### FORM: Half yearly/preliminary final report

Name of issuer

### **Manningham Community Enterprises Limited**

ACN or ARBN	Half yearly (tick)	Prelimina final (tick		ear/financial nt period')	year ended
69 101 174 270		<b>√</b>		30 June 2	2019
For announcement to the Extracts from this statement for a		arket <i>(see note</i>	1).		\$
Revenue (item 1.1)		Up	6.16%	to	2,683
Profit for the period (item 1.	9)	Up	7.32%	to	252
Profit for the period attribu members of the parent (ite.		Up	7.32%	to	252
Dividends			Current period		corresponding eriod
Franking rate applicable:			100%		100%
Final dividend (preliminary t	inal report only)(item 1	0.13-			
Amount per security			7¢		7¢
Franked amount per secu	rity		-		-
Interim dividend (Half year 10.12)	ly report only) (item 10.	.11 —			
Amount per security			-		-
Franked amount per secur	rity		-		-
Short details of any bonus market:	or cash issue or c	ther item(s)	of importance not p	 reviously rel	eased to the

#### Consolidated income statement (The figures are not equity accounted)

(see note 3)

(as per paragraphs 81-85 and 88-94 of AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements)

		Current period - \$	Previous corresponding period - \$
1.1	Revenues (item 7.1)	2,683,401	2,527,813
1.2	Expenses, excluding finance costs (item 7.2)	(2,334,354)	(2,201,848)
1.3	Finance costs	(9)	(9)
1.4	Share of net profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures (item 15.7)	-	-
1.5	Profit before income tax	349,038	325,956
1.6	Income tax expense (see note 4)	(97,294)	(91,377)
1.7	Profit (loss) from continuing operations	-	-
1.8	Profit (loss) from discontinued operations (item 13.3)	-	-
1.9	Profit for the period	251,744	234,579
1.10	Profit (loss) attributable to minority interests	-	-
1.11	Profit attributable to members of the parent	251,744	234,579
1.12	Basic earnings per security (item 9.1)	11.65¢	10.86¢
1.13	Diluted earnings per security (item 9.1)	11.65¢	10.86¢
1.14	Dividends per security ( item 9.1)	7¢	7¢

#### Comparison of half-year profits

(Preliminary final statement only)

		Current period - \$	Previous corresponding period - \$
2.1	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax attributable to members reported for the 1st half year (item 1.11 in the half yearly statement)	217,248	222,908
2.2	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax attributable to members for the 2nd half year	34,496	11,671

#### **Consolidated balance sheet**

(See note 5)

(as per paragraphs 68-69 of AASB 101: Financial Statement Presentation)

	Current assets	Current period - \$A'000	Previous corresponding period - \$A'000
3.1	Cash and cash equivalents	1,100,690	993,267
3.2	Trade and other receivables	221,813	216,219
3.3	Inventories	-	-
3.4	Other current assets (current tax asset)	-	-
3.5	Total current assets	1,322,503	1,209,486
	Non-current assets		
3.6	Available for sale investments	-	-
3.7	Other financial assets	-	-
3.8	Investments in associates	-	-
3.9	Deferred tax assets	16,454	19,496
3.10	Exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised (see para. 71 of AASB 1022 – new standard not yet finalised)	-	-
3.11	Development properties (mining entities)	-	-
3.12	Property, plant and equipment (net)	286,923	325,134
3.13	Investment properties	-	-
3.14	Goodwill	-	-
3.15	Other intangible assets	97,013	123,457
3.16	Other (financial assets)	-	-
3.17	Total non-current assets	400,390	468,087
3.18	Total assets	1,722,893	1,677,573
	Current liabilities		
3.19	Trade and other payables	167,543	171,252
3.20	Short term borrowings	-	-
3.21	Current tax payable	18,150	31,321
3.22	Short term provisions	129,032	118,933
3.23	Current portion of long term borrowings	-	-
3.24	Other current liabilities (provide details if material)	-	-
		314,725	321,506
3.25	Liabilities directly associated with non-current assets classified as held for sale (para 38 of AASB 5)	-	-
3.26	Total current liabilities	314,725	321,506

	Non-current liabilities		
		Current period - \$	Previous corresponding period - \$
3.27	Long-term borrowings	-	-
3.28	Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
3.29	Long term provisions	2,205	20,801
3.30	Long-term payables	59,630	89,445
3.31	Total non-current liabilities	61,835	110,246
3.32	Total liabilities	376,560	431,752
3.33	Net assets	1,346,333	1,245,821
	Equity		
3.34	Share capital	1,138,759	1,138,759
3.35	Other reserves	-	-
3.36	Retained earnings	207,574	107,062
	Amounts recognised directly in equity relating to non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	-
3.37	Parent interest	-	-
3.38	Minority interest	-	-
3.39	Total equity	1,346,333	1,245,821

### Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(as per paragraphs 96-97 of AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements)

		Current period – \$	Previous corresponding period – \$
	Revenues recognised directly in equity:	-	-
	Expenses recognised directly in equity:	-	-
4.1	Net income recognised directly in equity	-	-
4.2	Profit for the period	251,744	234,579
4.3	Total recognised income and expense for the period	251,744	234,579
	Attributable to:		
4.4	Members of the parent	251,744	234,579
4.5	Minority interest	-	-
	Effect of changes in accounting policy (as per AASB 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors):		
4.6	Members of the parent entity	-	-
4.7	Minority interest	-	-

### Consolidated statement of cash flows (See note 6)

(as per AASB 107: Cash Flow Statements)

		Current period -\$	Previous corresponding period - \$
	Cash flows related to operating activities		
5.1	Receipts from customers	2,926,304	2,770,262
5.2	Payments to suppliers and employees	(2,539,863)	(2,326,119)
5.3	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(9)	(9)
5.4	Income taxes paid	(107,423)	(94,060)
5.5	Other (interest received)	11,946	10,417
5.6	Net cash used in operating activities	290,955	360,491
	Cash flows related to investing activities		
5.7	Payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment	(5,195)	(47,651)
5.8	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	17,273
5.9	Payment for purchases of equity investments	-	-
5.10	Proceeds from sale of equity investments	-	-
5.11	Loans to other entities	-	-
5.12	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
5.13	Interest and other items of similar nature received	-	-
5.14	Dividends received	-	-
5.15	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Payments for intangible assets	(27,105)	(27,105)
5.16	Net cash used in investing activities	(32,300)	(57,483)
	Cash flows related to financing activities		
5.17	Proceeds from issues of securities (shares, options, etc.)	-	-
5.18	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
5.19	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
5.20	Dividends paid	(151,232)	(151,232)
5.21	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
5.22	Net cash used in financing activities	(151,232)	(151,232)
	Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	107,423	151,776
5.23	Cash at beginning of period (see Reconciliations of cash)	993,267	841,491
5.24	Exchange rate adjustments to item 5.23	-	-
5.25	Cash at end of period (see Reconciliation of cash)	1,100,690	993,267

### Reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to profit or loss

(as per paragraph Aus20.1 of AASB 107: Cash Flow Statements)

6.3 6.4	Amortisation  Disposal on asset	45,585	46,919 (9,147)
6.5	(Increase)/decrease in receivables (Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets Increase/(decrease) in payables	(5,594)	(546)
6.6		3,042	(4,350)
6.7		(6,419)	34,813
6.8	Increase/(decrease) in provisions (Increase)/decrease in current tax assets	(8,497)	33,950
6.9		(13,171)	1,667
6.10	Net cash from operating activities (item 5.6)	290,955	360,491

