

Annual Report 2018

Port Sorell & Latrobe
Community Enterprises Ltd

ABN 71 161 238 231

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Chairman's Report

For year ending 30 June 2018

This is my 4th Annual Report that covers a full 12 months of the operation of our branch.

I am pleased to report that our net result is on budget and that your board and staff continue to work hard resulting in a reduced trading loss and a continuation towards profitability.

The continuation of a low interest environment has continued to result in depressed margins and income received and this coupled with slow wage growth over the past few years has continued to ensure that cautious attitude to spending across all sectors of our community.

Since the opening of the Latrobe agency, your Board has remained active in seeking innovative ways to grow the business in the Latrobe Municipality and this has resulted in continued growth in all areas of our business and we have been able to increase income margins as we widen our product mix and this coupled with keeping our operating costs under strict control has resulted in a reduced loss for the period.

During the past period, the Board has reviewed our business plan and in conjunction with our franchise partners, Bendigo Adelaide Bank and our staff have agreed to the following:

Our Vision is to become a major financial service provider in the Latrobe Municipality, trusted by you, our customers, and driven by our difference in the banking environment for our community connection and by empowering our staff and board to create a positive impact in our community/

Over the next five years, your Bendigo Port Sorell Community Bank® will seek to invest a minimum of \$300,000 into our community by a robust program of increasing sponsorships, donations and scholarships. An increasing use of local firms and companies as we further increase our marketing and develop our business in the Latrobe region.

By 2023 we will have returned our capital base to such an extent that a dividend to shareholders may be made from ongoing and sustainable profit and that our business will have enough reserves to ensure that we may continue to meet ongoing expenses.

I am pleased to report that the amount and number of sponsorships continue to increase and that we have witnessed some great results from relatively small financial investments as these contributions have empowered individuals and organisations to take a step forward and achieve goals that may not have been achieved without the Community Bank® support.

Our already strong links with the business communities within the Latrobe Municipality will continue to be strengthened and we will continue to support clubs and organisations through ongoing sponsorships to assist them to achieve their goals. We will open a business centre in the heart of Latrobe, separate from the Latrobe Agency, to provide an office for customers to meet with our staff to discuss their financial needs. We will seek to identify areas of excellence within our young people and seek to support them as they move towards their life goals with the provision of scholarships in conjunction with their schools.

Nationally, Community Banks® have returned \$200 million to their communities, of which approximately \$5 million has been distributed in Tasmania. Locally, your Community Bank® branch has returned more than \$73,000 to clubs, organisations in the Latrobe Municipality as well as supporting public functions such as the Port Sorell Mulled Wine Festival and Latrobe Eats and Beats. Events such as these draw people to our towns and will continue to grow and expand from year to year.

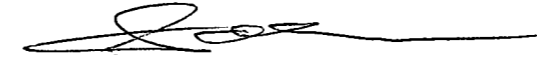
During the ensuing fiscal period, your Board is hoping that our sponsorship budget will be oversubscribed. May I remind you that for your Community Bank® to continue to support our community, you, our shareholder and supporter only need to place your personal and business banking with your Community Bank®, via the Port Sorell Branch or the Latrobe Agency.

Chairman's Report (cont.)

On behalf of the board of directors, I would like to recognise and thank our staff and all those volunteering on our board for their support and dedication over the past 12 months.

As a shareholder, we thank you for your support. If you are banking with your Community Bank® branch - thankyou. If all your financial needs are not being met through our branch, please enter a discussion with our branch staff to investigate what products and services may assist you in meeting your financial goals and needs. I also ask that, as a shareholder, you introduce your family and friends so that they too may have those discussions about their financial goals and needs.

Together we will continue to build our capacity to make a positive difference in our community.



Jack Van Tatenhove
Chairman

Manager's Report

For year ending 30 June 2018

It is with pleasure that I present my 4th Annual report as Branch Manager of the Port Sorell & Latrobe District Community Bank. The year has seen steady growth in our overall business with total business holdings reaching \$46m. We have a good mix of both deposit & lending balances with a 50/50 split in this core part of our business. This along with steady balances in Rural Bank Lending & Sandhurst Trustees Deposits make up our overall balances.

We have had a successful year in the area of non interest based products sales, especially with our insurance partners CGU, where we have been able to protect the assets of our customers with a competitively priced range of insurance covers.

