Annual Report 2017

Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Limited

ABN 29 127 996 187

Port Lincoln **Community Bank**® Branch

Contents

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2017

Again, we have achieved a record profit. This year it was $758,471 (up 38.6% on the previous year) before tax and grants to our community. During the year we transferred $347,000 to the Community Enterprise Foundation™, for subsequent distributions throughout our community. Under Australian tax laws, we must do this in order to secure a tax deduction for our donations. Less tax means more money back into our community. At 30 June, there was $647,722 standing to our credit in the Community Enterprise Foundation™. All of this will be distributed back into our community at some stage.

Our Balance Sheet is very healthy. We had over $700,000 in cash at the end of June, plus the amount held in the Community Enterprise Foundation™ as mentioned above. Whilst we have control over the money in the Community Enterprise Foundation™, it does not appear on our Balance Sheet. We need to retain some of our cash for tax, dividends and working capital but we intend to give much of it back to our community. We anticipate a larger than normal distribution next year, given that it will be our tenth year of business, a milestone worthy of celebration by giving back to the community.

Our profits come from our customers, nearly all local people. Nearly all our profit goes back to locals including our staff, our shareholders and local clubs and community groups. Our shareholders are all local, as required under our constitution. Without our local customers, we would not have a business.

We continue to build our customer base through the extraordinary efforts and commitment of Phil Channon and his team. Their dedication is unmatched in banking. They truly put the customer first in their priorities and the result is that the business has a culture of trust, reliability and high ethical standards. Congratulations to the staff who have all contributed to our outstanding achievements.

A major highlight of the year was the induction of this branch into the Bendigo Bank Hall of Fame, a presentation made at the bank's national conference. Our partnership with the city council in procuring the pool redevelopment (referred to in the Manager's report) was a talking point at the conference and may well have been a factor in our induction.

I can't thank the Directors enough for their behind the scenes work. A lot happens because of the involvement of the Directors and their contribution should not be underestimated. They are all voluntary and all derive great pleasure in being part of a business that makes meaningful contributions back to the people in our community who need it the most.

Finally, a word to people who are reading this report who are not customers of the bank – you should be! Our staff will make it easy for you to change and you will be giving back to your community, while enjoying the return on investment that any other bank offers. (And much better service). What have you got to lose?

Greg Eden
Chairman

Manager’s report

For year ending 30 June 2017

With another financial year behind us, we have continued a steady growth which sees our total funds under management of $240 million, a further increase of $30 million on last year’s position and an additional 200 new customers joining Port Lincoln **Community Bank**® Branch. The increase in business equates to growth of 14.2% and our market share continues to grow.

We are now the largest **Community Bank**® branch in South Australia.

During the review year we completed our largest single investment into the Port Lincoln community with the handing over to the City Council of Port Lincoln a further $220,000, bringing our total contribution to $280,000 to assist with the refurbishment of the Port Lincoln Leisure Centre. We are proud to have been part of that project and have seen it selected by Bendigo Bank as a feature project at the National Conference held in Adelaide in September. Not only does this project assist swimmers at all levels from competitors to learners, the hydro therapy pool is used by many Senior Citizens for recovery and remediation.

With a further grants program announced in early August the total contribution into the community will exceed $2 million, which in nine years since our opening, is an outstanding achievement. We sincerely believe as more people see first hand the value of our contributions they too will assist our business to grow.

During the year we completed renovations to our branch adding a further three offices and a Boardroom, which really gives us a modern, flexible and convenient banking premises.

Our staffing composition has remained relatively stable. Rachel Boxer has re-joined the branch she was one of our original staff members. Brea Price gave birth to a beautiful baby girl in July and will be on maternity leave for the remainder of the year. Sally Bronca is also expecting in October and will commence maternity leave then. Given the growth in the business we have made some changes in the structure of our team. Gail Bassham will become Assistant Branch Manager with a particular focus on staff development, Danielle Heaslip has been promoted to a Customer Relationship Manager and will increase her lending exposure. Prue Hywood has now become our Customer Relationship Officer, as always offers a friendly smiling face. Tim Kidney, Elke Smith and Natasha Kenny make up the teller team. Our aim of providing outstanding customer service has not changed, I am proud of the team and their dedication to you our customers.