#### Notes to the financial statements

#### Details of revenues and expenses

(see note 16)

(Where items of income and expense are material, disclose nature and amount below in accordance with paragraphs 86-87 of AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements)

		Current period - \$A'000	Previous
		φA 000	corresponding period - \$A'000
	Revenue		
	Services commissions	2,665,403	2,506,910
	Interest	17,284	10,806
	Other revenue	714	10,097
7.1	Total Revenue	2,683,401	2,527,813
-	Expenses		
	Employee benefits expense	(1,048,728)	(1,050,949)
	Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion	(611,591)	(530,079)
	Occupancy and associated costs	(286,589)	(280,347)
	Systems costs	(65,694)	(58,402)
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	(69,850)	(69,525)
	Finance costs	(9)	(9)
	General administration expenses	(251,902)	(212,546)
7.2	Total Expenses	(2,334,363)	(2,201,857)
	Profit (loss) before tax	349,038	325,956

Ratios		Current period	Previous corresponding period
	Profit before tax / revenue		
8.1	Consolidated profit (loss) before tax (item 1.5) as a percentage of revenue (item 1.1)	13.01%	12.89%
	Profit after tax / equity interests		
8.2	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax attributable to members ( <i>item 1.11</i> ) as a percentage of equity (similarly attributable) at the end of the period ( <i>item 3.37</i> )	18.70%	18.83%

### Earnings per Security

9.1 Provide details of basic and fully diluted EPS in accordance with paragraph 70 and Aus 70.1 of AASB 133: Earnings per Share below:

Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating	Current period	Previous corresponding period
earnings per share	251,744	234,579
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	2,160,461	2,160,461
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share (if different from basic)	-	-

Divide	nds	
10.1	Date the dividend is payable	
10.2	Record date to determine entitlements to the dividend (i.e. on the basis of registrable transfers received up to 5.00 pm if paper based, or by 'End of Day' if a proper ASTC/CHESS transfer)	
10.3	If it is a final dividend, has it been declared?	
	(Preliminary final report only)	
10.4	The dividend or distribution plans shown below are in operation.	
	t date(s) for receipt of election notices to the downward or distribution plans	

10.5	Any other disclosures in relation to dividends or distributions
•	

### Dividends paid or provided for on all securities

(as per paragraph Aus126.4 AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements)

		\$ corresponding rate		Franking rate applicable
	Dividends paid or provided for during the reporting period			
10.6	Current year interim	-	-	-
10.7	Franked dividends	-	-	-
10.8	Previous year final	-	-	-
10.9	Franked dividends	(151,232)	(151,232)	100%
	Dividends proposed and not recognised as a liability			
10.10	Franked dividends	-	-	-

**Dividends per security** (as per paragraph Aus126.4 of AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements)

		Current year	Previous year	Franking rate applicable
	Dividends paid or provided for during the reporting period			
10.11	Current year interim	-	-	-
10.12	Franked dividends – cents per share	7¢	7¢	100%
10.13	Previous year final	-	-	-
10.14	Franked dividends – cents per share	-	-	-
	Dividends proposed and not recognised as a liability			
10.15	Franked dividends – cents per share	-	-	-

**Exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised**To be completed only be issuers with mining interests if amounts are material. Include all expenditure incurred regardless of whether written off directly against profit

		Current period \$	Previous corresponding period \$
11.1	Opening balance	-	-
11.2	Expenditure incurred during current period	-	-
11.3	Expenditure written off during current period	-	-
11.4	Acquisitions, disposals, revaluation increments, etc.	-	-
11.5	Expenditure transferred to Development Properties	-	-
11.6	Closing balance as shown in the consolidated balance sheet (item 3.10)	-	-

**Development properties** (To be completed only by issuers with mining interests if amounts are material)

		Current period \$	Previous corresponding period \$
12.1	Opening balance	-	-
12.2	Expenditure incurred during current period	-	-
12.3	Expenditure transferred from exploration and evaluation	-	-
12.4	Expenditure written off during current period	-	-
12.5	Acquisitions, disposals, revaluation increments, etc.	-	-
12.6	Expenditure transferred to mine properties	-	-
12.7	Closing balance as shown in the consolidated balance sheet (item 3.11)	-	-

#### **Discontinued Operations**

(see note 18)

(as per paragraph 33 of AASB 5: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations)

		Current period – \$	Previous corresponding period – \$
13.1	Revenue	-	-
13.2	Expense	-	-
13.3	Profit (loss) from discontinued operations before income tax	-	-
13.4	Income tax expense (as per para 81 (h) of AASB 112)	-	-
13.5	Gain (loss) on sale/disposal of discontinued operations	-	-
13.6	Income tax expense (as per paragraph 81(h) of	-	-

#### **Movements in Equity**

(as per paragraph 97 of AASB 101: Financial Statement Presentation)

		Number issued	Number listed	Paid-up value (cents)	Current period – \$	Previous correspondin g period – \$
14.1	Preference securities					
	(description)					
14.2	Balance at start of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.3	a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-	-
14.4	<ul> <li>a) Decreases through returns of capital, buybacks etc.</li> </ul>	-	-	-	-	-
14.5	Balance at end of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.6	Ordinary securities					
	(ordinary shares fully paid)					
14.7	Balance at start of period	2,160,461	2,160,46 1	100	2,160	2,160
14.8	a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-	-
14.9	b) Decreases through returns of capital, buybacks etc.	-	-	-	-	-
14.10	Balance at end of period	2,160,461	2,160,46 1	100	2,160	2,160
14.11	Convertible Debt Securities					
	(description & conversion factor)					
14.12	Balance at start of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.13	a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-	-
14.14	b) Decreases through maturity, converted.	-	-	-	-	-

14.15	Balance at end of period	-	-	-	-	-
		Number issued	Number listed	Paid-up value (cents)	Current period – \$	Previous correspondir g period – \$
14.16	Options					
	(description & conversion factor)					
14.17	Balance at start of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.18	Issued during period	-	-	-	-	-
14.19	Exercised during period	-	-	-	-	-
14.20	Expired during period	-	-	-	-	-
14.21	Balance at end of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.22	Debentures					
	(description)					
14.23	Balance at start of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.24	a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-	-
14.25	<ul><li>b) Decreases through maturity, converted</li></ul>	-	-	-	-	-
14.26	Balance at end of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.27	Unsecured Notes					
	(description)					
14.28	Balance at start of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.29	a) Increases through issues	-	-	-	-	-
14.30	b) Decreases through maturity, converted	-	-	-	-	-
14.31	Balance at end of period	-	-	-	-	-
14.32	Total Securities	2,160,461	2,160,46 1	100	2,160	2,160

		Current period – \$	Previous corresponding period – \$
	Reserves		
14.33	Balance at start of period	-	-
14.34	Transfers to/from reserves	-	-
14.35	Total for the period	-	-
14.36	Balance at end of period	-	-
14.37	Total reserves	-	-
	Retained earnings		
14.38	Balance at start of period	107,062	23,715
14.39	Changes in accounting policy	-	-
14.40	Restated balance	-	-
14.41	Profit for the balance	251,744	234,579
14.42	Total for the period	-	-
14.43	Dividends	(151,232)	(151,232)
14.44	Balance at end of period	207,574	107,062

