Annual Report 2016

Redcliffe Peninsula Financial Services Limited

ABN 66 109 123 677

Margate **Community Bank**® Branch

Contents

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2016

It is with pleasure once again that I bring to you our Annual Report.

Firstly I would like to give a big thank to you our shareholders. You all have shown your trust in us, the Board, to run what is, in effect, your business. I can assure each and every one of you, that every Board member has executed their duty diligently and with the business always in mind. There are some 229 plus shareholders, the majority who have been with us for 12 years on what has been a successful journey. Since we first turned a profit, we have paid out a total of $283,717 in dividends to our shareholders.

This year has been a year of contradiction for us. The big positive has been an increase in our book of $14 million, but our earnings show only a small increase on the previous year. We are victims of the ever-decreasing interest rates which don't appear to be changing any time soon. Last year I mentioned three factors impacting on our earnings;

Recalculation of Revenue (Project Horizon) – This has effectively been finalised and has had a neutral effect on our books.

Marketing Development Fund – This has seen a reduction in our marketing allocation, with the national fund now aimed at helping newer **Community Bank**® companies during their early development. It has also directed more money into a joint advertising fund administered by the branches.

Global Environment – We, like all others, are at its mercy.

Having traded now for some 12 years, it would only be natural to reach a temporary plateau in our business. Yet, you can see from the growth in our footings, that this has not happened. Had this plateau been reached, this year's result would have been different. We don't yet have to reinvent ourselves, but we are looking at different ways of engaging with our community so that they, in turn, engage with us. Our staff are also aware that, although we are a bank first, there are also other products which may be of benefit to our clients such as insurance, financial planning etc.

The Board has continued on the path we have followed since we started. The community is always our focus and this past year has been no different. We have supported, with community grants, the following organisations:

- Redcliffe Coastguard
- Chameleon House
- Lillypilly's Trust
- Meals on Wheels Redcliffe
- Moreton Bay Regional Community Legal Service
- Multitude Choir
- One Salt Water
- Quota International of Redcliffe
- Redcliffe Art Society
- Redcliffe Community Men's Shed
- Redcliffe Little Athletics
- Redcliffe Musical Theatre Redcliffe Pink Snapdragons
- St. Vincent de Paul - Give A Child a Chance
- The Breakfast Club
- The Redcliffe Pottery Group Inc
- Zonta Club of Redcliffe

Chairman's report (continued)

The total mount amount given out this year was $29,007, which brings the sum total of all grants given to community groups over the past 12 years close to $500,000, which is a large investment in our community.

Next year, with the guidance of our Marketing Committee, its been decided to consider restructuring our Sponsorship and Grants Programme, by way of a reduced number of grants but increasing the value. More will be provided on this to the community when we commence the 2017 grant process.

Recently we have been approached for possible involvement in two large projects. Both these would increase the presence of your bank not only in Margate, but on the Peninsula. Negotiations have only just begun, but we should know the outcomes later this year.

This year we again awarded a $2,000 scholarship to local youth entering tertiary studies. The worthy recipient was David Lean who attended Southern Cross College. David is another outstanding and well deserving candidate.

Those of you who were at our 10th Anniversary Celebration, or at last year's Annual General Meeting, may remember that I announced the establishment of a yearly bursary to be awarded to someone in the Medical Research field with particular emphasis on cancer research. This was to be called The Bill Hoogwaerts Memorial Bursary in honour of our founding Chairman who passed away from cancer. After spending almost a year looking, a deserving recipient was found, Dr Casey Wright BSc Hons Phd. Her CV is most impressive. The yearly bursary is worth $5,000 and I would like to give thanks to Steve Hart for his persistence in making this a reality.