I would like to thank the Board for their support again, over the last 12 months. In March next year we will see our **Community Bank**® branch achieve 10 years of operation with Pat Callaghan, Terri Christensen, Anne-Marie Hammond and Steven James each providing 10 years of service as Directors. I congratulate them on that fantastic achievement, remembering they are purely volunteer positions.

Your **Community Bank**® company continues to grow with the latest share price reaching $2.20, we are really starting to gather momentum. I encourage you all to continue to refer us to your family and friends; the outcomes for Port Lincoln are huge.

Phil Channon
Branch Manager

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 Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Limited during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Greg Eden	
Position	Chairperson
Professional qualifications	Diploma in Accounting
Experience and expertise	30 years practicing accountant in own business, involved in many community organisations over the past 30 years.
Terri Christensen	
Position	Company Secretary
Professional qualifications	Bachelor of Arts in Business
Experience and expertise	Experience in marketing & communications management.
Pat Callaghan	
Position	Director
Professional qualifications	BDS, CCD, FADi, Dip Aqu
Experience and expertise	Past Chairman of state and regional dental groups, life member of Port Lincoln Apex Club.
Anne-Marie Hammond	
Position	Director
Professional qualifications	
Experience and expertise	Employed by a non-profit organisation as a field officer, experienced of the Cummins **Community Bank**® Branch.
Steven James	
Position	Treasurer
Professional qualifications	Bachelor of Commerce, Diploma of Applied Finance, Registered Tax Agent
Experience and expertise	Board member of several local community organisations, over 25 years accounting experience.
Cameron Foster	
Position	Director - Resigned 25 July 2016
Professional qualifications	Financial Planner
Experience and expertise	Involved in other community organisations, has 7 years experience in financial planning.
Sandra Lukin	
Position	Director
Professional qualifications	-
Experience and expertise	Experience managing a diverse range of business's, member of local sporting, recreational and service clubs.

Directors (continued)

Diana Smith	
Position	Director
Professional qualifications	Bachelor of Education, Diploma in Teaching, Diploma in Export Management, Graduate Diploma Agriculture
Experience and expertise	Experience in education, including international education and small business management, active involvement with many local organisations.
Matt Noonan	
Position	Director
Professional qualifications	Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Arts
Experience and expertise	Commercial solicitor with 10 years experience, firefighter in the Metropolitan Fire Service.
Diane Baker-Tagg	
Position	Director
Professional qualifications	Diploma in Policing
Experience and expertise	Sergeant of the SA Police force, 27 years experience as a police officer, qualified operational safety trainer, involved in local netball committee and other events.
Mark Carr	
Position	Director - Appointed 25 July 2016
Professional qualifications	-
Experience and expertise	40 years owning and operating farm supplies, seafood and fishing businesses.

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		Audit Committee meetings	
Director	**A**	**B**	**A**	**B**
Greg Eden	12	11	2	2
Terri Christensen	12	11	N/A	N/A
Pat Callaghan	12	7	N/A	N/A
Anne-Marie Hammond	12	9	N/A	N/A
Steven James	12	11	2	2
Cameron Foster	0	0	N/A	N/A
Sandra Lukin	12	10	N/A	N/A
Diana Smith	12	8	N/A	N/A
Matt Noonan	12	10	2	1
Diane Baker-Tagg	12	8	N/A	N/A
Mark Carr	12	8	N/A	N/A

A - The number of meetings eligible to attend.   B - The number of meetings attended.   N/A - not a member of that committee.

Company Secretary

Terri Christensen has been the Company Secretary of Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Limited since date of incorporation in 2007.

Terri's qualifications and experience include a Bachelor of Arts in Business.

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 of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was $95,489 (2016: $51,569), which is a 85% increase as compared with the previous year.

