

# **Annual Report** 2017

West Beach & Districts Community
Financial Services Limited
ACN 094 486 727

West Beach Community Bank® Branch

## West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN: 86 094 486 727

**Financial Report** 

For the year ended 30 June 2017

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#### **Chairman's Report**

Financial Year ending 30 June 2017

I am delighted to present the 16th Annual Report of West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited to our shareholders.

I report that in the year to June 2017, we have given back \$113,832.00 to the community and our shareholders. Although the growth has not been as strong as in the past years, you will see from the following financial report, that our business has continued in a steady result considering the current climate.

Our company has marked the year with the following achievements including:

- \$170 million in accounts;
- An increase to more than 4,400 accounts;
- Over \$2.1 million returned to the community since 2001 in projects, sponsorships, grants and dividends:
- Over 28 community investments, donations and grants made to local community groups.

We will continue to explore and assess new community investment projects that will benefit and further enhance our local area. In the last twelve months we continued to support our local communities, with more than nineteen local community groups, receiving grants or sponsorships. Our 2016 Community Enterprise FoundationTM Grants program saw another five community groups share in funds for community strengthening projects.

Our community support has extended to local community events and activities including:

- West Beach and Henley Surf clubs being granted their big ideas,
- Support for local charity walks, like Walk for Brain Cancer and MND SA Walk to D'Feet
- Welcoming some new local groups, Sail-ability, Gym West, and Rowing SA,
- Continued support of some long-term community groups and events such as Henley RSL Anzac Day Dawn Service and the Reedbeds Community Centre, First Aid Course.

We thank our customers and shareholders who have helped our Community Bank® company distribute more than \$2 million to date in projects, community investments, grants, and dividends. These contributions have helped strengthen and develop the community of West Beach and surrounding districts.

Twelve months on with our new look 'Branch of the Future' has resulted in a restructure of our team. We welcomed our new Branch Manager Frank Abados in May 2017, with our long term manager Peter Hodgkison taking on a business development role under the title of Senior Relationship Manager.

The West Beach Community Bank Board acknowledges the incredible work of the Branch Management and staff and with their community spirit and dedication to customers, along with support from our corporate partner, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, we have managed to grow as a company.

Along with the changes to the future state profit share, now operating under a revenue share model with Funds Transfer Pricing, collaborative marketing fund and the new Plain English Franchise Agreement, the Board is anticipating a positive result under these new directions.

Your Board of Directors is a dedicated and knowledgeable team of people, who come together with a strong commitment to making a valuable contribution to our community. We said goodbye and thank you to Lisa Cook for her dedication over the past 3 years. This now creates a vacancy at the board table.

In closing, I would like to take the opportunity to reinforce the message that together, we can continue making a positive difference to the community we live in. I encourage all shareholders to advocate on our behalf and spread the message about how banking with us benefits and makes a difference to the lives of people locally. It is together that we can truly make a big difference. I commend this report to you and thank you for your continued support throughout this past year.

Yours Sincerely,

Rod Beames Chairman

#### **Branch Report - Financial Year ended 30 June 2017**

The 12 months since the 2016 Annual Report, have seen a year of changes for the West Beach & Districts **Community Bank®** Branch, having maintained a business level of approximately \$170 million in banking business. One of a number of challenges was maintaining our level of business held in a difficult economy.

From an operational point of view we continue to have new customers coming in to see us, having opened 421 new accounts during this financial year, our 17<sup>th</sup> year of operating and now have 4,481 accounts an increase of over one new account per week.

As mentioned above our total deposits and loans have decreased by \$0.6 million to a total now of \$168.2 million. We have not seen positive growth again this past year, however we have been able to retain over 99.6% of our existing business.

These results don't truly reflect the work put in by both the staff at West Beach and also your **Community Bank®** company Directors.

As is always the way, we continue to look for the support of all our shareholders and existing customers in assisting us with the continued growth of our branch.

Our staff numbers have remained at eight, albeit with some very significant changes to staff in the past financial year.

