kim Storer who has announced her resignation.

On behalf of the board I would like to thank Kim for her work over the past six years especially in the last twelve months when she has been acting chairman in difficult circumstances while we search for a new chairman.

I would also like to acknowledge the ongoing support received from the Bendigo & Adelaide Bank staff and the **Community Bank®** network.

Steve Lange  
Director

# Bendigo Bank Limited Report

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## For year ending 30 June 2018

It's been 20 years since the doors to the first **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> branch opened. And it has only been a few months since the latest, the 321st, **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> branch opened its doors.

In the last 20 years, much has changed. A staggering 92 per cent of our customers do their banking online and we pay for goods and services on a range of mobile phones, our watches and even our fitness devices. Many are embracing this online world with a sense of excitement and confidence. Our model will be even more accessible to people right across Australia.

Despite the change many things have also remained constant through the last two decades. Commitment within communities remains as strong today as it has ever been; from our first **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> branch to the most recent one, and the 319 in between.

This year, five of our Community Bank branches are celebrating 20 years in business. Bendigo Bank has celebrated 160 years in business. We farewelled Managing Director Mike Hirst and welcomed into the MD role long-time Bendigo employee Marnie Baker.

Our **Be the change** online marketing campaign has been the most successful online marketing campaign ever run by our organisation. The premise behind **Be the change** is simple – it thanks individual customers for banking with their **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> branch.

But it's not the Bank thanking the customers. It's not the staff, volunteer directors or shareholders thanking the customers. It's the kids from the local little athletics and netball clubs, it's the man whose life was saved by a **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> funded defib unit, it's members of the local community choir and the animal rescue shelter. These people whose clubs and organisations have received a share of over \$200 million in **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> contributions, all because of people banking with their local **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> branch.

**Be the change** has further highlighted the power of the model. For others, customers are important. For our **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> network, customer support ensures our point of difference. It's the reason we can share in the revenue generated by their banking business. Without this point of difference, we would be just another bank.

But we're not, we're Bendigo Bank and we're Australia's only '*community bank*', recently named by Roy Morgan Research as Australia's third most trusted brand and most trusted bank. As one of 70,000-plus **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> company shareholders across Australia, these are outcomes we hope you too are proud of.

I'd like to thank you for your decision to support your local **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> company as a shareholder. Your support has been vitally important to enhancing the prospects and outcomes within your community.

Without you, there would be no **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> branch network in Australia.

We value your initial contribution and your ongoing support of your **Community Bank**<sup>®</sup> branch and your community. Thank you for continuing to play a role in helping your community **Be the change**.



Robert Musgrove  
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank

# Directors' Report

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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 financial year:

### **Kim Storer**

#### ***Acting Chairman***

Occupation: Manager, Koorda Community Resource Centre

Kim is a Community Development Officer and Manager at Koorda Community Resource Centre. She has experience in event planning and management, as well as social, economic and business development. Kim is currently the Executive Officer of the Koorda Agricultural Society and Central Wheatbelt Biosecurity Association.

Special responsibilities: Chair, Member of Sponsorship Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

### **Pace Patrick Vernon**

#### ***Director***

Occupation: Earthmoving Contractor

Pace holds a Trade Certificate in Automotive Mechanical. Commenced an earthmoving business in 2004 with a focus on road construction.

Special Responsibilities: Member of the Sponsorship Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

### **Troy Leon Baker**

#### ***Director (Appointed 13 July 2017)***

Occupation: Contract Mechanic

Troy has worked as a mechanic in a variety of industries including agriculture, automotive, transport, construction, mining and science/government. For over six years he run his own mobile mechanic business servicing the local agricultural industry. He is also president of the Beacon Gun Club, a volunteer firefighter for Bonnie Rock and a member of the Mukinbudin Volunteer Fire and Emergency Service.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: Nil

### **Steven Leslie Lange**

#### ***Treasurer and Secretary***

Occupation: Business Proprietor

Steven holds a Certificate/Diploma of Management from Charles Sturt University Bathurst and has owned and managed his own business for over 20 years. Previously he was a bank officer for 21 years and of that time 6 years as a manager. He is also involved in various other community groups.