Our business relies heavily on gross margin income & fee income, both of which are generated from increasing our overall business holdings, which in turn is very much controlled by the amount of new business that we are able to generate. Whether that be through borrowing for a new car, a dream block of land, that investment property you have been thinking about, the expansion of your business or even that farm land that has become available. Or it may be a school bank account for your child at Port Sorell Primary School, a holiday account so you can save up for that dream holiday, a fee free account for your sporting club or even that long term investment after coming in to an unexpected windfall..... all of these are vital for your Community Bank to be successful!

The best way as a shareholder you can support YOUR Community Bank, is by banking with YOUR Community Bank!

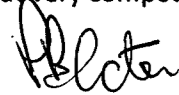
My thanks again to the hardworking Board of Directors led by Chairman Jack Van Tatenhove. They all volunteer their time & effort in order to not only promote the Community Bank but are very active in looking for ways that we can contribute to our local community through sponsorships & support. This is indicated by our own Community Bank having injected \$73,000 since inception into the local community! We are looking forward to hitting the \$100,000 in donations this year!!

I also need to acknowledge one of our original staff members Josh Tome, who decided to leave us during the year in order to pursue a career in teaching which I am sure he will be a great success at. Good luck Josh!

I have a great team here at Port Sorell, with Helen, Julie & Jeanice who each have the drive & passion to make our little bank a success. They are always prepared to do that bit extra. Whether it be extra hours at work during busy periods, or helping out at events that we sponsor, it is all done with no fuss & with a smile on their face!

Also, don't forget Cherylene & the team at the Latrobe Newsagency! We can offer great banking service there & we are only a phone call away if you require any specialised banking assistance. By supporting the Latrobe Agency, you are not only supporting that small business, but also YOUR Community Bank!

In summary, it continues to be a very competitive market & we would appreciate the opportunity to discuss any banking needs for not only all shareholders, but any members of your family or your friends. From just a day to day bank account to any borrowing needs, we have a great product range at very competitive pricing.



Phil Martin
Branch Manager

Director's Report

For year ending 30 June 2018

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

Jacobus Cornelis Arie Van Tatenhove

Chairman

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Diploma in Management and Cert IV Training and Assessment. Senior Fellow Financial Services Institute of Australia. Director and Chairman since 2012 and has been involved with the Port Sorell Community Bank since 2010. 39 years experience in banking and financial services in the equipment finance, consumer, retail, construction, and rural industries. He also has 10 years experience advising businesses on corporate and financial strategies, governance, and business efficiency. He is also Director and Treasurer of the Volunteer Ambulance Officers Association of Tasmania, and active volunteer at Port Sorell's Ambulance officer base.

Special responsibilities: Chairman of Board of Directors, member of Governance and Strategy Committee, Human Resources Committee

Interest in shares: 2,002

Robert William Atkinson

Director/Treasurer/Secretary

Occupation: Chartered Accountant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Fellow of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, past President of Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. Registered tax agent, company auditor, and SMSF auditor. Owner of accountancy and manufacturing businesses. Member of the Banksia Facilities Management Committee and previous chair of the Camp Banksia Management Authority. Chair of Devonport and Central Coast Councils Shared Audit Panel.

Special responsibilities: Treasurer, Secretary, Governance & Strategy Committee

Interest in shares: 5,001

Robert Owen Beveridge

Director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Former member of Latrobe Council for 14 years. Past President of Latrobe Apex and Rotary Clubs. Past farmer for 30 years and stock agent for 33 years. Past National President of Apex 40.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship and Marketing Committee, Human Resources Committee

Interest in shares: 2,001

Jennifer Margaret Donnelly

Director

Occupation: Day Spa Owner/Therapist

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Advanced Diploma of Business. Former CEO of Lifeline North West Tasmania for 7 years. Associate Diploma of Family Therapy Counselling and Diploma of Remedial Massage.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship and Marketing Committee, Human Resources Committee

Interest in shares: 1,001

Catherine Therese Arnold

Director

Occupation: Business Proprietor

Qualifications, experience and expertise: 28 years experience in the operation of a printing business and 12 years involvement in vineyard establishment and cellar door operations. Member of several tourism group committees.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship and Marketing Committee, Human Resources Committee

Interest in Shares: 10,000

Director's Report (cont.)