Dividends

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

A fully franked final dividend of 10 cents per share was declared and paid during the year for the year ended 30 June 2016. No dividend has been declared or paid for the year ended 30 June 2017 as yet.

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.

Directors’ report (continued)

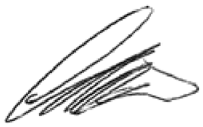
Proceedings on behalf of company

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 9 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 Port Lincoln on 15 September 2017.



Greg Eden
Director

Auditor's independence declaration

rsd Audit

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Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Limited.

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2017 there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY
Chartered Accountants

Phil Delahunty
Partner
Bendigo
Dated: 15th September 2017

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty, trading as RSD Audit
ABN 60 616 244 309
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	1,770,555	1,577,519
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3	(661,940)	(660,315)
Depreciation and amortisation	3	(60,176)	(59,969)
Finance costs	3	(1,795)	(2,728)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	(811)	(1,154)
Administration and general costs		(154,431)	(153,334)
Occupancy expenses		(45,465)	(45,465)
IT expenses		(22,584)	(23,792)
Freight		(19,271)	(22,836)
Other expenses		(45,611)	(60,834)
		(1,012,084)	**(1,030,427)**
Operating profit before charitable donations and sponsorships		**758,471**	**547,092**
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(626,974)	(473,637)
Profit before income tax		**131,497**	**73,455**
Income tax expense	4	(36,008)	(21,886)
Profit for the year		**95,489**	**51,569**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**95,489**	**51,569**
Profit attributable to members of the company		95,489	51,569
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company		**95,489**	**51,569**
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company (cents per share):			
- basic earnings per share	1	10.61	5.73

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

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2017

	Notes	2017 $	2016 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	220,660	118,664
Trade and other receivables	6	174,037	161,691
Financial assets	7	378,903	418,790
Other assets	8	22,162	25,747
Total current assets		**795,762**	**724,892**
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	9	93,628	136,553
Intangible assets	10	1,734	4,121
Deferred tax assets	4	28,994	24,330
Total non-current assets		**124,356**	**165,004**
Total assets		**920,118**	**889,896**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	44,610	37,263
Current tax liability	4	19,647	2,126
Borrowings	13	8,372	15,013
Provisions	14	106,088	102,328
Total current liabilities		**178,717**	**156,730**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	14,617	22,989
Provisions	14	11,119	-
Total non-current liabilities		**25,736**	**22,989**
Total liabilities		**204,453**	**179,719**
Net assets		**715,665**	**710,177**
Equity			
Issued capital	15	900,008	900,008
Accumulated losses	16	(184,343)	(189,831)
Total equity		**715,665**	**710,177**

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 $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2015		**900,008**	**(160,399)**	**739,609**
Profit for the year		-	51,569	51,569
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**51,569**	**51,569**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	17	-	(81,001)	(81,001)
Balance at 30 June 2016		**900,008**	**(189,831)**	**710,177**
Balance at 1 July 2016		**900,008**	**(189,831)**	**710,177**
Profit for the year		-	95,489	95,489
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**95,489**	**95,489**
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	17	-	(90,001)	(90,001)
Balance at 30 June 2017		**900,008**	**(184,343)**	**715,665**

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		1,748,006	1,694,712
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,552,025)	(1,592,349)
Interest paid		(1,795)	(2,728)
Interest received		10,953	13,221
Income tax paid		(23,152)	(29,922)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**1b**	**181,987**	**82,934**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from short-term bank deposits		39,887	-
Purchase of plant and equipment		(14,864)	(5,351)
Purchase of short-term bank deposits		-	(11,190)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		**25,023**	**(16,541)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(15,013)	(15,542)
Dividends paid		(90,001)	(81,001)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(105,014)**	**(96,543)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		**101,996**	**(30,150)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		118,664	148,814
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	**1ba**	**220,660**	**118,664**

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 Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Limited.

Port Lincoln Community Enterprises 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 15 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.

<u>Economic dependency</u>

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

The branch operates 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.

