Annual Report 2017

Plantagenet Community Financial Services Ltd

ABN 89 096 387 816

Mount Barker **Community Bank**® Branch

Contents

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2017

I would like to welcome you to the 15th Annual Report of Plantagenet Community Financial Services Ltd. A year perhaps that you might describe as steady as she goes.

We finished the year with a book value of $130.5 million a growth of $2.8 million on last year. This is below expectations, but with a static economy and low number of real estate sales at reduced values, it is a good result.

I wish to express the Board's appreciation of the efforts of all our staff that have worked very hard during the year particularly Tamara Knapp and Lisa Clode. Lisa has stepped up to become Acting Manager. We also welcome Tahlia Robinson-Solczaniuk to the staff. The Manager Stephen Harding has had to take extended sick leave due to unforeseen circumstances.

I would like to thank the dedication of all the Directors particularly the support from Sarah Wright my deputy. Rachel Wright resigned during the year to pursue a job with the health department, I thank her for her contribution. Again we have had two junior observers Kaila Klaffer and Molly Johnston who have contributed well to the Board particularly with advice on how our young people think.

We are again pleased to pay a fully franked dividend of 4% to shareholders.

This year we have invested in 22 different organisations by way of sponsorships for a wide range of different activities designed to keep our community strong. This included our joint activities with the Albany and Tambellup / Cranbrook **Community Bank**® branches with the Art Trail, GSSTA, The great Southern Primary and High School netball competitions.

In our own area we have invested in various projects at the schools, Kendenup Primary School has a Cookery Room upgrade. For The Community College we have again sponsored the year 11 geography excursion to Bali. In fact one of our staff members Brooke Heal is going along as well. This project seems to change all kids that go for the better and it is no holiday. We have also funded a further two years of eftpos fees for the school canteen.

We have assisted the CWA to replace their hot water system. We have sponsored the Mt Barker Speedway club for a junior learner race car.

There are a couple of anniversary events happening this year, firstly the 150th commemorative event of the opening of the first Police Station in Mt Barker. It is also the 40th anniversary of our Wine Show. From a very small beginning it is now a nationally renowned wine show and most of it is still held here in Mt Barker which is a testament of the dedication of the locals to keep it here.

Finally I would like to remind everyone that we are a full-service bank with a full range of products and services similar to other banks. I would also like thank our shareholders and our customers for their support during the year enabling us to employ our staff, provide a banking service and enable us to sponsor so many worthy organisations in our district.

John Howard
Chairman

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2017

As we approach 20 years since the first **Community Bank®** branch opened its doors, it's timely to reflect on the role of our network's 70,000-strong shareholders and its army of nearly 2,000 passionate local Directors.

As a group of people you are a powerful force that continues to influence change both locally and nationally.

United for a shared purpose in your communities, you are making big things happen beyond the delivery of great banking products and services; you're creating jobs, helping businesses to thrive, solving problems and achieving outcomes that will make your communities better places to live and do business.

Amongst other things, you are providing hundreds of thousands of people in communities around Australia with new opportunities to:

- Play sport in new **Community Bank®** funded centres.
- Continue their education thanks to a **Community Bank®** scholarship.
- Seek treatment in hospitals closer to home with equipment funded through a **Community Bank®** grant.
- Reap the environmental benefits of **Community Bank®** funded solar panels and LED lighting, and
- Access mental health services for teenage children with a service supported by a local **Community Bank®** branch.

In fact, since the model's inception your investment in local communities exceeds $165 million and that figure continues to grow every year. This amount excludes the significant co-investment on key projects that many companies have obtained from Government and other parties.

Nationally our voices are increasingly being heard, and our collaborative approach recognised and celebrated.

Representing us all at a recent forum at Canberra's Parliament House, Bendigo Bank's Managing Director and Chairman reinforced the significance of the **Community Bank®** model's achievements and called for regulatory change that would help us compete in a crowded and ever-evolving banking sector. Just two months later, the Federal Government announced a levy on Australia's biggest banks that is set to re-level the playing field as we've regularly advocated for.