Both Cathy & Shareta have left Banking for opportunities elsewhere. Aaron came into the team in September, as a Customer Service Officer. In December 2016, Peter Hodgkison changed his job role to become "Senior Relationship Manager", to concentrate solely on dealing with customers and Community Groups. The position formerly "Customer Relationship Manager", occupied by Cathy was upgraded to Branch Manager. This position was vacant for 3 months following Cathy's departure, with Frank Abados coming on Board in May and settling in nicely with the team, concentrating on the Operational side of running the branch.

The SA Produce Market at Pooraka continues to provide new opportunities for the branch via the agency operating at the SA Produce Credit office at the Market. It continues to provide significant benefits to the merchants, retailers and employees at the market (this is now in excess of \$310,000) and also to West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited.

We have continued to invest funds into our local community via grants, sponsorships and donations for many varied social, community and sporting groups. It continues to be a pleasure to be able to visit these projects.

We wish to congratulate the Board on their continued good work and a successful year and we continue to encourage all shareholders to experience 'The Bendigo Way' of banking, at West Beach & Districts **Community Bank®** Branch.

Peter Hodgkison Senior Relationship Manager 1 July 2017 Frank Abados Branch Manager 1 July 2017

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

#### **Directors**

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

Name of Director - Rodney Beames		
Position	Chairperson	
Professional qualifications	Tafe Lecturer/Electrician	
Experience and expertise Technical Lecturer at TAFE, a member of the Henley RSL, Area Co-ordinator for Neighbou		
	Watch, West Beach,	

Kleeman	(Resigned 5th May 2017)
Deputy Chair	
Founder and CEO of Get On Board Australia	
Multiple board appointments across NFP, For-Profit, Public and Private Business & NSO.	
Marketing & Business Management Qualifi	cations. Co-Vice Chair, Western Business Leaders

Name of Director - Andrew Farran		
Position	Director	
Professional qualifications	Business owner/Fazz Plumbing	
Experience and expertise	Original Steering Committee member, lived in the area for 58 years. Business Management for	
	Plumbing business with restricted Builders License.	

Name of Director - Terry McClean		
Position	Director	
Professional qualifications	Retired/Bank Manager	
Experience and expertise Original Steering Committee Member, previously Bank Manager for 21 years. Various Boar		
	position for the Soccer Federations, Instructor for SA Dog Obedience Club Inc.	

Name of Director - Arthur Economos		
Position	Director	
Professional qualifications	Chairman of Econ Property Group	
Experience and expertise	Diploma in Management, Justice of Peace, Past president of the Lions Club (Adelaide Hellenic)	
	and Corinthai Society of S.A. Co-founding member of the Glendi Festival.	

Name of Director - Ian Butterfield		
Position	Director	
Professional qualifications	Business owner	
Experience and expertise		

Name of Director - Sue Wundenberg		
Position	Director	
Professional qualifications	State Manager of CSR Bradford	
Experience and expertise	Senior Executive with over 25 years experience managing all aspects of a Top 100 Building	
	Products Company (CSR).	

Name of Director - Karen Percival		
Position	Director	
Professional qualifications	Chartered Accountant	
Experience and expertise	Worked at Senior Management level for over 20 years in corporate and not-for-profit sector.	
	Multiple board and committee appointments.	

#### **Directors (continued)**

Name of Director - Tim Dodds		
Position	Director	
Professional qualifications	Retired / Police Officer	
Experience and expertise Serving police officer for 31 years - SAPOL Media and Public Engagement. Board Member		
	Henley Bowling Club and Bowls SA, MC Henley & Grange RSL Dawn Service.	

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

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

#### **Directors' meetings**

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

	Board meetings		Committee meetings
Director	Α	В	meetings
Name of Director - Rodney Beames	12	12	10
Name of Director - Lisa Cook Kleeman	10	9	7
Name of Director - Andrew Farran	12	10	8
Name of Director - Terry McClean	12	10	0
Name of Director - Arthur Economos	12	10	0
Name of Director - Ian Butterfield	12	6	3
Name of Director - Sue Wundenberg	12	10	4
Name of Director - Karen Percival	12	9	9
Name of Director - Tim Dodds	12	12	8

A - The number of meetings eligible to attend.