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

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

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

AASB 16:

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

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)

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, and other income

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

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	1,757,902	1,561,558
	1,757,902	**1,561,558**
Other revenue		
- interest received	10,202	13,098
- other revenue	2,451	2,863
	12,653	**15,961**
Total revenue	**1,770,555**	**1,577,519**

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.

Note 3. Expenses (continued)

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, is depreciated over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of asset	**Rate**	**Method**
Leasehold improvements	10%	SL
Plant and equipment	20%	DV
Motor vehicles	20%	DV

SL = Straight line
DV = Diminishing value

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	521,633	503,672
- superannuation costs	75,836	73,711
- other costs	64,471	82,932
	661,940	**660,315**
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
- plant and equipment	30,127	30,045
- leasehold improvements	27,662	27,537
	57,789	**57,582**
Amortisation		
- franchise fees	2,307	2,307
- establishment costs	80	80
	2,387	**2,387**
Total depreciation and amortisation	**60,176**	**59,969**

	2017 $	2016 $
Note 3. Expenses (continued)		
Finance costs		
- Interest paid	1,795	2,728
Bad and doubtful debts expenses	811	1,154
Auditors' remuneration		
Remuneration of the Auditor, Richmond, Sinnott & Delahunty, for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	**4,900**	**4,600**

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 are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to 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 comprise:		
Current tax expense	40,672	27,487
Deferred tax expense	(4,664)	(5,601)
	36,008	**21,886**
b. Prima facie tax payable		
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities		
before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 27.5% (2016: 28.5%)	36,162	20,935
Add tax effect of:		
- STS Depreciation	(183)	951
- Deferred Tax Asset adjustment	29	-
Income tax attributable to the entity	**36,008**	**21,886**
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is:	27.38%	29.80%

	2017 $	2016 $

Note 4. Income tax (continued)

	2017 $	2016 $
c. Current tax liability		
Current tax relates to the following:		
Current tax liabilities		
Opening balance	2,126	4,561
Income tax paid	(23,152)	(29,922)
Current tax	40,673	27,487
	19,647	**2,126**
d. Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets balance comprises:		
Superannuation Payable		606
Accruals	1,286	1,093
Employee Provisions	34,235	30,144
	35,521	**31,843**
Deferred tax liabilities balance comprises:		
Accrued income	575	781
Prepayments	5,952	6,732
	6,527	**7,513**
Net deferred tax asset	**28,994**	**24,330**
e. Deferred income tax included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets	(3,678)	(9,617)
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities	(986)	4,016
	(4,664)	**(5,601)**

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash at bank and on hand	220,660	118,664
	220,660	**118,664**

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	174,037	148,103
GST receivable	-	13,588
	174,037	**161,691**

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.

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 $	Not past due $	< 30 days $	31-60 days $	> 60 days $	Past due and impaired $
2017						
Trade receivables	174,037	174,037	-	-	-	-
Total	**174,037**	**174,037**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2016						
Trade receivables	148,103	148,103	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	13,588	13,588	-	-	-	-
Total	**161,691**	**161,691**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 7. Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- loans and receivables, and
- held to maturity investments

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.

Loans and receivables

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

Held to maturity investments

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

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

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

Measurement of financial assets

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

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

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.

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.

Note 7. Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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.

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 $
Held to maturity financial assets		
Term deposits	378,903	418,790
	378,903	**418,790**

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	20,314	23,149
Accrued Income	1,848	2,598
	22,162	**25,747**

Note 9. Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are 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 $
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	276,625	276,625
Less accumulated depreciation	(237,523)	(209,861)
	39,102	**66,764**
Plant and equipment		
At cost	189,543	174,679
Less accumulated depreciation	(135,017)	(104,890)
	54,526	**69,789**
Total plant and equipment	**93,628**	**136,553**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Leasehold improvements		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	66,764	92,906
Additions	-	1,395
Depreciation expense	(27,662)	(27,537)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**39,102**	**66,764**