#### Details of aggregate share of profits (losses) of associates and joint venture entities

(equity method) (as per paragraph Aus 37.1 of AASB 128: Investments in Associates and paragraph Aus 57.3 of AASB 131: Interests in Joint Ventures) Name of associate or joint venture entity Reporting entities percentage holding Current period - \$ Previous corresponding period - \$ 15.1 Profit (loss) before income tax 15.2 Income tax 15.3 Profit (loss) after tax 15.4 Impairment losses 15.5 Reversals of impairment losses Share of non-capital expenditure contracted 15.6 for (excluding the supply of inventories) 15.7 Share of net profit (loss) of associates and joint venture entities Control gained over entities having material effect (See note 8) 16.1 Name of issuer (or group) 16.2 Consolidated profit (loss) after tax of the issuer (or group) since the date in the current period on which control was acquired

Date from which profit (loss) in item 16.2 has been calculated

previous corresponding period

Profit (loss) after tax of the issuer (or group) for the whole of the

16.3

16.4

### Loss of control of entities having material effect (See note 8)

17.1	Name of issuer (or group)	
		\$
17.2	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax of the entity (or <i>group</i> ) for the current period to the date of loss of control	-
17.3	Date from which the profit (loss) in item 17.2 has been calculated	-
17.4	Consolidated profit (loss) after tax of the entity (or <i>group</i> ) while controlled during the whole of the previous corresponding period	-
17.5	Contribution to consolidated profit (loss) from sale of interest leading to loss of control	-

Material interests in entities which are not controlled entities

The economic entity has an interest (that is material to it) in the following entities.

		Percentage of ownership interest (ordinary securities, units etc) held at end of period or date of disposal		Contribution to p	profit (loss) (item
18.1	Equity accounted associated entities			Current period \$	Previous corresponding period \$
				Equity accounte	ed
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
18.2	Total	-	-	-	-
18.3	Other material interests			Non equity accounted (i.e. part of item 1.9)	
		-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-
18.4	Total	-	-	-	-

#### Reports for industry and geographical segments

Information on the industry and geographical segments of the entity must be reported for the current period in accordance with AASB 114: Segment Reporting. Because of the different structures employed by entities, a pro forma is not provided. Segment information should be completed separately and attached to this statement. However, the following is the personation adopted in the Appendices to AASB 114 and indicates which amount should agree with items included elsewhere in this statement.

		Current period - \$	Previous corresponding period - \$
	Segments		
	Revenue:		
19.1	External sales	-	-
19.2	Inter-segment sales	-	-
19.3	<b>Total</b> (consolidated total equal to <i>item 1.1</i> )	-	-
19.4	Segment result	-	-
19.5	Unallocated expenses	-	-
19.6	Operating profit (equal to item 1.5)	-	-
19.7	Interest expense	-	-
19.8	Interest income	-	-
19.9	Share of profits of associates	-	-
19.10	Income tax expense	-	-
19.11	Net profit (consolidated total equal to item 1.9)	-	-
	Other information	-	-
19.12	Segment assets	-	-
19.13	Investments in equity method associates	-	-
19.14	Unallocated assets	-	-
19.15	Total assets (equal to item 3.18)	-	-
19.16	Segment liabilities	-	-
19.17	Unallocated liabilities	-	-
19.18	Total liabilities (equal to item 3.32)	-	-
19.19	Capital expenditure	-	-
19.20	Depreciation	-	-
19.21	Other non-cash expenses	-	-

NTA Backing		
(see note 7)		
20.1	Current period	Previous corresponding period
Net tangible asset backing per ordinary security	57¢	51¢
Non-cash financing and investing activities Details of financing and investing transactions which has assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows are a comparative amount.	ve had a material effect s follows. If an amount	on consolidated t is quantified, show
21.1 n/a		
International Financial Reporting Standards		
Under paragraph 39 of AASB 1: First –time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards, an entity's first Australia include reconciliations of its equity and profit or loss under Australian equivalents to IFRS's. See IG63 in	n-equivalents-to-IFRS's ler previous GAAP to its	s financial report shall s equity and profit or
22.1 n/a		
Under paragraph 4.2 of AASB 1047: Disclosing the Impa International Financial Reporting Standards, an entity m information about the impacts on the financial report had equivalents to IFRSs or if the aforementioned impacts a statement to that effect.	ust disclose any known I it been prepared using	or reliably estimable g the Australian
22.2 n/a		

#### Comments by directors

Comments on the following matters are required by the Exchange or, in relation to the half yearly statement, by AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting. The comments do not take the place of the directors' report and statement (as required by the Corporations Act) but may be incorporated into the directors' report and statement. For both half yearly and preliminary final statements, if there are no comments in a section, state NIL. If there is insufficient space in comment, attach notes to this statement.

#### Basis of accounts preparation

If this statement is a half yearly statement, it is a general purpose financial report prepared in accordance with the listing rules and AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting. It should be read in conjunction with the last annual report and any announcements to the market made by the issuer during the period. This report does not include all notes of the type normally included in an annual financial report.

A description of each event since the end of the current period which has had a material effect and is not related to matters already reported, with financial effect quantified (if possible). In a half yearly report, provide explanatory comments about any seasonal or irregular factors affecting operations (as per paragraphs 16(b), 16(b) and Aus 16.1 of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting)

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the half year reporting period

that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company.
Any other factors which have affected the results in the period, or which are likely to affect results in the future, including those where the effect could not be quantified.
n/a
Franking credits available and prospects for paying fully or partly franked dividends for at least the next year
Franking credits currently available are: \$236,357  The amount of dividends to be paid is assessed by the board at the conclusion of each financial year. The Board expect that future dividend payments will be fully franked.
Changes in accounting policies, estimation methods and measurement bases since the last annual report are disclosed as follows.  (Disclose changes in the half yearly statement in accordance with paragraph16(a) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting. Disclose changes in the preliminary final statement in accordance with paragraphs 28-29 of 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.)
n/a

An issuer shall explain how the transition from previous GAAP to Australian equivalents to IFRS' affected its reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows. (as per paragraph 38 of AASB 1: First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards)
n/a
Revisions in estimates of amounts reported in previous periods. For half yearly reports the nature and amount of revisions in estimates of amounts reported in previous annual reports if those revisions have a material effect in this half year (as per paragraph 16(d) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting)
n/a
Changes in contingent liabilities or assets. For half yearly reports, changes in contingent liabilities and contingent assts since the last annual report (as per paragraph 16(j) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting)
n/a
The nature and amount of items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, profit or loss, or cash flows that are unusual because of their nature, size or incidence (as per paragraph 16(c) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting)
n/a
Effect of changes in the composition of the entity during the interim period, including business combinations, acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries and long-term investments, restructurings and discontinued operations (as per paragraph 16(i) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting)
n/a

Annual meeting (Preliminary final statement only)	
The annual meeting will be held as follows:	
Place	Templestowe RSL
Date	21st of November 2019
Time	7pm
Approximate date the annual report will be available	
<ol> <li>Compliance statement</li> <li>This statement has been prepared under accoustandards as defined in the <i>Corporations Act</i> or (see note 13).</li> </ol>	inting policies which comply with accounting other standards acceptable to the Exchange
Identify other standards used	
This statement, and the financial statements und same accounting policies.	er the Corporations Act (if separate), use the
3. This statement does give a true and fair view of the	ne matters disclosed (see note 2).
4. This statement is based on financial statements to	o which one of the following applies:
✓ The financial statements have been audited.	The financial statements have been subject to review by a registered auditor (or overseas equivalent).
☐ The financial statements are in the process of being audited or subject to review.	The financial statements have <i>not</i> yet been audited or reviewed.
<ol> <li>If the accounts have been or are being aud qualifications are attached.</li> </ol>	dited or subject to review details of any
6. The <i>issuer</i> has a formally constituted audit commi	ittee.
Sign here: Director/Company secretary)  Date:	10 SEPTEMBER 2019.
Print name: IAN GOLDSMITH	