#### **Company Secretary**

Alison Amber has been the Company Secretary of West Beach and Districts Community Financial Services Limited since 2014

Alison joined the board as the Board Assistant on August 29 2008. She previously held a Diploma in Graphic Design and Printing. She has fifteen years Admin, Sales and Event Management experience in the music Industry. She is also a Volunteer and Secretary for a couple of local Not for Profit organisations.

#### **Principal activities**

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

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

#### **Review of operations**

The profit of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was \$84,677 (2016 profit: \$102,366), which is a 17% decrease as compared with the previous year.

B - The number of meetings attended.

#### Dividends

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

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

The maximum franking credit that can be allocated to a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2017 is 27.5%, following recent changes in legislation.

#### **Options**

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

#### Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

#### Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

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

#### Likely developments

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

#### **Environmental regulations**

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

#### **Indemnifying Officers or Auditor**

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

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

#### Proceedings on behalf of company

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

#### Auditor independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set at page 10 of this financial report. No Officer of the company is or has been a partner of the Auditor of the company.

#### **Remuneration report**

#### Remuneration policy

There has been no remuneration policy developed as Director positions are held on a voluntary basis and Directors are not remunerated for their services.

#### Remuneration benefits and payments

Other than detailed below, 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. 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.

#### Equity holdings of key management personnel

The number of ordinary shares in the company held during the financial year and prior year by each Director and other key management personnel, including their related parties, are set out below:

Name	Balance at 30 June 2016	Net change in holdings	Balance at 30 June 2017
Directors			
Andrew Farran	6,001	-	6,001
Terry McClean	4,001	-	4,001
Arthur Economos	9,501	8,500	18,001
Ian Butterfield	1,000	-	1,000

### **Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Report**

#### For year ending 30 June 2017

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is an extraordinary achievement for you and our bank. Not only does it demonstrate that, in the eyes of our customers, we are doing something right – it very clearly outlines that together we can continue to achieve results. As we've long known, the more successful our customers are, the stronger our communities become. In this regard the Community Bank® model enables these outcomes for customers and communities, as increasingly recognised by more and more Australians.

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

Robert Musgrove

**Executive Engagement Innovation** 

## West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727 Auditor's Independence Declaration

Auditor's Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited.

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

- (i) the Auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Bruce Carpenter

#### West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727 Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Revenue	2	1,019,431	1,055,774
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3	(518,751)	(549,678)
Depreciation and amortisation	3	(59,908)	(27,967)
Finance costs	3	(1,427)	(1,716)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	(99)	(1,723)
Administration and general costs		(102,689)	(112,586)
Occupancy expenses		(63,653)	(53,133)
IT expenses		(23,216)	(23,065)
ATM Expenses		(29,354)	(29,377)
		(799,098)	(799,245)
Operating profit / (loss) before charitable donations and sponsorships	i	220,333	256,529
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(102,767)	(106,400)
Profit / (loss) before income tax		117,566	150,129
Income tax expense / benefit	4	(32,889)	(47,793)
Profit/(loss) for the year		84,677	102,336
Other comprehensive income			
Total comprehensive income for the year		84,677	102,336
Profit / (loss) attributable to members of the company		84,677	102,336
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company	У	84,677	102,336
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company (cents per share): - basic earnings per share	19	17.81	21.52