But for us this is more than a levy. The Turnbull Government's announcement recognises the importance of customers having access to a robust, competitive and customer-focused banking sector. On this note Bendigo Bank was recently recognised as the banking provider of choice in the annual Mozo People's Choice Awards. Better yet, out of 110 banking providers nationally, we were the only bank recognised in all eight banking categories – and were rated the leading bank in six of those eight categories.

This is an extraordinary achievement for you and our bank. Not only does it demonstrate that, in the eyes of our customers, we are doing something right – it very clearly outlines that together we can continue to achieve results.

As we've long known, the more successful our customers are, the stronger our communities become. In this regard the **Community Bank®** model enables these outcomes for customers and communities, as increasingly recognised by more and more Australians.

So thank you for your investment in your local **Community Bank®** company, for your ongoing contribution and support, tireless advocacy and continued commitment to building strong local communities. Without this, our **Community Bank®** branches would be just another bank.

Robert Musgrove
Executive Engagement Innovation

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2017

The Directors present their report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Plantagenet Community Financial Services Limited during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

John Reginald Howard

Chairperson

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: John has lived in Mount Barker for 35 years and has been a Director of Plantagenet Community Financial Services Ltd for 11 years, 9 of those years as Chairman. John has a Higher National Diploma in Agriculture (U.K.) and has been the co-ordinator of the Mt Barker Machinery Field Day for 5 years.

Special responsibilities: Chairperson and member of the HR and publicity/marketing and profit distribution sub-committees.

Interest in shares: 4,000

Sarah Jane Wright

Vice-Chairperson

Occupation: Lawyer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Sarah works part time in the Great Southern and Perth area for Wapropert Lawyers. Sarah is involved in the Mount Barker Community College and supports the Mount Barker Cricket Club in an administrative capacity. Sarah has good communication and negotiation skills and also possesses analytical skills.

Special responsibilities: Vice-chairperson and member of the HR, publicity/marketing and profit distribution and regional sponsorship sub-committees.

Interest in shares: Nil

James Rhind

Secretary

Occupation: School Teacher

Special responsibilities: Secretary and member of the maintenance and finance sub-committees.

Interest in shares: 400

Ian John Morgan

Treasurer

Occupation: Retired Corporate Secretary

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Ian holds a Bachelor of Business graduate degree in HRM & IR from Edith Cowan University and is a Fellow of the Institute of Public Accountants. Prior to his retirement he was also a Chartered member of the Australian Human Resource Institute and a Member of the Australian Institute of Management (WA).

Ian has over 15 years' experience in Retail Banking, Building Society and Credit Union accounting and administration.

In his fifty year working career, as well as his banking background he has been involved in Corporate legislation, accounting and administration in the Housing Industry Light Engineering Mining catering services, Retail and whole Co-operatives (wholesale Newsagency supplies Cooperative and retail Quairading Farmer's Co-operative), Farm Machinery dealership New Holland Franchise, and a Not for profit organisation (Indigenous Employment, Training and Legal Services).

Directors (continued)

Ian John Morgan (continued)

And a retired member of Mount Barker and Quairading Rotary Clubs (for 15 years).

Special responsibilities: Treasurer and a member of the HR and finance sub-committees.

Interest in shares: Nil

Grant Cooper

Director

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Grant has been farming for 35 years. Grant has held the positions of Captain and Weather Officer in the local bush fire brigade and is a committee member of the local football club.

Special responsibilities: A member of the maintenance sub-committee.

Interest in shares: 1,600

Sharon Nicole Lynch

Director

Occupation: Project Management

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Sharon is a busy mother of two. As the Treasurer of the Mount Barker Toy Library and Secretary of the Forest Hill Bushfire Brigade, Sharon is an active community member who also has skills in business administration, project management and event co-ordination.

Special responsibilities: A member of the HR, finance and publicity/marketing and profit distribution sub-committees.

Interest in shares: Nil

Elizabeth Crawford Van Zeyl

Director

Occupation: Semi retired farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: For the last 25 years Liz has been helping run the family farm looking after the accounting side of the business. Liz has a Certificate II in Business and has been the president and now vice-president of Riding for the Disabled. In the past Liz has been a committee member of Plantagenet Villages Homes and Cranbrook Sporting Club.

Special responsibilities: A member of the finance, publicity/marketing and profit distribution sub-committees.