Special responsibilities: Company Secretary, Member of Finance & Budget Committee

Interest in shares: 15,001

### **Yolande Danielle Bent**

#### ***Director***

Occupation: Farmer

Yolande is a self-employed partner in a family farming business. She is experienced in Banking, Hospitality and Industrial Relations, and has been involved with various committees. President of the Ladies Auxiliary. Special responsibilities: Member of the Marketing Committee

Interest in Shares: Nil

### **Hugh Geoffrey Michael Morgan**

#### ***Director (Appointed 24 October 2017)***

Occupation: Farmer

Hugh holds a Certificate III in Agriculture and a Wool Classing Certificate. He has been actively working in agriculture since 2000 and became a Director in Morgan Tirrana Farms in 2012 then equal ownership in 2018. Past President of Bencubbin Lions Club & Bencubbin Golf Club. Current active member of the Bencubbin Lions Club and Bencubbin Primary School Council with special responsibility of Finance Auditor (BPS).

Special Responsibilities: Deputy Chair

Interest in shares: Nil

## Directors' Report (continued)

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### **David Noel Burton**

**Director** (Appointed 27 February 2018)

Occupation: CEO, Shire of Koorda

David is the CEO for the Shire of Koorda, a position that he has held for seven years. David has 27 years' experience in local government in regional and metropolitan areas. David assisted with financial accounting services to the Bayswater Community Financial Services Limited for five years at its initial start before leaving the position due to local government commitments.

Special responsibilities: Member of the Succession Planning Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

### **Lana Darryl Foote**

**Director** (Appointed 27 February 2018)

Occupation: Finance & Administration Manager, Shire of Koorda

Lana is the Finance and Administration Manager at the Shire of Koorda and has worked in Local Government for four years. She has experience in budgeting and management. Lana currently holds the position of treasurer for the Koorda Community Resource Centre.

Special Responsibilities: Member of the Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

### **Dirk John Sellenger**

**Director** (Appointed 29 May 2018)

Dirk has worked in Local government since 1994 with the last 15 years as a CEO in five different locations. He undertook Local Government studies in 1995 earning a Certificate 13 given by the Department of Local Government.

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**

The company secretary is Steven Leslie Lange. Steven was appointed to the position of secretary on 18 February 2008.

Steven holds a Certificate/Diploma of Management from Charles Sturt University Bathurst and has owned and managed his own business for over 20 years. Previously he was a bank officer for 21 years and of that time 6 years a manager. He is also involved in various other community groups.

### **Principal Activities**

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

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

# Directors' Report (continued)

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## Operating Results

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

Year ended 30 June 2018	Year ended 30 June 2017
\$	\$
17,063	(21,387)

## Dividends

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

## Significant Changes in 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 of the financial statements.

## Events Since the End of the Financial Year

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

## Likely Developments

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

## Environmental Regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

## Directors' Benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 19 and 20 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

## Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

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

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

# Directors' Report (continued)

## Directors' Meetings

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

	Board meetings	
	Eligible	Attended
Steven Leslie Lange	10	8
Yolande Danielle Bent	10	7
Kim Storer	10	9
Pace Patrick Vernon	10	7
Troy Leon Baker ( <i>Appointed 13 July 2017</i> )	10	7
Hugh Geoffrey Michael Morgan ( <i>Appointed 24 October 2017</i> )	7	6
David Noel Burton ( <i>Appointed 27 February 2018</i> )	6	6
Lana Darryl Foote ( <i>Appointed 27 February 2018</i> )	6	5
Dirk John Sellenger ( <i>Appointed 29 May 2018</i> )	2	1

## 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 or behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

## Non-Audit Services

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

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

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

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



# Auditors Independence Declaration

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## Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditors' independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 39.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Mukinbudin, Western Australia on 10 August 2018.



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**Steven Leslie Lange**  
Company Secretary

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

As lead auditor for the audit of Mukinbudin Community 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.



**Andrew Frewin Stewart**  
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550  
Dated: 10 August 2018



**David Hutchings**  
Lead Auditor

# Financial Statements

## Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>\$</b>	<b>2017</b> <b>\$</b>
Revenues from ordinary activities	4	570,079	573,411
Employee benefits expense		(325,820)	(374,805)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(27,115)	(36,956)
Occupancy and associated costs		(20,572)	(18,261)
Systems costs		(19,732)	(20,467)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(16,816)	(19,390)
Finance costs	5	-	(724)
General administration expenses		(136,251)	(132,007)
<b>Profit/(Loss) before income tax</b>		<b>23,773</b>	<b>(29,199)</b>
Income tax (expense)/credit	6	(6,710)	7,812
<b>Profit/(Loss) after income tax credit</b>		<b>17,063</b>	<b>(21,387)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>17,063</b>	<b>(21,387)</b>
<b>Earnings per share for loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:</b>		<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>
Basic earnings per share	21	4.20	(5.26)