#### West Beach & Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727 Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017 \$	<b>2016</b> \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	85,252	194,091
Trade and other receivables	6	95,582	92,031
Financial assets	7	500,000	450,000
Other assets	8		-
Total current assets		680,834	736,121
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	143,954	27,733
Intangible assets	10	52,666	66,762
Deferred tax assets	4	27,467	22,742
Total non-current assets		224,087	117,237
Total assets		904,921	853,358
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	28,317	20,009
Current tax liability	4	(1,404)	2,473
Borrowings	13	18,055	5,826
Provisions	14		
Total current liabilities		44,968	28,308
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	-	18,055
Provisions	14	91,555	75 <i>,</i> 807
Deferred tax liability	4	2,219	2,136
Total non-current liabilities		93,774	95,999
Total liabilities		138,742	124,306
Net assets		766,179	729,052
Equity			
Issued capital	15	475,500	475,500
Retained earnings / Accumulated losses	16	290,679	253,552
Total equity		766,179	729,052

#### West Beach & Districts Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2015		475,500	246,316	721,816
Profit / Loss for the year		-	102,336	102,336
Other comprehensive income for the year				
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	102,336	102,336
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	17		(95,100)	(95,100)
Balance at 30 June 2016		475,500	253,552	729,052
Balance at 1 July 2016		475,500	253,552	729,052
Profit / Loss for the year		-	84,678	84,678
Other comprehensive income for the year				
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	84,678	84,678
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
Dividends paid or provided	17		(47,550)	(47,550)
Balance at 30 June 2017		475,500	290,680	766,180

## West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727 Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2017

Cash flows from operating activities	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Receipts from customers		1,110,004	1,145,711
Payments to suppliers and employees		(921,571)	(979,389)
Borrowing Costs		(7,111)	(7,111)
Interest received		10,830	16,297
Income tax paid		(41,408)	(60,201)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	20b	150,744	115,307
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from sale of investments		-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(162,033)	(5,854)
Purchase of investments		-	-
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(66,607)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		(162,033)	(72,461)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Dividends paid		(47,550)	(95,100)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		(47,550)	(95,100)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		(58,839)	(52,254)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		644,091	696,345
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	20a	585,252	644,091

These financial statements and notes represent those of West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited.

West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ('the company') is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 28th August 2017.

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### (a) Basis of preparation

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

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

#### Economic dependency

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the **Community Bank®** branch at West Beach, South Australia.

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

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

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Economic dependency (continued)

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

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

#### (b) Impairment of assets

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

#### (c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

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

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

#### (e) Comparative figures

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

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (f) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

#### Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Fair value assessment of non-current physical assets

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

#### Employee benefits provision

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

#### Income tax

The company is subject to income tax. Significant judgement is required in determining the deferred tax asset. Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is considered sufficient future profits will be generated. The assumptions made regarding future profits is based on the company's assessment of future cash flows.

#### **Impairment**

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

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

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

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

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- (g) New accounting standards for application in future periods (continued)
  - (i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

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

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments will be classified based on:
  - (i) the objective of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
  - (ii) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.
- b) Allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income (instead of in profit or loss). Dividends in respect of these investments that are a return on investment can be recognised in profit or loss and there is no impairment or recycling on disposal of the instrument.
- c) Introduces a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' measurement category for particular simple debt instruments.
- d) Financial assets can be designated and measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities, or recognising the gains and losses on them, on different bases.
- e) Where the fair value option is used for financial liabilities the change in fair value is to be accounted for as follows:
  - the change attributable to changes in credit risk are presented in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)
  - the remaining change is presented in profit or loss. If this approach creates or enlarges an accounting mismatch in the profit or loss, the effect of the changes in credit risk are also presented in profit or loss.

Otherwise, the following requirements have generally been carried forward unchanged from AASB 139 into AASB  $_{9}$ .

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

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

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

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

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### AASB 16:

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

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

#### 2. Revenue

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

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

#### Rendering of services

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

#### Interest, dividend and other income

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

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

#### 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 banking 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 included changes to the financial return for **Community Bank®** companies from 1 July 2016. A funds transfer pricing model is 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.

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.

#### 2. Revenue (Continued)

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 means 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 became 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.

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.

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.