Whitney Lee Banfield
Director

Occupation: Careers Advisor

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Bachelor of Commerce, member of Chartered Accountants Australia & New Zealand and Advanced Diploma of Financial Services. Member of Devonport Chamber Of Commerce Young Leaders Committee, member of Sally Blenkhorn Foundation. Former employee of Crowe Horwath and current employee of St Brendan-Shaw College.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: Nil

Gregory Ian Donald

Director (*Appointed 26 October 2017*)

Occupation: Operations Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Experience in management, finance, HR, operational and project management. Currently responsible for the management and operation of the Tasmanian Gas Pipeline in Victoria and Tasmania.

Board member of Battle Scars Foundation and Latrobe Football Club

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship and Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Michael Baxter

Director (*Resigned 26 October 2017*)

Occupation: Company Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Operator of a retail business. Director of an IGA Supermarket for 29 years, logging contractor for 16 years, and current director of KCB Developments.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship and Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: 33,501

Malcolm Albert Lester

Director (*Resigned 26 October 2017*)

Occupation: Land Surveyor

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Fellow of Australian Institute of Company Directors. Director and Chair of Lester Franks Survey & Geographic Pty Ltd; CSQC Certification Pty Ltd; and Aus Labour and Recruitment Pty Ltd. Bachelor of Surveying. Certified Practising Planner.

Special responsibilities: Governance and Strategy Committee

Interest in shares: 5,000

Dianne Elphinstone

Director (*Resigned 16 April 2018*)

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Dianne is involved in the Agricultural Industry, taking an active part in the family business for over 50 years. Holds the position of Director/Secretary of our Company. Previously employed in the banking industry. Foundation Member of the Thirlstane Golf Club, treasurer of the ladies committee for 5 years. Have served on other committees in the past years. Founding Member of Tasmanian Women in Agriculture and was involved in the formation of the Rubicon Group. Have been a member of the Mersey Community Hospital Auxiliary for 18 years, a volunteer with Life Line, working in the Latrobe shop for 15 years.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship and Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Director's Report (cont.)

Gregory John Preece

Director (*Resigned 25 March 2018*)

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Previously Senior Manager in local government including General Manager of Meander Valley Council for 11 years and Dorset Council for 6 years. Civil Engineer with experience in sub-division and municipal works. Representative of local Government on various boards and working groups in natural resource management, physical activity, planning, etc.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: Nil

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

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Robert William Atkinson. Robert was appointed to the position of secretary on 24 April 2014.

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Rob is a Chartered Accountant with over 50 years experience in public practice. He is a registered company auditor and has chaired audit committees and the boards of small and medium-sized organisations.

Principal Activities

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

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

Operating results

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

Year ended 30 June 2018	Year ended 30 June 2017
\$	\$
(89,428)	(110,454)

Dividends

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Director's Report (cont.)

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 18 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

Directors' Meetings

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

	Board Meetings Attended		Sponsorship & Marketing Sub-Committee	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Jacobus Cornelis Arie Van Tatenhove	12	11	-	-
Robert William Atkinson	12	11	-	-
Robert Owen Beveridge	12	10	11	9
Jennifer Margaret Donnelly	12	11	11	11
Catherine Therese Arnold	12	10	11	10
Whitney Lee Banfield	12	3	-	-
Gregory Ian Donald ¹	8	8	1	-
Dianne Elphinstone ²	9	6	8	6
Gregory John Preece ³	9	7	-	-
Malcolm Albert Lester ⁴	4	1	-	-
Michael Baxter ⁴	4	1	4	1

1 - Appointed 26 October 2017

2 - Resigned 16 April 2018

3 - Resigned 25 March 2018

4 - Resigned 26 October 2017

Director's Report (cont.)

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Non audit services

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

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

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

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

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 6.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Port Sorell, Tasmania on 25 September 2018.



Jacobus Cornelis Arie Van Tatenhove, Chairman

Auditor's Independence Declaration



Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Port Sorell & Latrobe Community Enterprises Ltd

As lead auditor for the audit of Port Sorell & Latrobe Community Enterprises Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550
Dated: 25 September 2018

David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

Financial Statements

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

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	342,975	312,045
Employee benefits expense		(252,679)	(246,588)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(28,042)	(25,299)
Occupancy and associated costs		(45,067)	(42,447)
Systems costs		(32,904)	(39,346)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(34,555)	(35,890)
Finance costs	5	(5,980)	(2,534)
General administration expenses		(61,589)	(66,558)
Loss before income tax credit		(117,841)	(146,617)
Income tax credit	6	28,413	36,163
Loss after income tax credit		(89,428)	(110,454)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		(89,428)	(110,454)
Earnings per share		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	20	(10.08)	(12.45)

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Financial Statements (cont.)