Interest in shares: 1,500

Rachel Jane Wright

Director

Retired: 14/3/2017

Occupation: Health professional - BaSci(H.I.M), PGrad DipHlthServMgt, PGrad Dip Public Hlth

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Rachel's interest in Directorship stems from a strong belief that vibrant rural communities that are built upon residents who are strongly informed and involved in their communities. She is an active member of the community and has a keen interest in 'giving back' to services and organisations that value add to this community with benefit to all.

Rachel works in health care management and over the past decade has held executive employment portfolios across a broad range of areas including mental health, primary care, public health as well as service delivery and business growth. She has a strong interest in community engagement, but her predominant professional passion is in addressing health inequity.

She has been a resident of the Mt Barker community since 2002. She has keen sporting interests, in particular hockey where she is both a player and representative to the Sounness Park Working Group for the hockey club. Rachel currently manages her own consultancy business in between juggling farm life and raising two lively young boys.

Special responsibilities: A member of the staff and marketing/publicity and profit distribution sub-committees.

Interest in shares: Nil

Directors (continued)

Grant Dufty
Director
Occupation: Panel Beater
Special responsibilities: A member of the maintenance and publicity/marketing and profit distribution sub-committees.
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.

Directors' meetings

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

	Board meetings	
Director	**A**	**B**
John Howard	12	12
James Rhind	12	9
Elizabeth Van Zeyl	12	10
Sarah Wright	12	9
Ian Morgan	12	12
Grant Cooper	12	10
Grant Dufty	12	8
Rachel Wright	9	7
Sharon Lynch	12	10

A - The number of meetings eligible to attend.
B - The number of meetings attended.

Company Secretary

James Rhind has been the Company Secretary of Plantagenet Community Financial Services Limited since 2013.

Principal activities

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

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

Review of operations

The profit/loss of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was $63,244 (2016 profit: $72,521), which is a 12.79% decrease as compared with the previous year.

Dividends

Dividends paid or declared since the start of the financial year.

A fully franked interim dividend of 4 cents per share was declared and paid during the year for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors' report (continued)

Options

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

The company has agreed to indemnify each Officer (Director, Secretary or employee) out of assets of the company to the relevant extent against any liability incurred by that person arising out of the discharge of their duties, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving dishonesty, negligence, breach of duty or the lack of good faith. The company also has Officers Insurance for the benefit of Officers of the company against any liability occurred by the Officer, which includes the Officer's liability for legal costs, in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the company or in or arising out of the discharge of the Officer's duties.

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance. The company has not provided any insurance for an Auditor of the company.

Proceedings on behalf of company

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

Auditor independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set at page 8 of this financial report. No Officer of the company is or has been a partner of the Auditor of the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Mount Barker on 11 September 2017.

John Howard
Director

Auditor’s independence declaration

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4th September 2017

The Board of Directors
Plantagenet Community Financial Services Ltd
PO Box 117
MT BARKER WA 6324

Dear Directors

AUDITOR’S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

As lead Auditor for the audit of Plantagenet Community Financial Services Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2017, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, that there have been:

a) no contraventions of the Auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, in the relation to the audit, and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This Declaration is made in respect of Plantagenet Community Financial Services Ltd during the period of the audit.

Paul Gilbert, FCPA MBA Director
Macleod Corporation Pty Ltd

CERTIFIED PRACTICING ACCOUNTANTS

CPA

LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 $	2016 $
Revenue	**2**	**890,291**	**894,875**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3	(473,337)	(489,588)
Depreciation and amortisation	3	(28,920)	(20,400)
Finance costs	3	(9,956)	(11,926)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	(1,309)	(192)
Administration and general costs		(187,666)	(166,083)
Occupancy expenses		(22,296)	(22,942)
IT expenses		(19,875)	(21,645)
Other expenses		(15,835)	(26,487)
		(759,194)	**(759,263)**
Operating profit / (loss) before charitable donations and sponsorships		**131,097**	**135,612**
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(43,269)	(33,111)
Profit / (loss) before income tax		**87,828**	**102,501**
Income tax expense / benefit	4	(24,584)	(29,980)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**63,244**	**72,521**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**63,244**	**72,521**
Profit / (loss) attributable to members of the company		63,244	72,521
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company		**63,244**	**72,521**
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company (cents per share):			
- basic earnings per share	18	13.05	14.97