#### Notes

- 1. For announcement to the market The percentage changes referred to in this section are the percentage changes calculated by comparing the current period's figures with those for the previous corresponding period. Do not show percentage changes if the change is from profit to loss or loss to profit, but still show the amount of the change up or down. If changes in accounting policies or procedures have had a material effect on reported figures, do not show either directional or percentage changes in profits. Explain the reason for the omissions in the note at the end of the announcement section. Issuers are encouraged to attach notes or fuller explanations of any significant changes to any of the items in page 1. The area at the end of the announcement section can be used to provide a cross reference to any such attachment.
- 2. **True and fair view** If this statement does not give a true and fair view of a matter (for example, because compliance with an Accounting Standard is required) the *issuer* must attach a note providing additional information and explanations to give a true and fair view.
- 3. Consolidated statement of financial performance
  - Item 1.1 The definition of "revenue" is set out in AASB 118: Revenue
  - Item 1.6 This item refers to the total tax attributable to the amount shown in *item 1.5*. Tax includes income tax and capital gains tax (if any) but excludes taxes treated as expenses from ordinary activities (eg. fringe benefits tax).
- 4. **Income tax** If the amount provided for income tax in this statement differs (or would differ but for compensatory items) by more than 15% from the amount of income tax *prima facie* payable on the profit before tax, the issuer must explain in a note the major items responsible for the difference and their amounts. The rate of tax applicable to the franking amount per dividend should be inserted in the heading for the column "Franking rate applicable" for items in *section 9*.
- 5. Consolidated statement of financial position

**Format** The format of the consolidated statement of financial position should be followed as closely as possible. However, additional items may be added if greater clarity of exposition will be achieved, provided the disclosure still meets the requirements of *AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting, and AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements.* Banking institutions, trusts and financial institutions may substitute a clear liquidity ranking for the Current/Non-Current classification.

**Basis of revaluation** If there has been a material revaluation of non-current assets (including investments) since the last annual report, the *issuer* must describe the basis of revaluation adopted. The description must meet the requirements of *AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment*. If the *issuer* has adopted a procedure of regular revaluation, the basis for which has been disclosed and has not changed, no additional disclosure is required.

- 6. **Consolidated statement of cash flows** For definitions of "cash" and other terms used in this statement see *AASB 107: Cash Flow Statements. Issuers* should follow the form as closely as possible, but variations are permitted if the *directors* (in the case of a trust, the management company) believe that this presentation is inappropriate. However, the presentation adopted must meet the requirements of *AASB 107*.
- 7. **Net tangible asset backing** Net tangible assets are determined by deducting from total tangible assets all claims on those assets ranking ahead of the ordinary *securities* (i.e. all liabilities, preference shares, outside equity interests, etc). Mining *issuers* are *not* required to state a net tangible asset backing per ordinary *security*.

- 8. **Gain and loss of control over entities** The gain or loss must be disclosed if it has a material effect on the consolidated financial statements. Details must include the contribution for each gain or loss that increased or decreased the *issuer*'s consolidated operating profit (loss) after tax by more than 5% compared to the previous corresponding period.
- 9. **Equity accounting** If an *issuer* adopts equity accounting, no comparative equity accounting figures are required in the first period following its adoption.
- 10. **Rounding of figures** This statement anticipates that the information required is given to the nearest \$1,000. However, an *issuer* may report exact figures, if the \$A'000 headings are amended. If an *issuer* qualifies under *ASIC* Class Order 98/0100 dated 15 July 2004, it may report to the nearest million dollars, or to the nearest \$100,000, if the \$A'000 headings are amended.
- 11. **Comparative figures** Comparative figures are to be presented in accordance with *AASB 101:* Presentation of Financial Statements or AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting as appropriate and are the unadjusted figures from the last annual or half year report as appropriate. However, if the previously reported figures are adjusted to achieve greater comparability, in accordance with an accounting standard or other reason, a note explaining the adjustment must be included with this statement. If no adjustment is made despite a lack of comparability, a note explaining the position should be attached.
- 12. **Additional information** An *issuer* may disclose additional information about any matter, and must do so if the information is material to an understanding of the financial statements. The information may be an expansion of the material contained in this statement, or contained in a note attached to the statement. The requirement under the listing rules for an *issuer* to complete this statement does not prevent the *issuer* issuing statements more frequently. Additional material lodged with the *ASIC* under the *Corporations Act* must also be given to the *Exchange*. For example, a *directors*' report and declaration, if lodged with the *ASIC*, must be given to the *Exchange*.
- 13. **Accounting Standards** the *Exchange* will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for *foreign issuers*. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if one exists) must be complied with.
- 14. **Borrowing corporations** This statement may be able to be used by an *issuer* required to comply with the *Corporations Act* as part of its half yearly financial statements if prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.
- 15. **Details of expenses** AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements requires disclosure of expenses according to either their nature or function. For foreign entities, there are similar requirements in other accounting standards accepted by the Exchange. Issuers must disclose details of expenses using the layout (by nature or function) employed in their accounts.

The information in *items 7.1 - 7.2* may be provided in an attachment to Appendix 3

**Relevant items** AASB 101: Presentation of Financial Statements requires the separate disclosure of specific revenues and expenses which are of a size, nature or incidence that disclosure is *relevant*, as defined in AASB 101, in explaining the financial performance of the *issuer*. There is an equivalent requirement in AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting. For foreign entities, there are similar requirements in other accounting standards accepted by the *Exchange*.

16. **Dollars** If reporting is not in A\$, all references to \$A must be changed to the reporting currency. If reporting is not in thousands of dollars, all references to "000" must be changed to the reporting value.

#### 17. Discontinuing operations

Entities must either provide a description of any significant activities or events relating to discontinuing operations equivalent to that required by *paragraph 7.5 (g) of AASB 134: Interim Financial Reporting*, or, the details of discontinuing operations they are required to disclose in their accounts in accordance with *AASB 5: Non-current Assets for Sale and Discontinued Operations* 

In any case, the information may be provided as an attachment to this Appendix 3.



## Manningham Community Enterprises Limited

ABN: 69 101 174 270

Financial Statements
30 June 2019

Your Directors submit the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

#### **Directors**

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

Ian Graham Goldsmith

Chairman

Occupation: Chief Executive Officer

lan has over 45 years experience in the hospital, aged care, ambulance and health insurance sectors in senior executive positions. He is a Certified Practising Accountant (CPA) and is currently Chief Executive Officer of Edith Bendall Lodge Aged Care in Pascoe Vale. Ian is also the Treasurer of the Board of the Rotary Club of Manningham and has been a Rotarian for 20 years and a Board member for 18 years. Ian is also a Board member of Art Building Children's Dreams (Australia) Inc. Special Responsibilities: Chair of the Board. Member of CEF Committee, Marketing Committee, Governance Committee, Finance Committee, Human Resources Committee and Youth Engagement Committee

Interest in shares: 32,500

Geoffrey Bruce Roberts

Vice-Chairman

Occupation: Consultant/Investor

Geoff has had over forty years of experience in the manufacturing, distribution, clothing and footwear industries having worked as a Senior Marketing Executive with the McPherson Group of companies, Director with the Yakka Group and more recently with Oliver Footwear. Whilst in these roles he also sat on many Industry boards. He has significant community involvement with his work with Rotary International. His qualifications include a Graduate Diploma of Business studies and has attended many professional development programs over the years.