This year we said farewell to a long term partner from the Bendigo Bank. Gavin McNab, who was firstly our Branch Manager and then joined Bendigo and Adelaide Bank as our Regional Manager, who has moved into a new role with Bendigo Bank. He is now looking after an area north of Caboolture to Bundaberg and we welcome Peter Dirkx as his replacement as our Senior Manager Community Relationships. Also, within the branch, Leeann Devine was promoted to the position of Customer Relationship Officer and is second in charge at the branch. I would like to pass on my and the Board's congratulations to Leeann.

The effort that Matthew has put in to achieve the growth has to be commended. The staff Lee, Mandy, Kerry, Riddhi, Nikki and Suzy are the face of the branch. They are the first contact that our customers have with the bank. All of them, from the Manager down, are the best. The branch team won numerous 'Branch of the Month' awards culminating with winning the 'Branch of the Year' and we are immensely proud of this great result!

I can never say enough about these six people. To my Board Steve Hart Deputy Chair (Marketing), Chris Standfast (Company Secretary), Will Fraser (Treasurer), Robert Orr (Human Resources), Rae Frawley (Scholarship), Brent Campbell (Property) I offer my sincere thanks for their ongoing support and contributions. The Board functions extremely well because of the commitment and diligence of all directors whose every action is aimed at improving your business.
We are all proud to serve on the board and I thank you, the shareholders, for the faith you have shown in us.

Serge Paggiaro
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2016

The 2015/16 financial year represented the first full financial year of my tenure at Margate and with it came a number of challenges and goals both my team and I were very keen to achieve. Pleasingly, I'm delighted to report on a very successful 12 months for the branch and what culminated in us being awarded with the Prestigious Bendigo Bank 'Branch of the Year 2016' for Brisbane region for the first time in our history.

A return to growth of the business was a primary target this year and with the change in our profit share model, combining with very tight margins on income from record low interest rates, growing our lending and deposit footings became crucial. We began the year with total footings of $96.6 million but added a very substantial $14 million, being the single highest year of growth since the branch opened in 2004. This is a fantastic result by all Directors and staff, especially since this was achieved against the current low growth trends of our industry and within the highly competitive market in which we operate.

Our growth was also once again supported by other excellent product sales results. Nett accounts increased 34% year on year which was driven by increasing our customer base to over 2,800. Commission from insurance sales supplemented our increased revenue with 125% of general insurance and a combined 100% of risk insurance targets being met.

Not only do all of these fantastic results directly increase our return to shareholders and community now and into the future, but they show that our staff are a leading local, highly respected and trusted financial team who are passionate about personalised customer relationships.

Our team was complemented this year by Suzy Hill who joined us from my previous **Community Bank**® branch at Brendale. Suzy comes with a wealth of experience and above all, a wonderful attitude and enthusiasm to assist our customers and community. Special mention also to Lee Devine who was deservedly promoted into our vacant Customer Relationship Officer role, an important lending and supervisory position in the branch. Other familiar faces in Kerry, Riddhi, Mandy and Nicki remain and I thank Brittney and Molly for their contribution throughout the year as well.

To enhance our support to the community, we evolved our annual Grants and Investment Program and through this welcomed several new organisations that benefitted from a relationship with us for the first time. Some great local outcomes were achieved by both new and existing partners simply from collaboration alone and this would not have been possible had they not shared their common relationship with our **Community Bank**® branch.

My team and I look forward to delivering for all stakeholders and we thank the support of the Board and our loyal customers in being able to do so.

Matthew Beswick
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2016

Your directors submit the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2016.

Directors

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

Serge Paggiaro

Chairman

Occupation: Retired

Serge was a former Marketing Manager at Redcliffe Hospital Foundation as well as Former Director of Marketing Golf a la Cart promoting golf tours through Asia and Hawaii. Management Partner in local Travel agencies for the past 20 years. Member of various organizations over the 47 years.

Special responsibilities: Chairman of the Board. Member of the Human Resources, Property and Corporate Governance, Ethics and Audit Committees.