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

### West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### **Revenue (Continued)**

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Operating activities:	·	•
- service commissions	66,418	205,374
- franchise margin income	848,831	696,341
- other revenue	93,352	137,762
	1,008,601	1,039,477
Non Operating activities:		
- interest received	10,830_	16,297
	10,830	16,297
Total revenue	<u> 1,019,431</u>	1,055,774

#### 3. Expenses

#### Operating expenses

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

#### Borrowing costs

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

#### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets are depreciated in a Small Business Pool initially at 20% for the first year and then 15% for every year there after. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of asset	Rate	Method
Leasehold improvements	2.5%	SL
Plant and equipment	100%	DV
Small Business Pool	15%	DV

#### Gains/losses upon disposal of non-current assets

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

### West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### 3. Expenses (continued)

	<b>2017</b> \$	2016 \$
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	442,118	475,213
- superannuation costs	41,129	44,297
- other costs	35,503	30,167
	518,751	549,678
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
- plant and equipment	3,224	5,854
- leasehold improvements	30,511	-
- Small Business Pool	12,077	11,886
	45,812	17,740
Amortisation		
- franchise fees	13,996	10,128
- Borrowing Costs	100	100
	14,096	10,227
Total depreciation and amortisation	59,908	27,967
Finance costs		
- Interest paid	1,427	1,716
Rad and doubtful debts expenses	99	1,723
(Gain) / Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Auditors' remuneration		
Remuneration of the Auditor for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	7,750	7,650
	7,750	7,650

### West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### 4. Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
a. The components of tax expense / (income) comprise:		·
Current tax expense / (income)	37,530	50,896
Deferred tax expense / (income) relating	(4,642)	(3,103)
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	-	-
Under / (over) provision of prior years		-
	32,889	47,793
b. Prima facie tax payable		
The prima facie tax on profit / (loss) from ordinary activities		
before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit / (loss) before income tax at 27.5% (2016: 28.5%)	32,331	45,039
Add tax effect of:		
- Utilisation of previously unrecognised carried forward tax losses		
- Movement in deffered Tax	(4,642)	(3,103)
- Non-deductible expenses	5,200	5,857
Income tax attributable to the entity	32,888	47,793
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is	27.97%	31.83%
c. Current tax liability		
Current tax relates to the following:		
Current tax liabilities / (assets)		
Opening balance	<b>2,47</b> 3	11,777
Income tax paid	(55,075)	(63,597)
Current tax	37,530	50,896
Refund of Prior Year Tax	13,668	3,397
	(1,404)	2,473

### West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### 4. Income tax (continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
d. Deferred tax asset / (liability)		
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets balance comprises:		
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Property, plant & equipment	-	-
Accruals	-	-
Employee provisions	27,467	22,742
Unused tax losses	<u></u>	
	27,467	22,742
Deferred tax liabilities balance comprises:		
Prepayments	2,219	2,136
Property, plant & equipment	· -	-
	2,219	2,136
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	25,248	20,606

#### 5. Cash and cash equivalents

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

	2017 \$	<b>2016</b> \$
Cash at bank and on hand Short-term bank deposits	85,252	194,091
	85,252	194,091

#### 6. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at their amounts due. Trade and other receivables are due for settlement usually no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

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

	2017 \$	<b>2016</b> \$
Current		
Trade receivables	88,187	84,910
Prepayments	7,395_	7,120
	95,582	92,031

#### **Credit risk**

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

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

### West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### Trade and other receivables (continued)

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

	Gross	Not past	Past due but not impaired			Past due but not		Past due
	amount	due	< 30 days	31-60 days	> 60 days	and impaired		
2017	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Trade receivables	88,187	88,187	-	-	-	-		
Other receivables	7,395	7,395	-	-	-	-		
Total	95,582	95,582	-	-	-			
2016								
Trade receivables	84,910	84,910	-	-	-	-		
Other receivables	7,120	7,120	-	-	-	-		
Total	92,030	92,030	-	-	-			