Special Responsibilities: Deputy Chairman of the Board, Chair of Finance Committee July 2018 - Dec 2018, Chair of Marketing Committee, Member of Finance Committee Jan 2019 - Jun 2019.

Interest in shares: 5,000

Victoria George Paouros

**Company Secretary** 

Occupation: ACCC/AER Investigator

Victoria is currently employed as a Graduate Investigator at the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission. She began her journey on the MCEL team in 2009, as an inaugural participant of the Company's Junior Observer Program. She then formally re-joined the Company as a Board Member in 2012 and has since taken on many roles including: Minute Secretary, Company Secretary, Youth Engagement Committee Chair and Director. She holds a number of qualifications, including a Bachelor of Laws (Hons), an Advanced Diploma of Management (HR), a Diploma of Business, a Certificate IV in Training and Education and a Certificate in Governance Practice.

Special Responsibilities: Company Secretary of the Board. Chair of Youth Engagement Committee. Member of Governance Committee and marketing Committee.

Interest in shares: Nil

#### Directors (continued)

James Douglas Christie RFD

Director

Occupation: Business Consultant

James brings a wealth of experience from his former career as a senior executive in the retail-banking sector, both in Australia and overseas. James also served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Australian Army Reserve. He also worked in the NFP sector. He currently works as a consultant to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited mentoring **Community Bank®** companies. He has served as an elected member of the **Community Bank®** Strategic Advisory Board (now known as National Council) and is also currently a Director of Principled Mortgage Investments Limited. He is a Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a former Fellow of both the Australian Institute of Banking and Finance and the Australian Institute of Management.

Special Responsibilities: Member of Governance Committee and Finance Committee

Interest in shares: 25,001

Raymond Bruce Barrington

Director

Occupation: Retired

Raymond has had 10 years banking and finance experience in ES&A and ANZ Bank. He has a wealth of experience in small business having run the family business for 20 years. He has been a board member of Mannacare for the past five years. Special Responsibilities: Member of Human Resources Committee, Marketing Committee and Premises Committee

Interest in shares: 7,001

Darren William Bourke

Director

Occupation: General Manager - Concept Logistics Interstate Transport

Darren has had nearly 30 years experience in the transport industry having held senior Management positions with Concord Park Transport, Toll Express, Silk Logistics Group WA Freight division as National Account and Operations Manager Print Media division and currently is employed with Concept Logistics Interstate Transport as General Manager. Darren has always been an active member within the City of Manningham and has held the role of club President from 2006 to 2015 at East Doncaster Cricket Club and was awarded the Manningham Citizen of the year for 2013 for his service to the Manningham Community. Over the recent years Darren has created a number of vital Community relationships within Manningham with Doncare, Onemda & EDVOS.

Special Responsibilities: Member of Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

Colin Roderick Davitt

Director

Occupation: Director

Rod brings extensive experience across a range of industries and specific finance experience gained in Australia and Asia with a range of blue chip banking and insurance companies. Rod's skill base includes corporate governance, accounting, business and strategic planning and risk management gained through board roles, formal qualifications and more than 30 years working with leading Australian and international organisations. He holds degrees in Business (Accounting) and Economics, is a Fellow of CPA Australia (FCPA) and a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD).

Special Responsibilities: Chair of Governance Committee Jul 2018 - Jan 2019, Chair of Finance Committee Jan 2019 - Jun 2019, Member of Governance Committee Jan 2019 - Jun 2019, Member of Finance Committee Jun 2018 - Jan 2019. Interest in shares: Nil

#### Directors (continued)

Simon David Lewis

Director

Occupation: CEO of Onemda

As the Chief Executive Officer of Onemda, Simon has developed extensive experience and knowledge in the disability sector for over 20 years through a wide variety of leadership roles in the areas of intellectual disability, mental health, physical impairment and acquired brain injury. He commenced at Onemda in 2000 and his career has had a focus on community development, with many roles focussing on forging partnerships, relationships and opportunities with communities, governments and local enterprise to raise awareness and to enhance the valued status of people with a disability. In 2015, Simon was awarded with the Winston Churchill Fellowship Award which enabled him to undertake a study tour to Canada, USA and Peru. Simon has a Post Graduate Diploma in Leadership Studies (Disability) and has held roles on a range of local and regional committees and advisory groups.

Special Responsibilities: Chair of Human Resources Committee. Member of Youth Engagement Committee

Interest in shares: Nil

**Bradley Dodemond** 

Director (Appointed 29 November 2018)

Occupation: Senior Human Resources Business Partner

Brad has over 9 years experience as a Human Resources professional both in Australia and North America. He currently works as a Senior Human Resources Business Partner for the Victorian Government at the Level Crossing Removal Project (LXRP). He possess a number of qualifications including a Master of Business Management (MBA), Master of Human Resources Management and a Bachelor of Business (Human Resources). Brad commenced his MCEL journey in January 2018 as part of the Company's inaugural Future Directors Program offered in partnership with La Trobe University. Special Responsibilities: Special Responsibilities: Member of Youth Engagement Committee, Human Resources Committee and Governance Committee.

Interest in shares: Nil

Deirdre Elizabeth Diamante

Director (Appointed 29 November 2018)

Occupation: Self-employed

Deirdre Diamante is the founder and principal of MIA Consulting Services, a government advisory firm. Deirdre's intimate knowledge of public sector procurement environments makes her a sought-after advisor by commercial and public sector organisations alike. Her various educational programs are recognised by Business Victoria and Swinburne University; while her consulting expertise helps companies of all sizes engage effectively with government and win business. Deirdre also works closely with government to implement industry and procurement programs, and serves as Chair for the Victorian Council of the Australian Information Industry Association (AIIA). Deirdre is the Director and Co-Founder of the #TechDiversity Foundation and serves on its Board. She is also a Board Advisory to a Digital Services Firm and Board Member of Manningham Community Enterprises Ltd a Bendigo Bank Community Bank. Deirdre is also Chair of the Parish Education Board at St Gregory the Great Doncaster and has been a long standing judge of the Manningham Business Excellence Awards.

Special Responsibilities: Chair of Governance Committee Feb 19 - Jun 19.

Interest in shares: Nil

Christopher Potter

Director (Resigned 31 August 2018)

Occupation: Director of Community Programs

Chris' last role was as Director of Community Programs for Manningham City Council which he finished in February 2018. He is a qualified accountant and a fellow of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy in the UK and a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors since 2017. He is currently a Board Governor of the Windermere Foundation.

Special Responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: Nil

#### Directors (continued)

Nicola Christine White

Treasurer (Resigned 24 August 2018)

Occupation: Bookkeeper

Nicky and her family moved from South Africa to Australia at the end of 1997. She has been a resident of Manningham since her arrival in Australia. She has worked as a bookkeeper within the Community Bank network for many years. Nicky is a registered BAS Agent and has a Certificate IV in bookkeeping.

Special Responsibilities: Nil Interest in shares: Nil

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

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

#### **Company Secretary**

Victoria George Paouros has been the Company Secretary since her election to the position on 14 November 2013.

#### **Principal Activities**

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

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

#### Operating results

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

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2019	30 June 2018
\$	\$
251,744	234,579

#### Operating and financial review

As with the previous two fiscal years, market conditions have remained largely unchanged and continued to be challenging throughout 2018/19. Despite these conditions, the company had another growth year, increasing its Operating Result from \$325,956 to \$349,038 (7.08%). Revenue also grew at a similar rate, increasing from \$2,528m to \$2,683m driven by significantly improved margin income.