Interest in shares: 1 ordinary share

Stephen John Hart

Vice Chairman

Occupation: Property Consultant

Stephen was the CEO of the Redcliffe Hospital Foundation 2007-2012. He was Manager of Redcliffe and Bayside Herald for 7 years and Managing Director and Co-Owner of a magazine publishing company for 15 years.

Special responsibilities: Chair of the Marketing Committee.

Interest in shares: 1,001 ordinary shares

William Reginald Fraser

Treasurer

Occupation: Accountant (Retired)

Will is a Founding director of the company. He holds a B.Bus (Accounting) and is a FCPA. Will is a Former Director of Will Fraser & Co Pty Ltd accountants and financial advisers. Before entering public practice in 1996, Will held high level financial, strategic and company secretarial positions in large industrial corporations, valued up to $5 billion.

Special responsibilities: Company Treasurer and Chair of the Corporate Governance, Ethics and Audit Committee.

Interest in shares: 1 ordinary share

Christine Julia Standfast

Secretary

Occupation: Marketing Consultant

Christine holds a Bachelor of Business (Communication), QUT. Part Company Administration from AICD. Christine has worked in consulting for 33 years. During this time she undertook lengthy contracts for Moreton Bay Regional Council (3 years), Newcombes Holdings (3 years), Village Motors (4 years) and Our Village Foundation (3 years). She has consulted in most industries and in most fields of expertise including marketing & business strategy, community consultation & relations, media skills, publications, research, government relations & lobbying. Most recently she has developed a specialty in social media.

Special responsibilities: Company Secretary, Member of the Human Resource Committee and Marketing Committee.

Interest in shares: Nil

Directors (continued)

Rae Amelda Frawley

Director

Occupation: Retired

Rae was elected local Government Representative of the Moreton Bay Regional Council 2008-2012 and elected representative RCC 2004-2008. Rae has experience in dental health working with Redcliffe Hospital and in private practice. Rae also has experience in hospital administration at Redcliffe Hospital, and experience in banking and finance. Rae has been a small business owner operator, Treasurer of History Redcliffe and President of Club 189.

Special responsibilities: Chair of the Youth Education Scholarship Committee and Member Corporate Governance, Ethics & Audit Committee.

Interest in shares: Nil

Robert James Orr

Director

Occupation: Self Employed

Robert is a founding director of the company. Robert is a former committee member of Redcliffe Peninsula Industrial Association and Redcliffe TAFE Council. Robert is a business owner of Office National, Clontarf.

Special responsibilities: Chair of the Human Resources Committee. Member of the Youth Education Scholarships Committee.

Interest in shares: 6,501 ordinary shares

Brent Anthony Campbell

Director

Occupation: Property Manager

Brent holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Marketing & Organisational Behaviour). Brent has over 13 years of experience in Shopping Centre Management at various centres in Redcliffe and Brisbane. He has won the Excellence in Marketing award from the Property Council of Australia. Brent has recently obtained a Real Estate License for Business Letting.

Special responsibilities: Member of the Marketing, Property and Youth Education Scholarships Committees.

Interest in shares: Nil

Joel Lee Hudson

Director (Resigned 23 February 2016)

Occupation: National Sales Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Joel has experience in business, sales and marketing. He has managed local community papers with management experience in Australia, UK and USA. Joel is involved with local community sports clubs having volunteered at many events through out the community.

Special responsibilities: Member of the Marketing Committee.

Interest in shares: Nil

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

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

Directors' report (continued)

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Christine Julia Standfast. Christine was appointed to the position of secretary on 30 March 2009.

Christine has managed her own business for more than 20 years and also consulted in marketing and communication. She holds a Bachelor of Business (Communication and Public Relations) and has completed part of Certificate IV in Company Administration.