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of FInancial Position as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 $	2016 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	73,772	122,580
Trade and other receivables	6	83,169	76,806
Financial assets	7	118	118
Current tax asset	4	-	-
Other assets	8	1,062	1,052
Total current assets		**158,121**	**200,556**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	642,829	653,994
Intangible assets	10	60,584	25,951
Deferred tax assets	4	1,305	928
Total non-current assets		**704,718**	**680,873**
Total assets		**862,839**	**881,429**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	44,920	51,841
Current tax liability	4	708	24,795
Borrowings	13	6,592	12,674
Provisions	14	29,060	31,281
Total current liabilities		**81,280**	**120,591**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	138,975	166,062
Provisions	14	15,511	11,566
Deferred tax liability	4	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**154,486**	**177,628**
Total liabilities		**235,766**	**298,219**
Net assets		**627,073**	**583,210**
Equity			
Issued capital	15	484,525	484,525
Retained earnings / Accumulated losses	16	142,548	98,685
Total equity		**627,073**	**583,210**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2015		**484,525**	**45,545**	**530,070**
Profit / Loss for the year		-	72,521	72,521
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**72,521**	**72,521**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	17	-	(19,381)	(19,381)
Balance at 30 June 2016		**484,525**	**98,685**	**583,210**
Balance at 1 July 2016		**484,525**	**98,685**	**583,210**
Profit / Loss for the year		-	63,244	63,244
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**63,244**	**63,244**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	17	-	(19,381)	(19,381)
Balance at 30 June 2017		**484,525**	**142,548**	**627,073**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 $	2016 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		883,890	894,780
Payments to suppliers and employees		(769,191)	(768,881)
Dividends received		-	6
Interest paid		(9,955)	(11,926)
Interest received		448	1,227
Income tax received/(paid)		(49,047)	3,122
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	**19b**	**56,145**	**118,328**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,435)	(4,360)
Purchase of intangible assets		(50,000)	-
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		**(52,435)**	**(4,360)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Advance to employee		(1,000)	-
Repayment by employee		350	-
Proceeds from borrowings		62,764	-
Repayment of borrowings		(96,075)	(165,536)
Dividends paid		(18,557)	(17,357)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		**(52,518)**	**(182,893)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		**(48,808)**	**(68,925)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		122,580	191,505
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	**19a**	**73,772**	**122,580**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2017

These financial statements and notes represent those of Plantagenet Community Financial Services Limited.

Plantagenet Community Financial Services Limited (‘the company’) is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 11 September 2017.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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

Economic dependency

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

The branch operate as a franchise of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, using the name “Bendigo Bank”, the logo, and systems of operation of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The company manages the **Community Bank**® 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.

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Impairment of assets

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

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Comparative figures

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

(f) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

<u>Estimation of useful lives of assets</u>

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

<u>Fair value assessment of non-current physical assets</u>

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

<u>Employee benefits provision</u>

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Income tax

The company is subject to income tax. Significant judgement is required in determining the deferred tax asset.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is considered sufficient future profits will be generated. The assumptions made regarding future profits is based on the company's assessment of future cash flows.

Impairment

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

(g) New accounting standards for application in future periods

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

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

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

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

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on:

   (i) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and

   (ii) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

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

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

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

e) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows:

   - the change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
   - the remaining change is presented in profit or loss If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

Otherwise, the following requirements have generally been carried forward unchanged from AASB 139 into AASB 9:

- classification and measurement of financial liabilities; and
- derecognition requirements for financial assets and liabilities

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

Furthermore, AASB 9 introduces a new impairment model based on expected credit losses. This model makes use of more forward-looking information and applies to all financial instruments that are subject to impairment accounting.

When this standard is first adopted for the year ending 30 June 2019, there will be no material impact on the transactions and balances recognised in the financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AASB 16:

- replaces AASB 117 Leases and some lease-related Interpretations;
- requires all leases to be accounted for 'on-balance sheet' by lessees, other than short-term and low value asset leases;
- provides new guidance on the application of the definition of lease and on sale and lease back accounting;

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

- largely retains the existing lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117; and
- requires new and different disclosures about leases.