Total Expenses, including charitable donations, sponsorships, advertising and promotions increased by \$132,506 or 6.02%, the main contributor being charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion expenses which increased by \$81,512.

Combined Business Volume across the two branches increased by \$6m to \$412m or 1.5%. The lending to deposit ratio remained the same as the previous year at 45:55.

The Company's Total Assets increased by \$45,319 or 2.70% with Cash on Hand increasing from \$993,267 to \$1,100,690 or 10.82%. Total Liabilities decreased from \$431,752 to \$376,559 or (12.78%). This is due to the renewal of franchise fees payable to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on an annual basis, the total liability is recognised at time of purchase. Equity increased from \$1.246m to \$1.346m, an increase of 8.07%. The Company paid a fully franked dividend of 7 cents per share.

#### Operating and financial review (continued)

Drivers of Performance and Business strategies

The positive results achieved in 2018/19 have been driven mainly by significant increases in both deposits and lending, resulting in a 6.16% increase in Total Gross Income. This was achieved in a highly competitive and challenging market. The Company has increased its community grants and sponsorships and continues its strong presence in the community.

Partners such as Onemda, Doncare, EDVOS (Eastern Domestic Violence Service) and numerous local sporting and community organisations have benefited from contributions from the relationship.

#### Remuneration report

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy of Manningham Community Enterprise Limited has been designed to align key management personnel objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component and offering specific long-term incentives based on key performance areas affecting the Company's financial results. The Board believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best key management personnel to run and manage the Company, as well as create goal congruence between Directors, executives and shareholders.

Key Management Personnel Remuneration Policy

Key management personnel receive a base salary, superannuation and performance incentives.

The performance of key management personnel is measured against criteria agreed annually with each executive and is based predominantly on the forecast growth of the Company's profits and shareholders' value. All bonuses and incentives must be linked to predetermined performance criteria. The Board may, however, exercise its discretion in relation to approving incentives, bonuses and options. Any changes must be justified by reference to measurable performance criteria. The policy is designed to attract the highest calibre of executives and reward them for performance results leading to long-term growth in shareholder wealth.

Key management personnel also receive a superannuation guarantee contribution required by the government, which is currently 9.5%, and do not receive any other retirement benefits. Some individuals, however, have chosen to sacrifice part of their salary to increase payments towards superannuation.

The contracts for service between the company and key management personnel are on a continuing basis, the terms of which are not expected to change in the immediate future. Upon retirement key management personnel are paid employee benefit entitlements accrued to date of retirement.

Employment agreements were entered into with key management personnel.

Remuneration Structure

All Directors are independent non-executive Directors and are paid Directors' fees as disclosed below.

Non-executive Director remuneration policy:

The Board's policy is to remunerate non-executive Directors at market rates for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Board determines payments to the non-executive Directors and regularly reviews the amount of fees paid, based on market practices, duties and accountability.

The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive Directors requires approval by shareholders as required by the *Corporations Act 2001* and NSX listing rules.

Fees for non-executive Directors are not linked to the performance of the Company.

#### Remuneration report (continued)

Performance based remuneration

The Company does not pay performance based remuneration to any Director.

The following table shows the gross revenue, profits and dividends for the last 6 years for the entity, as well as the share prices at the end of the respective financial years. Analysis of the actual figures shows excellent growth in revenue, increased payments to community groups and projects as well as consistent returns to shareholders.

	<u>2019</u>	2018	2017	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	2014
Revenue	2,683,401	2,527,813	2,371,207	2,074,668	1,977,970	2,011,655
Net profit	251,744	234,579	218,242	181,751	131,200	48,994
Share price at year end	0.65	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.70
Net dividend paid	151,232	151,232	129,628	129,628	151,232	194,441

#### Directors' remuneration

For the year ended 30 June 2019 the Directors received total remuneration including superannuation, as follows:

	\$
lan Graham Goldsmith	11,500
Geoffrey Bruce Roberts	5,500
James Douglas Christie RFD	5,500
Raymond Bruce Barrington	5,500
Darren William Bourke	=
Colin Roderick Davitt	5,500
Victoria George Paouros	5,500
Simon David Lewis	5,500
Bradley Dodemond (Appointed 29 November 2018)	=
Deirdre Elizabeth Diamante (Appointed 29 November 2018)	-
Christopher Potter (Resigned 31 August 2018)	=
Nicola Christine White (Resigned 24 August 2018)	5,500
	50,000

#### Transactions with Directors

Nicola Christine White performed bookkeeping services to the value of \$1,900 (2018: \$11,880).

Victoria George Paouros performed Company Secretarial services to the value of \$6,891 (2018: \$7,848).

#### Remuneration report (continued)

Directors' shareholdings

Ian Graham Goldsmith
Geoffrey Bruce Roberts
James Douglas Christie RFD
Raymond Bruce Barrington
Darren William Bourke
Colin Roderick Davitt
Victoria George Paouros
Simon David Lewis
Bradley Dodemond (Appointed 29 November 2018)
Deirdre Elizabeth Diamante (Appointed 29 November 2018)
Christopher Potter (Resigned 31 August 2018)
Nicola Christine White (Resigned 24 August 2018)

Balance	Changes	Balance
	_	
at start of	during the	at end of
the year	year	the year
12,500	20,000	32,500
5,000	-	5,000
25,001	-	25,001
7,501	-	7,501
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

#### Community Bank® Directors' Privileges Package

The Board has adopted the **Community Bank®** Directors' Privileges Package. The package is available to all Directors, who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the **Community Bank®** branches at Doncaster East and Templestowe Village. There is no requirement to own BEN shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits. The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited shareholders. The total benefits received by the Directors from the Directors' Privilege Package are \$nil for the year ended 30 June 2019 (2018: \$304).

	Year ended 30 J	une 2019		
Dividends	Cents	\$		
Dividends paid in the year	7	151,232		

#### Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

#### Events since the end of the financial year

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

#### Likely developments

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

#### **Environmental regulation**

The Company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

#### Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

#### Directors' meetings

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

	Committee Meetings Attended													
	Me	Board Meetings Attended		Meetings		Finance	c	numan kesources	Marketing &	Sponsorship	(	Governance	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	Youth engagement
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>		
Ian Graham Goldsmith	11	. 11	4	4	4	4	9	7	4	3				
Geoffrey Bruce Roberts	11	. 7	4	3	4	4	9	8	-	-	-	-		
Victoria George Paouros	11	. 9	-	-	-	-	9	2	4	4	5	5		
James Douglas Christie RFD	11	. 10	4	3	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-		
Raymond Bruce Barrington	11	. 10	-	-	4	4	9	8	-	-	-	-		
Darren William Bourke	11	. 3	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-		
Colin Roderick Davitt	11	. 11	4	3	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-		
Simon David Lewis	11	. 8	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2		
Bradley Dodemond <sup>1</sup>	6	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	2	4	4		
Deirdre Elizabeth Diamante <sup>2</sup>	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-		
Christopher Potter <sup>3</sup>	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Nicola Christine White <sup>4</sup>	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
A - eligible to attend	1 - Appointed 29 Nov						-		-	t 2018				
B - number attended	2 - Appointed 27 November 2018 4 - Resigned 24 August 2018													

#### Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

#### Non audit services

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

The Board of directors has considered the position, in accordance with the advice received from the governance committee and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

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

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

#### Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 10.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors at Doncaster East, Victoria on 10 September 2019.