Principal Activities

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

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

Operating results

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

Year ended 30 June 2016 $	Year ended 30 June 2015 $
13,917	17,085

Dividends

	Year ended 30 June 2016	
	Cents	$
Dividends paid in the year:	4	27,254

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

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 22 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	
	Eligible	**Attended**
Serge Paggiaro	11	11
Stephen John Hart	11	7
William Reginald Fraser	11	8
Christine Julia Standfast	11	10
Rae Amelda Frawley	11	8
Robert James Orr	11	9
Brent Campbell	11	10
Joel Hudson (Resigned 23 February 2016)	6	3

Sub Committees: There were six sub-committees in 2015-2016:

- Marketing (three members)
- Human Resources (three members)
- Corporate Governance and Risk Assessment (two members)
- Scholarship Committee (three members)
- Bill Hoogwaerts Memorial Bursary (three members)
- Property (two members).

The board did not record sub-committee meetings and attendances.

Directors' report (continued)

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 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 10.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Margate, Queensland on 21 September 2016.

Serge Paggiaro,
Chairman

Auditor’s independence declaration

Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

Lead auditor’s independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Redcliffe Peninsula Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Redcliffe Peninsula Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016, 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: 20 September 2016

David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

P: (03) 5443 0344 | F: (03) 5443 5304 | 61-65 Bull St./PO Box 454 Bendigo Vic. 3552 | afs@afsbendigo.com.au | www.afsbendigo.com.au

TAXATION • AUDIT • BUSINESS SERVICES • FINANCIAL PLANNING

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $	2015 $
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	788,553	753,246
Employee benefits expense		(467,252)	(417,121)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(66,466)	(76,647)
Occupancy and associated costs		(56,650)	(52,431)
Systems costs		(23,221)	(22,419)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(21,326)	(21,327)
Finance costs	5	(3)	(3)
General administration expenses		(134,126)	(138,812)
Profit before income tax expense		**19,509**	**24,486**
Income tax expense	6	(5,592)	(7,401)
Profit after income tax expense		**13,917**	**17,085**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**13,917**	**17,085**
Earnings per share for loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		**¢**	**¢**
Basic earnings per share	23	2.04	2.51

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $	2015 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	202,287	209,661
Trade and other receivables	8	32,269	30,786
Current tax asset	11	7,679	-
Total Current Assets		**242,235**	**240,447**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	117,574	125,289
Intangible assets	10	47,639	61,250
Financial assets	12	87,227	74,572
Total Non-Current Assets		**252,440**	**261,111**
Total Assets		**494,675**	**501,558**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	39,160	29,914
Current tax liabilities	11	-	2,869
Total Current Liabilities		**39,160**	**32,783**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	11	5,205	5,128
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**5,205**	**5,128**
Total Liabilities		**44,365**	**37,911**
Net Assets		**450,310**	**463,647**
Equity			
Issued capital	14	644,605	644,605
Accumulated losses	15	(194,295)	(180,958)
Total Equity		**450,310**	**463,647**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2014	**644,605**	**(145,987)**	**498,618**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**17,085**	**17,085**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(52,056)	(52,056)
Balance at 30 June 2015	**644,605**	**(180,958)**	**463,647**
Balance at 1 July 2015	**644,605**	**(180,958)**	**463,647**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**13,917**	**13,917**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Shares issued during period	-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares	-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	-	(27,254)	(27,254)
Balance at 30 June 2016	**644,605**	**(194,295)**	**450,310**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $	2015 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		868,855	820,902
Payments to suppliers and employees		(820,909)	(784,394)
Interest received		-	2,585
Interest paid		(3)	(3)
Income taxes paid		(16,063)	(6,803)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**16**	**31,880**	**32,287**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for financial assets		(12,000)	(12,000)
Payments for intangible assets		-	(68,055)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(12,000)**	**(80,055)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(27,254)	(52,056)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(27,254)**	**(52,056)**
Net decrease in cash held		**(7,374)**	**(99,824)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		209,661	309,485
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**7(a)**	**202,287**	**209,661**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2016

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

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

Compliance with IFRS

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

Critical accounting estimates

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

Historical cost convention

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

Comparative figures

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

Application of new and amended accounting standards

The following amendments to accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

- AASB 2015-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Withdrawal of AASB 1031 Materiality.
- AASB 2015-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Financial Reporting Requirements for Australian Groups with a Foreign Parent.