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	10,123	15,544
Total current assets		10,123	15,544
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	177,203	189,759
Intangible assets	9	14,962	36,962
Deferred tax asset	10	216,975	188,562
Total non-current assets		409,140	415,283
Total assets		419,263	430,827
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	15,679	10,153
Borrowings	12	185,641	113,303
Total current liabilities		201,320	123,456
Total liabilities		201,320	123,456
Net assets		217,943	307,371
EQUITY			
Issued capital	13	848,286	848,286
Accumulated losses	14	(630,343)	(540,915)
Total equity		217,943	307,371

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Financial Statements (cont.)

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

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2016	848,286	(430,461)	417,825
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(110,454)	(110,454)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2017	848,286	(540,915)	307,371
Balance at 1 July 2017	848,286	(540,915)	307,371
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(89,428)	(89,428)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2018	848,286	(630,343)	217,943

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Financial Statements (cont.)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2018

	Notes	2018 \$	2017 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		377,818	348,484
Payments to suppliers and employees		(444,176)	(470,514)
Interest paid		(5,980)	-
Net cash used in operating activities	15	(72,338)	(122,030)
Net decrease in cash held		(72,338)	(122,030)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		(113,303)	8,727
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	12(a)	(185,641)	(113,303)

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2018

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

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

Compliance with IFRS

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

Historical cost convention

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

Comparative figures

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

Application of new and amended accounting standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

So far, the most significant impact identified is that the company will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating lease of its branch. As at 30 June 2018, the company's future minimum lease payment under non-cancellable operating leases amount to \$13,506, on an undiscounted basis (see Note 16).

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

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Going concern

The net assets of the company as at 30 June 2018 were \$217,953 and the loss made for the year was \$89,428, bringing accumulated losses to \$630,343.

In addition:	\$
Total assets were	419,263
Total liabilities were	201,320
Operating cash flows were	(72,338)

There was a 19% decrease in the loss recorded for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 when compared to the prior year.

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility. The overdraft has an approved limit of \$240,000 and was drawn to \$165,590 as at 30 June 2018.

The current interest rate on the overdraft is 4.111%. As a result \$5,980 of interest expense was incurred during the 2018 financial year.

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the directors' report on pages 1 to 5. The financial position of the company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are described in the financial statements.

The current economic environment is difficult and while revenue has increased the company has again reported an operating loss for the year. The directors consider that the outlook presents significant challenges in terms of banking business volume and pricing as well as for operating costs. Whilst the directors have instituted measures to preserve cash and secure additional finance, these circumstances create material uncertainties over future trading results and cash flows.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current overdraft facility.

The company has held discussions with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited about its future borrowing needs. It is likely that these discussions will not be completed for some time but no matters have been drawn to its attention to suggest that renewal may not be forthcoming on acceptable terms. The company has also obtained an undertaking of support from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that it will continue to support the company and its operations for the 2018/19 financial year. This support is provided on the basis that the company continues to fulfil its obligations under the franchise agreement and continues to work closely with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to further develop its business.

The directors have concluded that the combination of the circumstances above represents a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern and that, therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Nevertheless, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue

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

Revenue calculation

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

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

Core banking products

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

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

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

Commission

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

Fee income

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

Discretionary financial contributions

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Discretionary financial contributions (continued)

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

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

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

Monitoring and changing financial return

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

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

c) Income tax

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

d) Employee entitlements

The company has entered into an agreement with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited for the provision of all employee services required in the operation of its franchise business. All employee entitlements including salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave and workers' compensation claims are the responsibility of Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited as is the payment of any related employee costs such as payroll tax, superannuation contributions and workers' compensation insurance premiums. A monthly charge for the services provided is made to the company by Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited including actual salaries paid and an appropriate surcharge for the other accrued entitlements and on-costs.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

f) Trade receivables and payables

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

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

- leasehold improvements	40	years
- plant and equipment	2.5 - 40	years

h) Intangibles

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

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

i) Payment terms

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

j) Borrowings

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

k) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Derecognition

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables a non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees). They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment

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

l) Leases

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

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

m) Provisions

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

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

n) Issued capital

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

o) Earnings per share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 2. Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Credit risk