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

Note 2. Revenue

Revenue arises from the rendering of services through its franchise agreement with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank LImited. The revenue recognised is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts.

The entity applies the revenue recognition criteria set out below to each separately identifiable sales transaction in order to reflect the substance of the transaction.

Rendering of services

The entity generates service commissions on a range of products issued by the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The revenue includes upfront and trailing commissions, sales fees and margin fees.

Interest, dividend and other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

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

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

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Revenue		
- service commissions	877,914	881,002
	877,914	**881,002**
Other revenue		
- interest received	448	1,227
- dividends received	-	6
- rental income	11,929	12,580
- other revenue	-	60
	12,377	**13,873**
Total revenue	**890,291**	**894,875**

Note 3. Expenses

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss on an accurals basis, which is typically upon utilisation of the service or at the date upon which the entity becomes liable.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Class of asset	**Rate**	**Method**
Buildings	2.5%	SL
Plant and equipment	7.5 - 100%	SL
Motor vehicles	20%	DV

Gains/losses upon disposal of non-current assets

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

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	395,166	384,418
- superannuation costs	41,688	42,274
- other costs	36,483	62,896
	473,337	**489,588**
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
- plant and equipment	8,530	9,764
- buildings	5,023	4,973
	13,553	**14,737**

	2017 $	2016 $
Note 3. Expenses (continued)		
Amortisation		
- franchise fees	15,000	5,000
- establishment costs	367	663
	15,367	**5,663**
Total depreciation and amortisation	**28,920**	**20,400**
Finance costs		
- Interest paid	9,956	11,926
Bad and doubtful debts expenses	1,309	192
(Gain) / Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	47	-
Auditors' remuneration		
Remuneration of the Auditor for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	5,450	5,600
- Taxation services	-	-
- Share registry services	-	-
	5,450	**5,600**

Note 4. Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

	2017 $	2016 $
a. The components of tax expense / (income) comprise:		
Current tax expense / (income)	24,960	31,706
Deferred tax expense / (income) relating	(376)	(1,726)
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	-	-
Under / (over) provision of prior years		-
	24,584	**29,980**

	2017 $	2016 $
Note 4. Income tax (continued)		
b. Prima facie tax payable		
The prima facie tax on profit / (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit / (loss) before income tax at 27.5% (2016: 28.5%)	24,153	29,213
Add tax effect of:		
- Utilisation of previously unrecognised carried forward tax losses	-	-
- Under / (over) provision of prior years	-	-
- Non-deductible expenses	807	2,493
Income tax attributable to the entity	**24,960**	**31,706**
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is	27.99%	29.25%
c. Current tax liability		
Current tax relates to the following:		
Current tax liabilities / (assets)		
Opening balance	24,795	(10,035)
Income tax paid	(49,047)	3,124
Current tax	24,960	31,706
Under / (over) provision prior years	-	-
	708	**24,795**
d. Deferred tax asset / (liability)		
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets balance comprises:		
Employee provisions	12,257	12,266
	12,257	**12,266**
Deferred tax liabilities balance comprises:		
Prepayments	292	-
Property, plant & equipment	10,660	11,338
	10,952	**11,338**
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	**1,305**	**928**
Total carried forward tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	-	-
e. Deferred income tax (revenue)/expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets	9	(898)
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities	(385)	(828)
Under / (over) provision prior years	-	-
	(376)	**(1,726)**

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

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

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash at bank and on hand	73,772	122,580
	73,772	**122,580**

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

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

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

	2017 $	2016 $
Current		
Trade receivables	80,919	75,575
Other receivables	2,250	1,231
	83,169	**76,806**

Credit risk

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

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

Note 6. Trade and other receivables (continued)

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

			Past due but not impaired			
	Gross amount $	Past due and impaired $	< 30 days $	31-60 days $	> 60 days $	Not past due $
2017						
Trade receivables	80,919	80,919	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-
Total	**83,169**	**83,169**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2016						
Trade receivables	75,575	75,575	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	1,231	1,231	-	-	-	-
Total	**76,806**	**76,806**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 7. Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Loans and receivables

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

Note 7. Financial assets (continued)

Classification of financial assets (continued)

Held to maturity investments

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

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

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

Available for sale financial asset

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

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

Measurement of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 7. Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

Assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

Assets classified as available for sale

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

	2017 $	2016 $
Available for sale financial assets		
Listed investments	118	118
	118	**118**

Note 8. Other assets

Other assets represent items that will provide the entity with future economic benefits controlled by the entity as a result of past transactions or other past events.