None of the amendments to accounting standards issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015, materially affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

The following accounting standards and interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) become effective in future accounting periods.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Application of new and amended accounting standards (continued)

	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after
AASB 9 Financial Instruments, and the relevant amending standards.	1 January 2018
AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 2014-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 15.	1 January 2018
AASB 16 Leases	1 January 2019
AASB 2014-3 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-4 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-6 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Agriculture: Bearer Plants.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements.	1 January 2016
AASB 2014-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.	1 January 2018
AASB 2015-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements to Australian Accounting Standards 2012-2014 Cycle.	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 101.	1 January 2016
AASB 2015-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception.	1 January 2016
AASB 2016-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses.	1 January 2017
AASB 2016-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards - Disclosure Initiative: Amendments to AASB 107.	1 January 2017

The company has not elected to apply any accounting standards or interpretations before their mandatory operative date for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2015. Therefore the abovementioned accounting standards or interpretations have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

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 Margate, Queensland.

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (continued)

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 in relation to:

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

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

b) Revenue

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

Over the period from September 2013 to February 2015, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited conducted a review of the **Community Bank®** model, known as ‘Project Horizon’. This was conducted in consultation with the **Community Bank®** network. The objective of the review was to develop a shared vision of the **Community Bank®** model that positions it for success now and for the future.

The outcome of that review is that the fundamental franchise model and community participation remain unchanged. Changes to be implemented over a three year period reflect a number of themes, including a culture of innovation, agility and flexibility, network collaboration, director and staff development and a sustainable financial model. This will include changes to the financial return for **Community Bank®** companies from 1 July 2016. A funds transfer pricing model will be used for the method of calculation of the cost of funds, deposit return and margin. All revenue paid on core banking products will be through margin share. Margin on core banking products will be shared on a 50/50 basis.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Revenue calculation (continued)

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

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

Core banking products

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

Interest paid by customers on loans less interest paid to customers on deposits

plus any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for a deposit,

minus any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to fund a loan.

Note: In very simplified terms, currently, deposit return means the interest Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited gets when it invests the money the customer deposits with it. The cost of funds means the interest Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited pays when it borrows the money to give a customer a loan. From 1 July 2016, both will mean the cost for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to borrow the money in the market.

Products and services on which margin is paid include variable rate deposits and variable rate home loans. From 1 July 2016, examples include Bendigo Bank branded at call deposits, term deposits and home loans.

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

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. This currently also includes Bendigo Bank branded fixed rate home loans and term deposits of more than 90 days, but these will become margin products from 1 July 2016.

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.

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Revenue (continued)

Ability to change financial return (continued)

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

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

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

Monitoring and changing financial return

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

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

As discussed above in relation to Project Horizon, among other things, there will be changes in the financial return for **Community Bank**® companies from 1 July 2016. This includes 50% share of margin on core banking products, all core banking products become margin products and a funds transfer pricing model will be used for the method of calculation of the cost of funds, deposit return and margin.

The Board is yet to appreciate the full impact of the above changes on our revenue moving forward. We would anticipate that by the time of this year's AGM we will be able to inform our shareholders of the likely outcomes of the new model.

The Board is continuing to work with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd to understand any potential changes to revenue and will provide further details as appropriate in due course.

c) Income tax

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

d) Employee entitlements

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

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

e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

• leasehold improvements	40 years
• plant and equipment	2.5 - 40 years
• furniture and fittings	4 - 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.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement

(i) Loans and receivables

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

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

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

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature, or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in the equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in such fair value (i.e. gains or losses) recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Available-for-sale financial assets are included in non-current assets except where they are expected to be sold within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. All other financial assets are classified as current assets.