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

(iv) Liquidity risk

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

(v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

(vi) Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

Taxation

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

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

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Impairment of assets

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairment of assets (continued)

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

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Operating activities:		
- gross margin	220,502	184,898
- services commissions	51,515	63,343
- fee income	26,413	23,804
- market development fund	44,545	40,000
Total revenue from operating activities	<u>342,975</u>	<u>312,045</u>
Total revenues from ordinary activities	<u>342,975</u>	<u>312,045</u>

Note 5. Expenses

Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	10,621	11,906
- leasehold improvements	1,934	1,984
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	2,000	2,000
- establishment fee	20,000	20,000
	<u>34,555</u>	<u>35,890</u>
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	5,980	1,159
- borrowing expenses	-	1,375
	<u>5,980</u>	<u>2,534</u>
Bad debts	<u>77</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 6. Income tax credit	2018	2017
	\$	\$
The components of tax credit comprise:		
- Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	(28,547)	(35,948)
- Movement in deferred tax	134	(215)
	<u>(28,413)</u>	<u>(36,163)</u>
The prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax credit as follows		
Operating loss	(117,841)	(146,617)
Prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2017: 27.5%)	(32,404)	(40,320)
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	6,140	6,306
- timing difference expenses	55	215
- other deductible expenses	(2,338)	(2,149)
	<u>(28,547)</u>	<u>(35,948)</u>
Movement in deferred tax	134	(215)
	<u>(28,413)</u>	<u>(36,163)</u>
Note 7. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	3,812	5,965
Prepayments	6,311	8,440
Other receivables and accruals	-	1,139
	<u>10,123</u>	<u>15,544</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 8. Property, plant and equipment	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	84,145	84,145
Less accumulated depreciation	(8,714)	(6,779)
	<u>75,431</u>	<u>77,366</u>
Plant and equipment		
At cost	158,913	158,913
Less accumulated depreciation	(57,141)	(46,520)
	<u>101,772</u>	<u>112,393</u>
Total written down amount	<u>177,203</u>	<u>189,759</u>
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	77,366	79,350
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(1,935)	(1,984)
Carrying amount at end	<u>75,431</u>	<u>77,366</u>
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	112,393	124,299
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(10,621)	(11,906)
Carrying amount at end	<u>101,772</u>	<u>112,393</u>
Total written down amount	<u>177,203</u>	<u>189,759</u>
Note 9. Intangible assets		
Franchise fee		
At cost	10,000	10,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(8,640)	(6,640)
	<u>1,360</u>	<u>3,360</u>
Establishment fee		
At cost	100,000	100,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(86,398)	(66,398)
	<u>13,602</u>	<u>33,602</u>
Total written down amount	<u>14,962</u>	<u>36,962</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 10. Tax	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Non-current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals	770	714
- borrowing expenses	25	215
- tax losses carried forward	216,180	187,633
	<u>216,975</u>	<u>188,562</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>216,975</u>	<u>188,562</u>
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	<u>(28,413)</u>	<u>(36,163)</u>

Note 11. Trade and other payables

Current:		
Trade creditors	2,901	1,267
Other creditors and accruals	12,778	8,886
	<u>15,679</u>	<u>10,153</u>

Note 12. Borrowings

Current:		
Bank overdraft	<u>185,641</u>	<u>113,303</u>

The bank overdraft has an approved limit of \$240,000 and is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets. Interest is charged according to the Business Solutions Non-Residential Security varying interest rate per agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The current interest rate is 4.111% (2017: 3.705%) per annum.

Note 12.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement

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

Bank overdraft	<u>(185,641)</u>	<u>(113,303)</u>
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Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 13. Issued capital	2018	2017
	\$	\$
887,362 ordinary shares fully paid (2017: 887,362)	887,362	887,362
Less: equity raising expenses	(39,076)	(39,076)
	<u>848,286</u>	<u>848,286</u>

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

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

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

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

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if any of the following applies:

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 193. As at the date of this report, the company had 212 shareholders.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 13. Issued capital (continued)

Prohibited shareholding interest (continued)

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

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

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

Note 14. Accumulated losses	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(540,915)	(430,461)
Net loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(89,428)	(110,454)
Balance at the end of the financial year	<u>(630,343)</u>	<u>(540,915)</u>

Note 15. Statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of loss from ordinary activities after tax to net cash used in operating activities

Loss from ordinary activities after income tax	(89,428)	(110,454)
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	12,555	13,890
- amortisation	22,000	22,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	5,442	(1,050)
- increase in other assets	(28,413)	(36,163)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	5,506	(10,253)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(72,338)</u>	<u>(122,030)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 16. Leases

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Operating lease commitments		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payable - minimum lease payments:		
- not later than 12 months	13,506	26,225
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	13,113
	<u>13,506</u>	<u>39,338</u>

The operating lease is a non-cancellable lease commencing 1 Jan 2014 with a five-year term, with two further 5 year options to extend available. As at 30 June, 2018 neither of the options had been exercised.