	2017 $	2016 $
Prepayments	1,062	1,052
	1,062	**1,052**

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at their fair value (refer note 1 (X)), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

	2017 $	2016 $
Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
Land		
4 Henton Peak Heights (at fair value)	382,500	382,500
4 Short Street (at cost)	79,419	79,419
	461,919	**461,919**
Buildings		
At cost	210,036	210,036
Less accumulated depreciation	(66,106)	(61,083)
	143,930	**148,953**
Plant and equipment		
At cost	168,629	170,135
Less accumulated depreciation	(131,649)	(127,013)
	36,980	**43,122**
Total property, plant and equipment	**642,829**	**653,994**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Land		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	461,919	461,919
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**461,919**	**461,919**
Buildings		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	148,953	150,791
Additions	-	3,135
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(5,023)	(4,973)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**143,930**	**148,953**
Plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	43,122	51,661
Additions	2,435	1,225
Disposals	(47)	-
Depreciation expense	(8,530)	(9,764)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**36,980**	**43,122**

	2017 $	2016 $

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	2017 $	2016 $
Total property, plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	653,994	664,371
Additions	2,435	4,360
Disposals	(47)	-
Depreciation expense	(13,553)	(14,737)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**642,829**	**653,994**

Note 10. Intangible assets

Franchise fees and establishment costs have been initially recorded at cost and amortised on a straight line basis at a rate of either 10% or 20% per annum. The current amortisation charges for intangible assets are included under depreciation and amortisation in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

	2017 $	2016 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	200,000	150,000
Less accumulated amortisation	(140,000)	(125,000)
	60,000	**25,000**
Preliminary expenses		
At cost	3,857	3,857
Less accumulated amortisation	(3,273)	(2,906)
	584	**951**
Total intangible assets	**60,584**	**25,951**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Franchise fee		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	25,000	30,000
Additions	50,000	-
Amortisation expense	(15,000)	(5,000)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**60,000**	**25,000**
Preliminary expenses		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	951	1,614
Additions	-	-
Amortisation expense	(367)	(663)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**584**	**951**

	2017 $	2016 $

Note 10. Intangible assets (continued)

	2017 $	2016 $
Total intangible assets		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	25,951	31,614
Additions	50,000	-
Amortisation expense	(15,367)	(5,663)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**60,584**	**25,951**

Note 11. Trade and other payables

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

	2017 $	2016 $
Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade creditors	18,859	26,271
Other creditors and accruals	26,061	25,570
	44,920	**51,841**

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

Note 12. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include trade payables, other creditors, loans from third parties and loans from or other amounts due to related entities. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified as “fair value through profit or loss”, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

Note 13. Borrowings

Loans

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

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

	2017 $	2016 $
Note 13. Borrowings (continued)		
Current		
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	6,592	7,520
Chattel Mortgage	-	5,154
	6,592	**12,674**
Non-current		
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	138,975	166,062
	138,975	**166,062**
Total borrowings	**145,567**	**178,736**

(a) Bank loans

The company has a mortgage loan which is subject to normal terms and conditions. The current interest rate is 5.31%. This loan has been created to fund the purchase of 4 Henton Peak Heights and is secured by the land and buildings at 4 Henton Peaks Heights.

(b) Chattel Mortgage

The company had a chattel mortgage which was subject to normal terms and conditions. This chattel mortgage was created to fund the purchase of a Ford Territory.

Note 14. Provisions

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

Note 14. Provisions (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits (continued)

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

	2017 $	2016 $
Current		
Employee benefits	29,060	31,281
Non-current		
Employee benefits	15,511	11,566
Total provisions	**44,571**	**42,847**

Note 15. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

	2017 $	2016 $
484,525 Ordinary shares fully paid	484,525	484,525
	484,525	**484,525**
Movements in share capital		
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	484,525	484,525
Shares issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the reporting period	**484,525**	**484,525**

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

Capital management

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

Note 15. Share capital (continued)

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.