(iv) Financial liabilities

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

Impairment

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

l) Leases

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

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

m) Provisions

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Provisions (continued)

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) Contributed equity

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

o) Earnings per share

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

p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

Note 2. Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Market risk

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

(ii) Price risk

The company holds a share portfolio with IOOF Investment Management Limited and is exposed to equity securities price risk as it hold investments for sale or at fair value. The company has purchased these shares as an investment and does not hold them as part of their day to day operations therefore deem the risk insignificant.

(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.

Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

(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 2016 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

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.

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.

Fair value measurement

Some of the company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The board of directors determine the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements.

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

	2016 $	**2015 $**

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities

	2016 $	2015 $
Operating activities:		
- services commissions	785,219	745,586
Total revenue from operating activities	**785,219**	**745,586**
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	-	1,869
- distribution from available-for-sale financial assets	3,803	2,504
- net gain/(loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	(1,275)	2,786
- other revenue	806	501
Total revenue from non-operating activities	**3,334**	**7,660**
Total revenues from ordinary activities	**788,553**	**753,246**

Note 5. Expenses

	2016 $	2015 $
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	5,047	5,993
- leasehold improvements	2,668	2,668
Amortisation of non-current assets:		
- franchise agreement	2,242	2,242
- franchise renewal fee	11,369	10,424
	21,326	**21,327**

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 5. Expenses (continued)		
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	**3**	**3**
Bad debts	**2,925**	**685**

Note 6. Income tax expense

	2016 $	2015 $
The components of tax expense comprise:		
- Current tax	5,547	5,770
- Movement in deferred tax	76	2,345
- Over provision of tax in the prior period	(31)	(714)
	5,592	**7,401**
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows		
Operating profit	19,509	24,486
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 28.5% (2015: 30%)	5,623	7,346
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	2,336	770
- non-assessable income	-	(836)
- timing difference expenses	(2,412)	(1,510)
	5,547	**5,770**
Movement in deferred tax	76	2,345
Over provision of tax in the prior period	(31)	(714)
	5,592	**7,401**

Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 $	2015 $
Cash at bank and on hand	202,287	209,661
	202,287	**209,661**
Note 7.(a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement		
The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:		
Cash at bank and on hand	202,287	209,661
	202,287	**209,661**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2016 $	2015 $

Note 8. Trade and other receivables

	2016 $	2015 $
Trade receivables	30,622	30,785
Other receivables and accruals	-	1
Prepayments	1,647	-
	32,269	**30,786**

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

	2016 $	2015 $
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	106,719	106,719
Less accumulated depreciation	(30,853)	(28,185)
	75,866	**78,534**
Plant and equipment		
At cost	145,107	145,107
Less accumulated depreciation	(103,399)	(98,352)
	41,708	**46,755**
Total written down amount	**117,574**	**125,289**
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	78,534	81,202
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(2,668)	(2,668)
Carrying amount at end	**75,866**	**78,534**
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	46,755	52,748
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Less: depreciation expense	(5,047)	(5,993)
Carrying amount at end	**41,708**	**46,755**
Total written down amount	**117,574**	**125,289**

	2016 $	2015 $

Note 10. Intangible assets

	2016 $	2015 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	82,555	82,555
Less: accumulated amortisation	(74,720)	(72,478)
	7,835	**10,077**
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	112,769	112,769
Less: accumulated amortisation	(72,965)	(61,596)
	39,804	**51,173**
Total written down amount	**47,639**	**61,250**

Note 11. Tax

	2016 $	2015 $
Current:		
Income tax payable/(refundable)	**(7,679)**	**2,869**
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax liability		
- accruals	5,205	5,128
	5,205	**5,128**
Net deferred tax liability	**5,205**	**5,128**
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	**(77)**	**(2,345)**

Note 12. Financial assets

	2016 $	2015 $
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Unlisted investments at fair value		
IOOF Pursuit Core Managed Fund	**87,227**	**74,572**

Note 13. Trade and other payables

	2016 $	2015 $
Current:		
Trade creditors	14,565	2,891
Other creditors and accruals	24,595	27,023
	39,160	**29,914**

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 14. Contributed equity		
681,359 ordinary shares fully paid (2015: 681,359)	666,359	666,359
Less: equity raising expenses	(21,754)	(21,754)
	644,605	**644,605**

Rights attached to shares

(a) Voting rights

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

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

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

(b) Dividends

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

(c) Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

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

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

Note 14. Contributed equity (continued)

Prohibited shareholding interest (continued)

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.