#### 7. Financial assets

#### Classification of financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

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

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

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

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

#### Loans and receivables

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

#### 7. Financial assets (continued)

#### Classification of financial assets (continued)

Held to maturity investments

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

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

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

#### Available for sale financial asset

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

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

#### Measurement of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 7. Financial assets (continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets

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

#### Assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

#### Assets classified as available for sale

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

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

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

#### 7. Financial assets (continued)

#### Derecognition

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Held to maturity financial assets Term deposits	500,000	450,000
Available for sale financial assets Listed investments	-	
	500,000	450,000

#### 8. Other assets

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

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Other:	<del></del> _	
	-	_

#### 9. Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

### West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

. Property, plant and equipment (continued)	2017 \$	2016 \$
Small Business Pool	·	·
Balance	40,699	27,733
	40,699	27,733
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	133,766	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(30,511)	
Direct and accions out	103,255	-
Plant and equipment At cost	12,564	0.240
Less accumulated depreciation	(12,564) (12,564)	9,340 (9,340)
Less accumulated depreciation	(12,364)	(9,540)
Total property, plant and equipment	143,954	27,733
Movements in carrying amounts		
Small Business Pool		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	27,733	39,619
Additions	25,044	-
Disposals	(42.077)	- (44.005)
Depreciation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	<u>(12,077)</u> 40,699	(11,886) 27,733
balance at the end of the reporting period	40,033	21,733
Plant & Equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	<del>-</del>	
Additions	3,224	5,854
Disposals  Depresiation expanse	(2.224)	- (E 0E4)
Depreciation expense Balance at the end of the reporting period	(3,224)	(5,854)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-	-
Leasehold improvements		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
Additions	133,766	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(30,511)	
Balance at the end of the reporting period	103,255	-
Total property, plant and equipment	27 722	20.610
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period Additions	27,733 162,034	39,619 5 854
Disposals	102,034	5,854
Disposais Depreciation expense	(45,812)	(17,740)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	(43,812) 143,954	27,733
Talalite at the end of the reporting period	173,334	21,133

### West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### 10. Intangible assets

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Franchise fee		
At cost	69,981	69,981
Less accumulated amortisation	(17,371)	(3,374)
	52,610	66,607
Borrowing Costs		
At cost	398	398
Less accumulated amortisation	(342)	(243)
	56	155
Total intangible assets		
Total ilitaligible assets	52,666	66,762
Movements in carrying amounts		
Franchise fee		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	66,607	-
Additions	-	69,981
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation expense	(13,997)	(3,374)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	52,610	66,607
Borrowing Costs		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	155	255
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Amortisation expense	(100)	(100)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	56	155
Total intangible assets		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	66,762	255
Additions	-	69,981
Disposals	-	- -
Amortisation expense	(14,097)	(3,474)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	52,666	66,762

#### 11. Trade and other payables

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

	2017 \$	<b>2016</b> \$
Current Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade creditors	1,503	1,274
Other creditors and accruals	26,814	18,735
	28,317	20,009

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

#### 12. Financial liabilities

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

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

#### 13. Borrowings

#### Finance Leases

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

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

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

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

The company holds non-cancellable leases for the branch location. The lease on the branch is a five year term which expires in June 2021 with an option of additional terms.

### West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

#### 13. Borrowings (continued)

	<b>2017</b> \$	<b>2016</b> \$
Current		
Unsecured liabilities		
Bank overdraft	-	-
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	-	-
Hire Purchase	18,055	5,826
	18,055	5,826
Non-current		
Unsecured liabilities		
Bank overdraft	-	-
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	-	_
Hire Purchase	-	18,055
	-	18,055
Total borrowings	18,055	23,881

#### 14. Provisions

#### Short-term employee benefits

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

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

#### Other long-term employee benefits

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

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

### 14. Provisions (continued)

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

	2017 \$	<b>2016</b> \$
Current	•	Υ
Employee benefits		
Non-current		
Employee benefits	91,555	75,807
Total provisions	91,555	75,807