Note 17. Auditor's remuneration

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services	5,410	4,200
- non audit services	800	1,555
	<u>6,210</u>	<u>5,755</u>

Note 18. Director and related party disclosures

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

Jacobus Cornelus Arie Van Tatenhove
 Robert William Atkinson
 Robert Owen Beveridge
 Jennifer Margaret Donnelly
 Catherine Therese Arnold
 Whitney Lee Banfield
 Gregory Ian Donald (Appointed 26 October 2017)
 Dianne Elphinstone (Resigned 16 April 2018)
 Gregory John Preece (Resigned 25 March 2018)
 Malcolm Albert Lester (Resigned 26 October 2017)
 Michael Baxter (Resigned 26 October 2017)

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

Transactions with related parties:	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Director Robert Atkinson is principal of Beach Business & Financial Pty Ltd and provides the company with accounting & bookkeeping services.	13,158	9,735
Director Michael Baxter is owner of the local supermarket and supplies the company with office supplies and staff requisites.	214	221
Director Catherine Arnold is part owner of a printing business and supplied the company with envelopes and brochures	-	1,519

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 18. Director and related party disclosures (continued)

Directors Shareholdings	2018	2017
Jacobus Cornelus Arie Van Tatenhove	2,002	2,002
Robert William Atkinson	5,001	5,001
Robert Owen Beveridge	2,001	2,001
Jennifer Margaret Donnelly	1,001	1,001
Catherine Therese Arnold	10,000	10,000
Whitney Lee Banfield	-	-
Gregory Ian Donald (Appointed 26 October 2017)	-	-
Dianne Elphinstone (Resigned 16 April 2018)	-	-
Gregory John Preece (Resigned 25 March 2018)	-	-
Malcolm Albert Lester (Resigned 26 October 2017)	5,000	5,000
Michael Baxter (Resigned 26 October 2017)	33,501	33,501

There was no movement in directors shareholdings during the year.

Note 19. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

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

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

Note 20. Earnings per share	2018	2017
	\$	\$
(a) Loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	(89,428)	(110,454)
	Number	Number
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	887,362	887,362

Note 21. Events occurring after the reporting date

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

Note 22. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 23. Segment reporting

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

Note 24. Registered office/Principal place of business

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

Registered Office	Principal Place of Business
Shop 3, 2-4 Club Drive Shearwater TAS 7307	Shop 3, 2-4 Club Drive Shearwater TAS 7307

Notes to the Financial Statements (cont.)

Note 25. Financial instruments

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

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

Financial instrument	Floating interest		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,812	5,965	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Interest bearing liabilities	185,641	113,303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.75	3.80
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,901	1,267	N/A	N/A

Net Fair Values

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

Credit Risk

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

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

Sensitivity Analysis

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

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

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Change in profit/(loss)		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	(1,856)	(1,133)
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	1,856	1,133
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	(1,856)	(1,133)
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	1,856	1,133

Director's Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Port Sorell & Latrobe Community Enterprises Ltd, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

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

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



Jacobus Cornelis Arie Van Tatenhove, Chairman

Signed on the 25th of September 2018.

Independent Auditor's Report



Independent auditor's report to the members of Port Sorell & Latrobe Community Enterprises Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Port Sorell & Latrobe Community Enterprises 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 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

Port Sorell & Latrobe Community Enterprises Ltd's (the company) financial report comprises the:

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report (cont.)

Material uncertainty related to going concern

Our opinion is not modified for this matter. We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial report, which indicates that the company incurred a net loss after tax of \$89,428 during the year ended 30 June 2018, further reducing the company's net assets to \$217,953. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the

Other information

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

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

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

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

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

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

Independent Auditor's Report (cont.)

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



Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550
Dated: 25 September 2018



David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

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Latrobe Newsagency
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