Ian Graham Goldsmith, Chairman



#### **Chartered Accountants**

61 Bull Street, Bendigo 3550 PO Box 454, Bendigo 3552 03 5443 0344 afsbendigo.com.au

**Graeme Stewart** 

**Lead Auditor** 

### Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Manningham Community Enterprises Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Manningham Community Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

**Andrew Frewin Stewart** 

61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550

Dated: 10 September 2019

### Manningham Community Enterprises Limited Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Revenue from ordinary activities	4	2,683,401	2,527,813
Employee benefits expense		(1,048,728)	(1,050,949)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(611,591)	(530,079)
Occupancy and associated costs		(286,589)	(280,347)
Systems costs		(65,694)	(58,402)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5	(69,850)	(69,525)
Finance costs	5	(9)	(9)
General administration expenses		(251,902)	(212,546)
Profit before income tax expense		349,038	325,956
Income tax expense	6	(97,294)	(91,377)
Profit after income tax expense		251,744	234,579
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		251,744	234,579
Earnings per share		¢	¢
Basic earnings per share	21	11.65	10.86

# Manningham Community Enterprises Limited Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
	Notes	<u> </u>	Ş
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,100,690	993,267
Trade and other receivables	8	221,813	216,219
Total current assets		1,322,503	1,209,486
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	286,923	325,134
Intangible assets	10	97,013	123,457
Deferred tax asset	11	16,454	19,496
Total non-current assets		400,390	468,087
Total assets		1,722,893	1,677,573
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Current tax liabilities	11	18,150	31,321
Trade and other payables	12	167,543	171,252
Provisions	13	129,032	118,933
Total current liabilities		314,725	321,506
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	59,630	89,445
Provisions	13	2,205	20,801
Total non-current liabilities		61,835	110,246
Total liabilities		376,560	431,752
Net assets		1,346,333	1,245,821
EQUITY			
Issued capital	14	1,138,759	1,138,759
Retained earnings	15	207,574	107,062
Total equity		1,346,333	1,245,821

## Manningham Community Enterprises Limited Statement of Changes in Equity

	Notes	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2017		1,138,759	23,715	1,162,474
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	234,579	234,579
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during period		-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares		-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	20	-	(151,232)	(151,232)
Balance at 30 June 2018		1,138,759	107,062	1,245,821
Balance at 1 July 2018		1,138,759	107,062	1,245,821
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	251,744	251,744
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Shares issued during period		-	-	-
Costs of issuing shares		-	-	-
Dividends provided for or paid	20	-	(151,232)	(151,232)
Balance at 30 June 2019		1,138,759	207,574	1,346,333

### Manningham Community Enterprises Limited Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2019 \$	2018 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		2,926,304	2,770,262
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,539,863)	(2,326,119)
Interest received		11,946	10,417
Interest paid		(9)	(9)
Income taxes paid		(107,423)	(94,060)
Net cash provided by operating activities	16	290,955	360,491
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(5,195)	(47,651)
Proceeds from property, plant and equipment		-	17,273
Payment of intangible assets		(27,105)	(27,105)
Net cash used in investing activities		(32,300)	(57,483)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	20	(151,232)	(151,232)
Net cash used in financing activities		(151,232)	(151,232)
Net increase in cash held		107,423	151,776
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		993,267	841,491
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	7(a)	1,100,690	993,267

for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### a) Basis of preparation

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

#### Compliance with IFRS

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

#### Critical accounting estimates

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

#### Historical cost convention

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

#### Comparative figures

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

#### Application of new and amended accounting standards

There are two new accounting standards which have been issued by the AASB that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year.

#### AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 replaces AASB 111 Construction Contracts, AASB 118 Revenue and related Interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. AASB 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

AASB 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The existing revenue recognition through the monthly Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited profit share provides an accurate reflection of consideration received in exchange for the transfer of services to the customer. Therefore based on our assessment this accounting standard has not materially affected any of the amounts recognised in the current period and is not likely to affect future periods.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

#### AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Based on our assessment this accounting standard has not had any impact on the carrying amounts of financial assets or liabilities at 1 July 2018. For additional information about accounting policies relating to financial instruments, see Note 1 k).

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

The company has elected not to apply any accounting standards or interpretations before their mandatory operative date for the annual reporting period beginning 1 July 2018. These future accounting standards and interpretations therefore have no impact on amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period.

#### AASB 16 Leases

Only AASB 16, effective for the annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019 is likely to impact the company. AASB 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

AASB 16 replaces existing leases guidance, including AASB 117 Leases and related Interpretations. This standard is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The company plans to apply AASB 16 initially on 1 July 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting AASB 16 will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 July 2019, with no restatement of comparative information.

The company has assessed the estimated impact that initial application of AASB 16 will have on its financial statements. The actual impacts of adopting the standard on 1 July 2019 may change.

The company will recognise new assets and liabilities for operating leases of its branches. The nature of expenses related to these leases will now change as the company will recognise a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities. Previously, the company recognised operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

Based on the information currently available, the company estimates that it will recognise additional lease liabilities and new right-of-use assets of \$994,070.

Economic dependency - Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the **Community Bank®** branches at Doncaster East and Templestowe Village, Victoria.

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### b) Revenue

Revenue 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.

Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

#### Revenue calculation

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

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

#### Core banking products

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

#### b) Revenue (continued)

#### Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

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

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

#### Commission

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

#### Fee income

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

#### Discretionary financial contributions

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

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

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

#### Ability to change financial return

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

#### b) Revenue (continued)

Ability to change financial return (continued)

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

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

Monitoring and changing financial return

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

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

#### c) Income tax

#### Current tax

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

#### Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

#### Current and deferred tax for the period

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

#### d) Employee entitlements

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

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

#### e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### f) Trade receivables and payables

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

#### g) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

leasehold improvements
 plant and equipment
 motor vehicle
 5 - 15 years
 2.5 - 40 years
 years
 years

#### h) Intangibles

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

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

#### i) Payment terms

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

#### j) Borrowings

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

#### k) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15.63.

Classification and subsequent measurement

#### (i) Financial liabilities

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

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

#### (ii) Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost:
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets the following conditions:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding on specified dates.

The company's trade and most other receivables are measured at amortised cost as well as deposits that were previously classified as held-to-maturity under AASB 139.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at FVOCI if it meets the following conditions:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principle amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and FVOCI's measurement condition are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

The company's investments in equity instruments are measured at FVTPL unless the company irrevocably elects at inception to measure at FVOCI.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

#### k) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Derecognition

#### (i) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (ii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

#### *Impairment*

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit of loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The company uses the simplified approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9. The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables that result from transactions that are within the scope of AASB 15, that contain a significant financing component; and
- lease receivables.

In measuring the expected credit loss, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss, (ie diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience etc.).

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

#### I) Leases

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

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

#### m) Provisions

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

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

#### n) Issued capital

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

#### o) Earnings per share

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

#### p) Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### Note 2. Financial risk management

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

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

#### (i) Market risk

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

#### (ii) Price risk

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

#### (iii) Credit risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that customers have an appropriate credit history.

Expected credit loss assessment for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited

The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. Due to the reliance on Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited the company has reviewed the credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit risk exposure of the company. The most recent credit rating provided by the ratings agencies is as follows:

Ratings Agency	Long-Term	Short-Term	Outlook
Standard & Poor's	BBB+	A-2	Stable
Fitch Ratings	A-	F2	Stable
Moody's	А3	P-2	Stable

Based on the above risk ratings the company has classified Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited as low risk.

The company has performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to the Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited receivable as at 30 June 2019.