(i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:

  (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the company otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and”

  (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the Relevant Rate of Return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the Franchisee over that 12 month period; and

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

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

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

Note 16. Retained earnings

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	98,685	45,545
Profit/(loss) after income tax	63,244	72,521
Dividends paid	(19,381)	(19,381)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**142,548**	**98,685**

Note 17. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Dividends paid for during the year		
Fully franked ordinary dividend of 4 cents per share (2016: 4c) franked at the tax rate of 27.5% (2016: 30%).	19,381	19,381

Note 18. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

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

	2017 $	2016 $
Basic earnings per share (cents)	13	15
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	63,244	72,521
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share.	484,525	484,525

Note 19. Statement of cash flows

	2017 $	2016 $
(a) Cash and cash equivalents balances as shown in the Statement of Financial Position can be reconciled to that shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	73,772	122,580
As per the Statement of Cash Flow	**73,772**	**122,580**
(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax		
Profit / (loss) after income tax	63,244	72,521
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	13,553	14,737
- Amortisation	15,367	5,663
- Interest and fees on Chattel Mortgage	142	555
- Net (profit) / loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	47	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(5,712)	(2,706)
- (increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	(10)	269
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	(377)	(1,725)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(7,746)	(10,766)
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	(24,087)	34,830
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	1,724	4,950
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	**56,145**	**118,328**

Note 19. Statement of cash flows (continued)

(c) Credit standby arrangement and loan facilities

The company has the option to establish a bank overdraft and commercial bill facility. This may be granted at any time at the option of the bank. At 30 June 2017, a bank overdraft was not yet established. Variable interest rates may apply to these overdraft and bill facilities.

Note 20. Key management personnel and related party disclosures

(a) Key management personnel

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

(b) Other related parties

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

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

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

The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The Directors have estimated the total benefits received from the Directors Privilege Package to be $2,000 for the year ended 30 June 2017. The estimated benefits per Director is as follows:

	2017	**2016**
John Howard	2,000	2,000
James Rhind	-	-
Elizabeth Van Zeyl	-	-
Sarah Wright	-	-
Ian Morgan	-	-
Grant Cooper	-	-
Grant Dufty	-	-
Rachel Wright	-	-
Sharon Lynch	-	-
	2,000	**2,000**

Note 20. Key management personnel and related party disclosures (continued)

(d) Key management personnel shareholdings

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

	2017	2016
John Howard	4,000	4,000
James Rhind	400	400
Elizabeth Van Zeyl	1,500	1,500
Sarah Wright	-	-
Ian Morgan	-	-
Grant Cooper	1,000	1,000
Grant Dufty	-	-
Rachel Wright	-	-
Sharon Lynch	-	-
	6,900	**6,900**

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

(e) Other key management transactions

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

Note 21. Events after the reporting period

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

Note 22. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 23. Operating segments

The company operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The company operates in one area being Mount Barker, WA. The company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited who account for 100% of the revenue (2016: 100%).

Note 24. Company details

The registered office and principle place of business is 4 Short Street, Mount Barker.

Note 25. Fair value measurements

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

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

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

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

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

The company measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- freehold land and buildings

The company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

(a) Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair value measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

<u>Valuation techniques</u>

The company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the company are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

Note 25. Fair value measurements (continued)

(a) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Valuation techniques (continued)

- Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

The following tables provide the fair values of the company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy:

	Note	30 June 2017			
		Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements					
Non-financial assets					
4 Henton Peak Heights		-	382,500	-	382,500
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value on a recurring basis		**-**	**382,500**	**-**	**382,500**

	Note	30 June 2016			
		Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements					
Non-financial assets					
4 Henton Peak Heights		-	382,500	-	382,500
Total non-financial assets recognised at fair value on a recurring basis		**-**	**382,500**	**-**	**382,500**

There were no transfers between Levels for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2016: no transfers).

Note 25. Fair value measurements (continued)

(b) Valuation techniques and inputs used to measure Level 2 fair values

Description	Fair value at 30 June 2017 $	Description of valuation techniques	Inputs used
4 Henton Peak Heights	382,500	Real estate agent evaluation	Market Approach

(i) The fair value of freehold land and buildings is determined at least every three years based on valuations by an independent valuer. At the end of each intervening period, the Directors review the independent valuation and, when appropriate, update the fair value measurement to reflect current market conditions using a range of valuation techniques, including recent observable market data and discounted cash flow methodologies.