# Financial Statements (continued)

## Balance Sheet

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	<u>Notes</u>	2018 \$	2017 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	82,357	54,364
Trade and other receivables	8	50,583	50,238
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>132,940</b>	<b>104,602</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	9	13,864	14,829
Intangible assets	10	39,464	50,656
Deferred tax assets	11	61,253	67,963
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>114,581</b>	<b>133,448</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>247,521</b>	<b>238,050</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	12	36,024	34,582
Provisions	13	56,787	52,376
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>92,811</b>	<b>86,958</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	12	37,660	51,424
Provisions	13	681	362
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>38,341</b>	<b>51,786</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>131,152</b>	<b>138,744</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>116,369</b>	<b>99,306</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued capital	14	399,201	399,201
Accumulated losses	15	(282,832)	(299,895)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>116,369</b>	<b>99,306</b>

# Financial Statements (continued)

## Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	Issued Capital \$	Accumulated Losses \$	Total Equity \$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2016</b>	<b>399,201</b>	<b>(278,508)</b>	<b>120,693</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(21,387)</b>	<b>(21,387)</b>
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</b>			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2017</b>	<b>399,201</b>	<b>(299,895)</b>	<b>99,306</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2017</b>	<b>399,201</b>	<b>(299,895)</b>	<b>99,306</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,063</b>	<b>17,063</b>
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</b>			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 June 2018</b>	<b>399,201</b>	<b>(282,832)</b>	<b>116,369</b>

# Financial Statements (continued)

## Statement of Cashflows

For the year ended 30 June 2018

	<u>Notes</u>	2018 \$	2017 \$
<b>Cash Flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from customers		632,545	619,423
Payments to suppliers and employees		(587,260)	(617,387)
Interest received		33	16
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45,318</b>	<b>2,052</b>
<b>Cash Flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(5,913)	(1,050)
Payments for intangible assets		(11,412)	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(17,325)</b>	<b>(1,050)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash held</b>		<b>27,993</b>	<b>1,002</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		54,364	53,362
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>7(a)</b>	<b>82,357</b>	<b>54,364</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

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## Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### a) Basis of Preparation

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

#### Compliance with IFRS

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

#### Critical accounting estimates

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

#### Historical cost convention

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

#### Comparative figures

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

#### Application of new and amended Accounting Standards

There are a number of amendments to accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods 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 Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that become effective in future accounting periods.

The company has elected not to apply any accounting standards or interpretations before their mandatory operative date for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 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)

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## 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 the 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 leases amount to \$19,432, on an undiscounted basis (see Note 17).

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**<sup>®</sup> branch at Mukinbudin, Western Australia.

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



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

#### Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (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 and assistance in relation to:

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

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

### b) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefit 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### b) Revenue (continued)

#### Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

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

#### Commission

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

#### Fee income

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

#### Discretionary financial contributions

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

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

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

#### Ability to change financial return

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### b) Revenue (continued)

#### Ability to change financial return (continued)

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

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

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

#### Monitoring and changing financial return

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

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

### c) Income Tax

#### Current tax

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

#### Deferred tax

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### c) Income Tax (continued)

#### Deferred tax (continued)

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

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

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

#### Current and deferred tax for the period

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

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## 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 is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

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

- |                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| - 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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.

#### Classification and subsequent measurement

##### *(i) Loans and receivables*

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

##### *(ii) Financial liabilities*

Financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

### m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the economic entity has a legal, equitable or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to other entities as a result of past transactions 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.

### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 2. Financial Risk Management (continued)

### (i) Market risk

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

### (ii) Price risk

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

### (iii) Credit risk

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

### (iv) Liquidity risk

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

### (v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

### (vi) Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

- (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the franchisee otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; 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 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 or Other Comprehensive Income.

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



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

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

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

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

### Taxation

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

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

These judgements and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is 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 or Other Comprehensive Income.

### Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

### Impairment of assets

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 3. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

### Impairment of assets (continued)

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

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

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

### Note 4. Revenue from Ordinary Activities

Operating activities:

- gross margin	360,639	334,978
- services commissions	147,375	170,034
- fee income	27,032	33,377
- market development fund	35,000	35,000
<b>Total revenues from operating activities</b>	<b>570,046</b>	<b>573,389</b>
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	33	16
- other revenue	-	6
<b>Total revenue from non-operating activities</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total revenues from ordinary activities</b>	<b>570,079</b>	<b>573,411</b>

### Note 5. Expenses

Depreciation of non-current assets:

- furntit	1,875	2,836
- motor vehicle	3,749	3,749
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	6,715	8,561
- franchise renewal fee	4,477	4,244
	<b>16,816</b>	<b>19,390</b>

**Finance Costs:**

-interest paid	-	<b>724</b>
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**Bad Debts**

	<b>(208)</b>	<b>5</b>
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**Loss on disposal of assets**

	<b>1,254</b>	<b>-</b>
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## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

### Note 6. Income Tax Expense

The components of tax expense/(credit) comprise:

- Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	-	(6,678)
- Movement in deferred tax	2,711	(1,134)
- Recoupment of prior year tax losses	3,999	-
	<b>(6,710)</b>	<b>(7,812)</b>

The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense/(credit) as follows:

Operating profit/(loss)	23,773	(29,199)
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2017: 27.5%)	6,710	(8,031)
Add tax effect of:		
- timing difference	(3,056)	1,134
- non-deductable expenses	345	219
	<b>3,999</b>	<b>(6,678)</b>
Movement in deferred tax	2,711	(1,134)
	<b>6,7810</b>	<b>(7,812)</b>

### Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and on hand	<b>82,357</b>	<b>54,364</b>
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The bank has an overdraft facility in place with an approved limit of \$70,000 and currently attracts an interest rate of 3.795% on debit balances as per agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The bank overdraft is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets subject to an annual review each year.

#### Note 7.(a) Reconciliation of cash

The above figures are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cashflows as follows:

<b>Cash at bank and on hand</b>	<b>82,357</b>	<b>54,364</b>
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## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

### Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables	42,712	42,180
Prepayments	7,871	4,312
Other receivables and accruals	-	3,746
	<b>50,583</b>	<b>50,238</b>

### Note 9. Property, Plant and Equipment

#### Furniture and Fittings

At cost	203,953	200,457
Less accumulated depreciation	(193,673)	(192,961)
	<b>10,280</b>	<b>7,496</b>

#### Motor Vehicles

At cost	29,991	29,991
Less accumulated depreciation	(26,407)	(22,658)
	<b>3,584</b>	<b>7,333</b>

#### Total written down amount

	<b>13,864</b>	<b>14,829</b>
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#### Movements in carrying amounts:

#### Furniture and Fittings

Carrying amount at beginning	7,496	9,282
Additions	5,913	1,050
Disposals	(1,254)	-
Less: depreciation expense	(1,875)	(2,836)
<b>Carrying amount at end</b>	<b>10,280</b>	<b>7,496</b>

#### Motor Vehicle

Carrying amount at beginning	7,333	11,082
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(3,749)	(3,749)
<b>Carrying amount at end</b>	<b>3,584</b>	<b>7,333</b>

#### Total written down amount

	<b>13,864</b>	<b>14,829</b>
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## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

### Note 10. Intangible Assets

#### Franchise fee

At cost	101,192	101,192
Less: accumulated amortisation	(93,299)	(91,061)
	<b>7,893</b>	<b>10,131</b>

#### Renewal processing fee

At cost	104,769	104,769
Less: accumulated amortisation	(73,198)	(64,244))
	<b>31,571</b>	<b>40,525</b>

#### Total written down amount

**39,464**      **50,656**

### Note 11. Tax

#### Deferred tax assets

- accruals	770	743
- employee provisions	15,804	14,503
- tax losses carried forward	48,492	52,490
- property, plant and equipment	-	277
	<b>65,066</b>	<b>67,963</b>

#### Deferred tax liability

-property, plant and equipment	3,813	-
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#### Net deferred tax asset

**61,253**      **67,963**

#### Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss or Other Comprehensive Income

**7,812**

### Note 12. Trade and Other Payables

#### Current:

Other creditors and accruals	36,024	34,582
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#### Non-Current:

Other creditors and accruals	37,660	51,424
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## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$

### Note 13. Provisions

#### Current:

Provision for annual leave	26,334	25,279
Provision for long service leave	30,453	27,079
	<b>56,787</b>	<b>52,376</b>

#### Non-Current:

Provision for long service leave	<b>681</b>	<b>362</b>
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### Note 14. Contributed Equity

406,510 Ordinary shares fully paid (2017: 406,510)	406,510	406,510
Less: equity raising expenses	(7,309)	(7,309)
	<b>399,201</b>	<b>399,201</b>

#### 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).

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 14. Contributed Equity (continued)

### (c) Transfer

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

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

### Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Note 15. Accumulated Losses

Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(299,895)	(278,508)
Net profit/(loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	17,063	(21,387)
<b>Balance at the end of financial year</b>	<b>(282,832)</b>	<b>(299,895)</b>