	2017 $	2016 $

Note 9. Plant and equipment (continued)

	2017 $	2016 $
Plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	69,789	95,878
Additions	14,864	3,956
Depreciation expense	(30,127)	(30,045)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**54,526**	**69,789**
Total plant and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	136,553	188,784
Additions	14,864	5,351
Depreciation expense	(57,789)	(57,582)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**93,628**	**136,553**

Note 10. Intangible assets

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

	2017 $	2016 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	21,537	21,537
Less accumulated amortisation	(19,968)	(17,661)
	1,569	**3,876**
Borrowing Costs		
At cost	398	398
Less accumulated amortisation	(233)	(153)
	165	**245**
Total intangible assets	**1,734**	**4,121**
Movements in carrying amounts		
Franchise fee		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	3,876	6,183
Amortisation expense	(2,307)	(2,307)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**1,569**	**3,876**

Note 10. Intangible assets (continued)

	2017 $	2016 $
Borrowing Costs		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	245	325
Amortisation expense	(80)	(80)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**165**	**245**
Total intangible assets		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	4,121	6,508
Amortisation expense	(2,387)	(2,387)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**1,734**	**4,121**

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	25,739	18,225
Other creditors and accruals	18,871	19,038
	44,610	**37,263**

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

Finance Leases

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset - but not the legal ownership - are transferred to the company, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recognising an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the lease term.

Operating Leases

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

	2017 $	2016 $
Current		
Secured liabilities		
Chattel mortgage	8,372	15,013
	8,372	**15,013**
Non-current		
Secured liabilities		
Chattel mortgage	14,617	22,989
	14,617	**22,989**
Total borrowings	**22,989**	**38,002**

Lease liabilities

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

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.

Note 14. Provisions (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Current		
Employee benefits	106,088	102,328
Non-current		
Employee benefits	11,119	-
Total provisions	**117,207**	**102,328**

Note 15. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

	2017 $	**2016 $**
900,008 Ordinary shares fully paid	900,008	900,008
	900,008	**900,008**
Movements in share capital		
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	900,008	900,008
Shares issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the reporting period	**900,008**	**900,008**

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.

Note 15. Share capital (continued)

Capital management

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

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

(i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:

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

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

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

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

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

	2017 $	2016 $

Note 16. Accumulated losses

	2017 $	2016 $
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(189,831)	(160,399)
Profit after income tax	95,489	51,569
Dividends paid	(90,001)	(81,001)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**(184,343)**	**(189,831)**

Note 17. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

Dividends paid or provided for during the year

	2017 $	2016 $
Final fully franked ordinary dividend of 10 cents per share (2016: 9) franked at the tax rate of 27.5% (2016: 28.5%).	90,001	81,001

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

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)	10.61	5.73
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	95,489	51,569
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share.	900,008	900,008

Note 19. Statement of cash flows

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

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	220,660	118,664
As per the Statement of Cash Flow	**220,660**	**118,664**
(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax		
Profit after income tax	95,489	51,569
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	57,789	57,582
- Amortisation	2,387	2,387
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(12,346)	(26,151)
- (increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	3,585	(14,088)
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	(4,664)	(5,599)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	7,347	(17,268)
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	17,521	(2,435)
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	14,879	36,937
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	**181,987**	**82,934**

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.

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

	2017 $	2016 $
Short-term employee benefits	1,000	1,100
Post-employment benefits	-	-
Other long-term benefits	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-
Total key management personnel compensation	**1,000**	**1,100**

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

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

Other long-term benefits

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

Share-based payments

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

(b) Other related parties

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

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

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

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

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties (continued)

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

Name of related party	Description of goods/services	Value $
RSM - Steven James	Accountancy, share registry	25,370

(d) Key management personnel shareholdings

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

	2017	2016
Greg Eden	6,000	6,000
Terri Christensen	2,001	2,001
Pat Callaghan	33,668	33,668
Anne-Marie Hammond	1,001	1,001
Steven James	7,502	7,502
Cameron Foster	-	-
Sandra Lukin	-	-
Diana Smith	-	-
Matt Noonan	-	-
Diane Baker-Tagg	-	-
Mark Carr	5,000	5,000
	55,172	**55,172**

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 Port Lincoln, South Australia. 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. Commitments

Operating lease commitments

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position.