There were no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the company to determine Level 2 fair values.

Note 26. Financial risk management

Financial risk management policies

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

Specific financial risk exposure and management

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

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

		2017 $	2016 $
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	73,772	122,580
Trade and other receivables	6	83,169	76,806
Financial assets	7	118	118
Total financial assets		**157,059**	**199,504**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	44,920	51,841
Borrowings	13	145,567	178,736
Total financial liabilities		**190,487**	**230,577**

Note 26. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk

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

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

Credit risk exposures

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

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

None of the assets of the company are past due (2016: nil past due) and based on historic default rates, the company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of assets not past due.

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

(b) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

Note 26. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2017	Weighted average interest rate %	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.5%	73,772	73,772	-	-
Trade and other receivables	0%	83,169	83,169	-	-
Financial assets	0%	118	118	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**157,059**	**157,059**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	0%	44,920	44,920	-	-
Borrowings	5.31%	145,567	6,592	26,352	112,623
Bank overdraft *	0%	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows		**190,487**	**51,512**	**26,352**	**112,623**
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		**(33,428)**	**105,547**	**(26,352)**	**(112,623)**

30 June 2016	Weighted average interest rate %	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.5%	122,580	122,580	-	-
Trade and other receivables	0%	76,806	76,806	-	-
Financial assets	0%	118	118	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**199,504**	**199,504**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	0%	51,841	51,841	-	-
Borrowings	5.06%	178,736	12,674	30,096	135,966
Bank overdraft *	0%	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows		**230,577**	**64,515**	**30,096**	**135,966**
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		**(31,073)**	**134,989**	**(30,096)**	**(135,966)**

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

Note 26. Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk

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

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

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

	Profit $	**Equity $**
Year ended 30 June 2017		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	739	739
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(1,456)	(1,456)
	(717)	**(717)**
Year ended 30 June 2016		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	1,227	1,227
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(1,787)	(1,787)
	(560)	**(560)**

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

The company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

(d) Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material price risk.

Fair values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position.

Differences between fair values and the carrying amounts of financial instruments with fixed interest rates are due to the change in discount rates being applied to the market since their initial recognition by the company.

Note 26. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Price risk (continued)

	2017		2016	
	Carrying amount $	Fair value $	Carrying amount $	Fair Value $
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	73,772	73,772	122,580	122,580
Trade and other receivables (i)	83,169	83,169	76,806	76,806
Financial assets	118	118	118	118
Total financial assets	**157,059**	**157,059**	**199,504**	**199,504**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables (i)	44,920	44,920	51,841	51,841
Borrowings	145,567	145,567	178,736	178,736
Total financial liabilities	**190,487**	**190,487**	**230,577**	**230,577**

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

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Plantagenet Commuity Financial Services Limited, the Directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 9 to 41 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:

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

   (ii) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;

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

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

John Howard
Director

Signed at Mount Barker on 11 September 2017.

Independent audit report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To: The Members of Plantagenet Community Financial Services Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report
We have audited the accompanying financial report of Plantagenet Community Financial Services Ltd, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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. 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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the Corporations Act 2001, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report
The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that 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 gives a true and fair view and 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 to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. The going concern basis of accounting is appropriate when it is reasonably foreseeable that the company will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We have conducted an independent audit of the financial report in order to express an opinion on it to the members.

Our objective is 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. Misstatements 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 members taken on the basis of this financial report.

CERTIFIED PRACTICING ACCOUNTANTS

CPA LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION

Independent audit report (continued)

We have complied with the competency standards set by Australian Securities & Investments Commission (ASIC). Our audit has been conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements, and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during the audit.

Paul Gilbert FCPA MBA
Macleod Corporation Pty Ltd
Unit 8, 76 Proudlove Parade, ALBANY WA 6330

Dated this 7th day of September 2017

CERTIFIED PRACTICING ACCOUNTANTS

CPA

LIABILITY LIMITED BY A SCHEME APPROVED UNDER PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS LEGISLATION

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