	2016 $	2015 $
Note 15. Accumulated losses		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(180,958)	(145,987)
Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax	13,917	17,085
Dividends paid or provided for	(27,254)	(52,056)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**(194,295)**	**(180,958)**

Note 16. Statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	13,917	17,085
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	7,715	8,661
- amortisation	13,611	12,666
- increase in market value of investments	(654)	(3,580)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(1,484)	4,773
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	77	2,345
- increase/(decrease) in payables	9,246	(7,916)
- (increase)/decrease in other liabilities	(10,548)	(1,747)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	**31,880**	**32,287**

Note 17. Fair value measurement

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the company's assets that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the applicable assets have been classified into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

At 30 June 2016	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements:				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
IOOF Pursuit Core Managed Fund	87,227	-	-	87,227
	87,227	**-**	**-**	**87,227**
Total assets at fair value	**87,227**	**-**	**-**	**87,227**

At 30 June 2015	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements:				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
IOOF Pursuit Core Managed Fund	74,572	-	-	74,572
	74,572	**-**	**-**	**74,572**
Total assets at fair value	**74,572**	**-**	**-**	**74,572**

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting period. The company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Level 1: The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets traded in active markets is based on the market value of the managed funds investment at the close of business at the end of the reporting period.

Level 2: There were no fair value measurements by the Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

Level 3: There were no fair value measurements by the Level 3 fair value hierarchy.

Note 18. Leases

	2016 $	2015 $
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	33,161	30,286
- between 12 months and 5 years	82,901	106,000
- greater than 5 years	-	-
	116,062	**136,286**

Note 18. Leases (continued)

The original rental lease agreement on the branch premises was a non-cancellable lease with a five year term commencing on 1 March 2005 and expiring on 28 February 2010. There was also options for two more terms of five years, the first exercised and commencing on 1 March 2010. The rent and outgoings payable is currently $33,161 per annum plus GST, reviewed annually and adjusted based on CPI.

Note 19. Auditor's remuneration

	2016 $	2015 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
- audit and review services	5,100	5,050
- share registry services	3,759	3,669
- non audit services	1,325	1,250
	10,184	**9,969**

Note 20. Director and related party disclosures

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

Serge Paggiaro
Stephen John Hart
William Reginald Fraser
Christine Julia Standfast
Rae Amelda Frawley
Robert James Orr
Brent Anthony Campbell
Joel Lee Hudson

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

	2016 $	2015 $
Transactions with related parties:		
Rae Frawley provided catering and supply services	900	-
Robert Orr, in the capacity of office supplies business owner, supplied copy paper and stationery to the value of	491	-
Christine Standfast provided -		
- marketing services	3,840	-
- administration assistance	3,520	3,830

Note 20. Director and related party disclosures (continued)

	2016	2015
Directors' shareholdings		
Serge Paggiaro	1	1
Stephen John Hart	1,001	1,001
William Reginald Fraser	1	1
Christine Julia Standfast	-	-
Rae Amelda Frawley	-	-
Robert James Orr	6,501	6,501
Brent Anthony Campbell	-	-
Joel Lee Hudson	-	-

There was no movement in directors' shareholdings during the year.