### 15. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

proceeds.	<b>2017</b> \$	<b>2016</b> \$
475,500 Ordinary shares fully paid	475,500 <b>475,500</b>	475,500 <b>475,500</b>
Movements in share capital	473,300	473,300
Fully paid ordinary shares: At the beginning of the reporting period Shares issued during the year	475,500 	475,500 
At the end of the reporting period	475,500	475,500

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

### **Capital management**

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

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

- (i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:
  - (a) 20% of the profit for the current financial year (under accounting standards under the Corporations Act), less any community contributions shown in the profit and loss statement for the current financial year, plus any accumulated profit from previous financial years
  - (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the value of the share capital on issue at the end of the financial year; where the relevant rate of return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over the financial year plus 5%.

### 15. Share capital (continued)

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

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

### 16. Retained earnings

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	253,552	246,316
Profit/(loss) after income tax	84,677	102,336
Dividends paid	(47,550)	(95,100)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	290,679	253,552
17. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares		
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Dividends paid or provided for during the year		
Interim and/or final fully franked ordinary dividend of 10 cents per		
share (2016:20 cents per share) franked at the tax rate of 27.5%	47,550	95,100
(2016: 30%).	•	,

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

### 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®** branches 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).

### 17. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares (continued)

### (c) Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if 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 233. As at the date of this report, the company had 259 shareholders.

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

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

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

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

### 19. Earnings per share

### Basic earnings per share

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

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Basic earnings per share (cents)	18	22
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	84,677	102,336
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share.	475,500	475,500

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

### 20. Statement of cash flows

or statement or cash notes	2017 \$	2016 \$
(a) Cash and cash equivalents balances as shown in the Statement of Financial Po to that shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:	sition can be reconc	iled
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	85,252	115,307
Less bank overdraft (Note 13)	-	-
As per the Statement of Cash Flow	85,252	115,307
(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax		
Profit / (loss) after income tax	84,677	102,336
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	45,812	17,740
- Amortisation	14,096	10,227
- Interest on Hire Purchase	1,285	1,626
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(3,277)	(1,498)
- (increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	(275)	(99)
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	(4,642)	(3,103)
<ul> <li>Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables</li> </ul>	(105)	2,211
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	(3,877)	(9,305)
- Increase / (decrease) in payables	1,301	(15,271)
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	15,748	10,442
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	<b>150.743</b>	115,307

### 21. Key management personnel and related party disclosures

### (a) Key management personnel

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

No Remuneration was paid to any directors, as they are all volunteers.

### 21. Key management personnel and related party disclosures (continued)

### Short-term employee benefits

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

### Post-employment benefits

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

### Other long-term benefits

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

### Share-based payments

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

### (b) Other related parties

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

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

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

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

Name of related party	Description of goods / services provided	Value \$
Ian Butterfield	Maintenance Services	558

### 21. Key management personnel and related party disclosures (continued)

### (d) Key management personnel shareholdings

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

	2017	2016
Rodney Beames	-	-
Lisa Cook Kleeman	-	-
Andrew Farran	6,601	6,001
Terry McClean	4,001	4,001
Arthur Economos	18,001	9,501
Ian Butterfield	1,000	1,000
Sue Wundenberg	-	-
Karen Percival	-	-
Tim Dodds		
	29,603	20,503

Each share held has a paid up value of \$1 and is fully paid.

### (e) Other key management transactions

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

### 22. Events after the reporting period

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

### 23. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

### 24. Operating segments

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

### 25. Commitments

### Operating lease commitments

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

	2017 \$	<b>2016</b> \$
Payable:		
- no later than 12 months	49,500	49,500
- between 12 months and five years	148,500	198,000
- greater than five years		
Minimum lease payments	198,000	247,500

### 26. Company details

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

Group GH 695B Burbridge Road 22 Nile Street West Beach SA 5024

Port Adelaide SA 5015

### 27. Financial risk management

### Financial risk management policies

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has established an Audit Committee which reports regularly to the Board. The Audit Committee is assisted in the area of risk management by an internal audit function.