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Payable:		
- no later than 12 months	79,028	45,465
- between 12 months and five years	305,784	34,099
- greater than five years	-	-
Minimum lease payments	**384,812**	**79,564**

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

Chattel Mortgage

Chattel mortgage liabilities are payable exclusive of GST as follows:

	2017 $	**2016 $**
Payable:		
- no later than 12 months	9,501	16,808
- between 12 months and five years	15,292	24,793
- greater than five years	-	-
Minimum lease payments	**24,793**	**41,601**
Less future interest charges	(1,804)	(3,599)
Finance lease liability	**22,989**	**38,002**

Chattel mortgage comprises leases of plant and equipment under normal commercial finance lease terms and conditions repayable over 5 years.

Note 25. Company details

The registered office and principle place of business is:

The Centre, 34 Liverpool Street,
Port Lincoln SA 5606

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. The Board has established an Audit Committee which reports regularly to the Board.

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:

	Note	2017 $	2016 $
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	220,660	118,664
Trade and other receivables	6	174,037	161,691
Financial assets	7	378,903	418,790
Total financial assets		**773,600**	**699,145**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	44,610	37,263
Borrowings	13	22,989	38,002
Total financial liabilities		**67,599**	**75,265**

(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.

Note 26. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

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:

30 June 2017	Weighted average interest rate %	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1.70%	220,660	220,660	-	-
Trade and other receivables	0%	174,037	174,037	-	-
Financial assets	2.31%	378,903	378,903	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**773,600**	**773,600**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	0%	44,610	44,610	-	-
Borrowings	5.89%	22,989	8,372	14,617	-
Total expected outflows		**67,599**	**52,982**	**14,617**	**-**
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		**706,001**	**720,618**	**(14,617)**	**-**

Note 26. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2016	Weighted average interest rate %	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1.00%	118,664	118,664	-	-
Trade and other receivables	0%	161,691	161,691	-	-
Financial assets	2.50%	418,790	418,790	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**699,145**	**699,145**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	0%	37,263	37,263	-	-
Borrowings	5.80%	38,002	15,013	22,989	-
Total expected outflows		**75,265**	**52,276**	**22,989**	**-**
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		**623,880**	**646,869**	**(22,989)**	**-**

(c) Market risk

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

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

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

	Profit $	Equity $
Year ended 30 June 2017		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	5,996	5,996
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(230)	(230)
	5,766	**5,766**

Note 26. Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis (continued)

	Profit $	Equity $
Year ended 30 June 2016		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	5,375	5,375
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(380)	(380)
	5,375	**5,375**

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.

	2017		2016	
	Carrying amount $	Fair value $	Carrying amount $	Fair Value $
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	220,660	220,660	118,664	118,664
Trade and other receivables (i)	174,037	174,037	161,691	161,691
Financial assets	378,903	378,903	418,790	418,790
Total financial assets	**773,600**	**773,600**	**699,145**	**699,145**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables (i)	44,610	44,610	37,263	37,263
Borrowings	22,989	22,989	38,002	38,002
Total financial liabilities	**67,599**	**67,599**	**75,265**	**75,265**

(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 Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Limited, the Directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10 to 38 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.

3. The audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the Directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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

Greg Eden
Director

Signed at Port Lincoln on 15th September 2017.

Independent audit report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF PORT LINCOLN COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

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

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of its performance for the year then ended; and

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements related to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the entity 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.

Director's Responsibility 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 ability of the Group 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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 users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control.

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.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 our 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 our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We 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 obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 our audit.

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2017, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. On connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RICHMOND SINNOTT & DELAHUNTY
Chartered Accountants

Phil Delahunty
Partner
Bendigo
Dated: 15th September 2017

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