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
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## Note 16. Statement of Cashflows

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

Profit/(Loss) from ordinary activities after income tax	17,063	(21,387)
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	5,624	6,585
- amortisation	11,192	12,805
- loss on disposal of assets	1,254	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(345)	(3,960)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	18,122	(7,812)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	(12,322)	10,140
- increase in provisions	4,730	5,681
<b>Net cashflows provided by operating activities</b>	<b>45,318</b>	<b>2,052</b>

## Note 17. Leases

### Operating lease commitments

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

Payable - minimum lease payments		
- not later than 12 months	5,182	5,182
- between 12 months and 5 years	14,250	19,432
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	<b>19,432</b>	<b>24,614</b>

The operating lease is a non-cancellable lease commencing on 15 March 2017 for a five-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. Rent is currently \$5,182 (plus GST) per annum.

## Note 18. Auditors' Remuneration

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

- audit and review services	4,200	4,200
- non audit services	2,539	2,390
	<b>6,939</b>	<b>6,590</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## Note 19. Director and Related Party Disclosures

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

Steven Leslie Lange  
Yolande Danielle Ben  
Kim Storer  
Pace Patrick Vernon  
Troy Leon Baker (*Appointed 13 July 2017*)  
Hugh Geoffrey Michael Morgan (*Appointed 24 October 2017*)  
David Noel Burton (*Appointed 27 February 2018*)  
Lana Darryl Foote (*Appointed 27 February 2018*)  
Dirk John Sellenger (*Appointed 29 May 2018*)

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

Transactions with related parties:

Steven Leslie Lange as a director of the company that owns the branch premises and received rent during the financial year totalling \$5,700 (2017: \$5,182)

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

<b>Directors Shareholdings</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
Steven Leslie Lange	15,001	15,001
Yolande Danielle Bent	-	-
Kim Storer	-	-
Pace Patrick Vernon	-	-
Troy Leon Baker ( <i>Appointed 13 July 2017</i> )	-	-
Hugh Geoffrey Michael Morgan ( <i>Appointed 24 October 2017</i> )	-	-
David Noel Burton ( <i>Appointed 27 February 2018</i> )	-	-
Lana Darryl Foote ( <i>Appointed 27 February 2018</i> )	-	-
Dirk John Sellenger ( <i>Appointed 29 May 2018</i> )	-	-

There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year.

## Note 20. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

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

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Note 20. Key Management Personnel Disclosures (continued)

### **Community Bank®** Directors' Privileges Package

The board has adopted the **Community Bank®** Directors' Privileges Package. The package is available to all directors, who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the **Community Bank®** branch at Mukinbudin, Western Australia. There is no requirement to own BEN shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits. The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The total benefits received by the Directors from the Directors' Privilege Package was \$920 for the year ended 30 June 2018 (2017:\$594).

## Note 21. Earnings Per Share

		2018 \$	2017 \$
a.	Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	17,063	(21,387)
		Number	Number
b.	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	406,510	406,510

## Note 22. Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date

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

## Note 23. Contingent Liabilities

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

## Note 24. Segment Reporting

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

## Note 25. 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  
29 Shadbolt Street  
Mukinbudin, WA 6479

Principal Place of Business  
29 Shadbolt Street  
Mukinbudin, WA 6478

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## Note 26. 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	82,357	54,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.04
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,712	42,180	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,684	86,006	N/A	N/A

### Net Fair Values

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

### Credit Risk

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

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

### Interest Rate Risk

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

### Sensitivity Analysis

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

As at 30 June 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:

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### Note 26. Financial Instruments (continued)

	2018 \$	2017 \$
<b>Change in profit/(loss)</b>		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	824	544
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(824)	(544)
<b>Change in equity</b>		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	824	544
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(824)	(548)

# Directors' Declaration

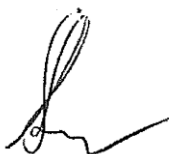
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In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 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 director's 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.



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**Steven Leslie Lange**  
**Company Secretary**

Signed on the 10<sup>th</sup> of August 2018.

# Independent Audit Report

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Chartered Accountants

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

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited

### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### Our opinion

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

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

#### What we have audited

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

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

#### Basis for opinion

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

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

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

#### Other information

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

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# Independent Audit Report (continued)

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

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

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

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

## **Directors' responsibility for the financial report**

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

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

## **Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report**

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

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



**Andrew Frewin Stewart**  
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550  
Dated: 10 August 2018



**David Hutchings**  
Lead Auditor