#### Specific financial risk exposure and management

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

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

		2017	2016
	Note	\$	\$
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	85,252	194,091
Trade and other receivables	6	95,582	92,031
Financial assets	7	500,000	450,000
Total financial assets		680,834	736,121
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	28,317	20,009
Borrowings	13	18,055	23,881
Bank overdraft	13		
Total financial liabilities		46,372	43,890

### (a) Credit risk

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

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

### Credit risk exposures

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

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

### 27. Financial risk management (continued)

### (a) Credit risk (continued)

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

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

### (b) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

		Within	1 to	Over
30 June 2017	Total	1 year	5 years	5 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	85,252	85,252	-	-
Trade and other receivables	95,582	95,582	-	-
Financial assets	500,000	500,000	_	
Total anticipated inflows	680,834	680,834	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	28,317	28,317	-	-
Borrowings	18,055	18,055	-	-
Bank overdraft *	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows	46,372	46,372	-	-
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments	634,463	634,463		

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

### 27. Financial risk management (continued)

### (b) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2016	Total \$	Within 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	194,091	194,091	-	-
Trade and other receivables	92,031	92,031	-	-
Financial assets	450,000	450,000		-
Total anticipated inflows	736,121	736,121	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	20,009	20,009	-	-
Borrowings	23,881	5,826	18,055	-
Bank overdraft *	-	-	-	-
Total expected outflows	43,890	25,835	18,055	-
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments	692,231	710,286	(18,055)	

<sup>\*</sup> The Bank overdraft has no set repayment period and as such all has been included as current.

### (c) Market risk

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

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

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

### Sensitivity analysis

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

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

Year ended 30 June 2017	Profit \$	Equity \$
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	5,853	5,853
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(181)	(181)
	5,672	5,672

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

### 27. Financial risk management (continued)

### (c) Market risk (continued)

### Year ended 30 June 2016

+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	6,441	6,441
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(239)	(239)
	6,441	6,441

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

The company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

### (d) Price risk

The company is not exposed to any material price risk.

### (e) 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.

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.

### Fair value estimation

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

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

	2017		2016	
	Carrying		Carrying	
	amount	Fair value	amount	Fair Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	85,252	85,252	194,091	194,091
Trade and other receivables (i)	95,582	95,582	92,031	92,031
Financial assets	500,000	500,000	450,000	450,000
Total financial assets	680,834	680,834	736,121	736,121
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables (i)	28,317	28,317	20,009	20,009
Borrowings	18,055	18,055	23,881	23,881
Bank overdraft				
Total financial liabilities	46,372	46,372	43,890	43,890

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

## West Beach Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 86 094 486 727 Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited, the Directors of the company declare that:

- 1. The financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
  - (i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1(a) to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
     and
  - (ii) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2017 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;
- 2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- The audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the Directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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

Rodney Beames, Chairman

Director

Signed at West Beach on 28th August 2017.

### INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF

#### WEST BEACH & DISTRICTS COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

### Report on the Financial Report

I have audited the accompanying financial report of West Beach & Districts Community Financial Services Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the director's declaration.

### Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report.

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

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on my audit. I have conducted my audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that I comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about 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 the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of a financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. 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.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

### Independence

In conducting my audit, I have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. I confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

### Opinion

In my opinion the financial report of West Beach & Districts Community 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 2017 and of its performance for the period ended on that date; and
- ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

### **Basis of Accounting**

Without modifying my opinion, I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial report, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial report has been prepared for the purpose of fulfilling the directors' financial reporting responsibilities under the Corporations Act 2001. As a result, the financial report may not be suitable for another purpose.

Bruce H Carpenter

Registered Company Auditor No 374687

Level 8, 185 Victoria Square ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dated: 412 October 2017



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Franchise of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited ABN 11 068 049 178 AFSL 237879

www.bendigobank.com.au/public/community/our-branches/west-beach