Note 21. Dividends paid or provided

	2016 $	2015 $
a. Dividends paid during the year		
Current year dividend		
Franked dividend - 4 cents (2015: 7.64 cents) per share	**27,254**	**52,056**
The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 30% (2015: 30%).		
b. Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	11,513	14,174
- franking credits/(debits) that will arise from payment/(refund) of income tax as at the end of the financial year	(7,679)	544
- franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the end of the financial year	-	-
Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	**3,834**	**14,718**
- franking debits that will arise from payment of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for use but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period	-	-
Net franking credits available	**3,834**	**14,718**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2016 $	2015 $

Note 22. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

The directors received remuneration including superannuation, as follows:

	2016 $	2015 $
Serge Paggiaro	5,612	5,694
Stephen John Hart	3,395	3,395
William Reginald Fraser	3,860	3,614
Christine Julia Standfast	4,024	4,271
Rae Amelda Frawley	1,670	1,424
Robert James Orr	1,725	1,643
Brent Anthony Campbell	1,670	1,424
Joel Lee Hudson	794	1,068
	22,749	**22,533**

Community Bank® Directors' Privileges Package

The board has adopted the **Community Bank**® Directors' Privileges Package. The package is available to all directors, who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the **Community Bank**® branch at Margate, Queensland. There is no requirement to own BEN shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits. The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The total benefits received by the directors from the Directors' Privilege Package are $nil for the year ended 30 June 2016 (2015: $125).

Note 23. Earnings per share

	2016 $	2015 $
(a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	13,917	17,085
	Number	**Number**
(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	681,359	681,359

Note 24. 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 25. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 26. Segment reporting

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

Note 27. Registered office/Principal place of business

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

Registered Office

Shop 1A, 300 Oxley Avenue
Margate QLD 4019

Principal Place of Business

Shop 1A, 300 Oxley Avenue
Margate QLD 4019

Note 28. 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.

	Floating interest		Fixed interest rate maturing in						Non interest bearing		Weighted average	
			1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years					
Financial instrument	**2016 $**	**2015 $**	**2016 $**	**2015 $**	**2016 $**	**2015 $**	**2016 $**	**2015 $**	**2016 $**	**2015 $**	**2016 %**	**2015 %**
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	201,987	209,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	427	0.00	0.75
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,622	30,785	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,565	2,891	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.

Note 28. Financial instruments (continued)

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 2016, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2016 $	**2015 $**
Change in profit		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	2,020	2,092
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	2,020	2,092
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	2,020	2,092
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	2,020	2,092

Directors' declaration

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

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 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.

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

Serge Paggiaro,
Chairman

Signed on the 21st of September 2016.

Independent audit report

Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

Independent auditor's report to the members of Redcliffe Peninsula Financial Services Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Redcliffe Peninsula Financial Services Limited, which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2016, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making fair accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. In note 1, the directors also state in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on our 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, we consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report 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. 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.

Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

We performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards, a true and fair view which is consistent with our understanding of the company's financial position and of its performance.

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

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation. ABN: 51 061 795 337.

P: (03) 5443 0344 | F: (03) 5443 5304 | 61-65 Bull St./PO Box 454 Bendigo Vic. 3552 | afs@afsbendigo.com.au | www.afsbendigo.com.au

TAXATION • AUDIT • BUSINESS SERVICES • FINANCIAL PLANNING

Independence

In conducting our audit we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We have given to the directors of the company a written auditor's independence declaration, a copy of which is included in the directors' report.

Auditor's opinion on the financial report

In our opinion:

1. The financial report of Redcliffe Peninsula Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2016 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended and complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.
2. The financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550
Dated: 20 September 2016

David Hutchings
Lead Auditor

Margate **Community Bank**® Branch
300 Oxley Avenue, Margate QLD 4019
Phone: (07) 3883 2399

Franchisee: Redcliffe Peninsula Financial Services Limited
300 Oxley Avenue, Margate QLD 4019
Phone: (07) 3883 2399
ABN: 66 109 123 677

www.bendigobank.com.au/margate
(BNPAR16156) (10/16)

Bendigo Bank
Bigger than a bank.

bendigobank.com.au