Expected credit loss assessment for other customers

The company has performed a historical assessment of the revenue collected from other customers and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to other customers as at 30 June 2019.

#### (iv) Liquidity risk

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

#### (v) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest-bearing assets are held with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and subject to movements in market interest-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.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### Note 2. Financial risk management (continued)

#### (vi) Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2019 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

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

#### Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

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

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

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

#### Taxation

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

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

#### Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

#### Impairment of assets

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Revenue from ordinary activities	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operating activities:		
- gross margin	2,269,233	2,023,858
- services commissions	223,864	322,286
- fee income	137,306	125,766
- market development fund	35,000	35,000
Total revenue from operating activities	2,665,403	2,506,910
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	17,284	10,806
- other income	714	950
Total revenue from non-operating activities	17,998	11,756
Profit on sale of asset		9,147
Total revenues from ordinary activities	2,683,401	2,527,813

Note 5. Expenses	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Depreciation of non-current assets: - plant and equipment	7,379	5,874
- leasehold improvements	19,141	19,116
- motor vehicle	16,886	16,732
Amortisation of non-current assets:	,	,
- franchise agreement	4,407	4,614
- franchise renewal fee	22,037	23,189
	69,850	69,525
	337333	00,020
Finance costs:		
- interest paid	9	9
Bad debts	4,178	1,488
	4,178	1,400
Note 6. Income tax expense		
The components of tax expense comprise:		
- Current tax	94,252	95,727
- Movement in deferred tax	3,042	(4,350)
	97,294	91,377
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Operating profit	349,038	325,956
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2018: 27.5%)	95,985	89,638
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	1,309	1,740
- timing difference expenses	(3,042)	6,866
- other deductible expenses	-	(2,517)
	94,252	95,727
Movement in deferred tax	3,042	(4,350)
	97,294	91,377
Note 7. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cook at bank and an band	222.045	425 202
Cash at bank and on hand Term deposits	232,815 867,875	425,392 567,875
Term deposits		
	1,100,690	993,267

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of		
cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:		
Cash at bank and on hand	232,815	425,392
Term deposits	867,875	567,875
	1,100,690	993,267
Note 8. Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables	196,843	191,753
Prepayments	18,103	22,935
Other receivables and accruals	6,867	1,531
	221,813	216,219
Note 9. Property, plant and equipment		
rioperty, plant and equipment		
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	404,200	404,200
Less accumulated depreciation	(196,829)	(177,688
	207,371	226,512
Plant and equipment	174 520	169,344
Plant and equipment At cost	174,539	
At cost	(141,402)	
At cost		(134,023
	(141,402)	(134,023
At cost Less accumulated depreciation	(141,402)	(134,023 35,321 84,431
At cost Less accumulated depreciation  Motor vehicles At cost	(141,402)	(134,023 35,321
At cost Less accumulated depreciation  Motor vehicles	(141,402) 33,137	(134,023 35,321 84,431

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Movements in carrying amounts:		
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	226,512	242,716
Additions	-	2,912
Disposals Less: depreciation expense	(19,141)	- (19,116)
Carrying amount at end	207,371	226,512
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	35,321	40,912
Additions	5,195	283
Disposals	- (7.270)	- (5.074)
Less: depreciation expense	(7,379)	(5,874)
Carrying amount at end	33,137	35,321
Motor vehicles		
Carrying amount at beginning	63,301	42,704
Additions	, -	45,455
Disposals	-	(8,126)
Less: depreciation expense	(16,886)	(16,732)
Carrying amount at end	46,415	63,301
Total written down amount	286,923	325,134
Total written down amount	200,323	323,131
Note 10 June 1941		
Note 10. Intangible assets		
Franchise fee		
At cost	123,174	123,174
Less: accumulated amortisation	(107,004)	(102,598)
	16,170	20,576
Renewal processing fee		
At cost	271,444	271,444
Less: accumulated amortisation	(190,601)	(168,563)
	80,843	102,881
Total written down amount	97,013	123,457
rotal written down amount	37,013	143,437

Note 11. Tax	2019	2018
Current:	\$	\$
Income tax payable	18,150	31,321
Non-Current:		
Deferred tax assets		
- accruals - employee provisions	1,642 36,090	1,447 38,427
	37,732	39,874
Deferred tax liability - accruals	1,889	421
- property, plant and equipment	19,389	19,957
	21,278	20,378
Net deferred tax asset	16,454	19,496
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	3,042	(4,350)
Note 12. Trade and other payables		
Current:		
Trade creditors	37,000	42,490
Other creditors and accruals	130,543	128,762
	167,543	171,252
Non-current		
Other creditors and accruals	59,630	89,445
Note 13. Provisions		
Current:		
Provision for annual leave	44,287	59,720
Provision for long service leave	84,745	59,213
	129,032	118,933
Non-Current:		
Provision for long service leave	2,205	20,801

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 14. Issued capital	2019	2018
	\$	\$
2,160,461 ordinary shares fully paid (2018: 2,160,461)	1,185,461	1,185,461
Less: equity raising expenses Doncaster East	(22,075)	(22,075)
Less: equity raising expenses Templestowe Village	(24,627)	(24,627)
	1,138,759	1,138,759

#### Rights attached to shares

#### (a) Voting rights

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

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

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

#### (b) Dividends

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

#### (c) Transfer

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

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

#### Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 346. As at the date of this report, the company had 349 shareholders.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### Note 14. Issued capital (continued)

Prohibited shareholding interest (continued)

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.

The National Stock Exchange (NSX) has advised that in its view the prohibited shareholding provisions are appropriate and equitable but the 'base number test' is not, as a result the base number clause does not operate whilst the company remains listed on the NSX.

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

Note 15. Retained earnings	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	107,062	23,715
Net profit from ordinary activities after income tax	251,744	234,579
Dividends provided for or paid	(151,232)	(151,232)
Balance at the end of the financial year	207,574	107,062
Note 16. Statement of cash flows		
Reconciliation of profit from ordinary activities after tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
Profit from ordinary activities after income tax	251,744	234,579
Non cash items:		
- depreciation	24,265	22,606
- amortisation	45,585	46,919
- profit made on sale of asset	-	(9,147)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (increase)/decrease in receivables	(5,594)	(546)
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	3,042	(4,350)
- increase/(decrease) in payables	(6,419)	34,813
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	(8,497)	33,950
- increase/(decrease) in current tax liabilities	(13,171)	1,667
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	290,955	360,491

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 17. Leases	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operating lease commitments		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payable - minimum lease payments:		
- not later than 12 months	205,594	224,177
- between 12 months and 5 years	313,467	501,837
	519,061	726,014

The property leases for the Templestowe Village branch is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. The current lease commenced 17 March 2015 and has an option to extend for an additional five year term.

The property lease for the Doncaster East branch is a non-cancellable lease with a five-year term, with rent payable monthly in advance. The current lease commenced 1 October 2017 and has an option to extend for an additional five year term.

Note 18. Auditor's remuneration						
Amounts received or due and receivable by the						
auditor of the company for:						
- audit and review services	5,700	5,600				
- share registry services	4,015	4,016				
- non audit services	4,305	4,004				
	14,020	13,620				
Note 19. Director and related party disclosures						
Key Management Personnel Remuneration						
Short-term employee benefits	50,000	50,000				
Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the remuneration report, included as part of the directors' report.						
Transactions with Key Management Personnel						
Nicola Christine White performed bookkeeping services to the value of	1,980	11,880				
Victoria George Paouros received wages for providing her services to the company.	6,891	7,848				

Detailed shareholding disclosures are provided in the remuneration report, included as part of the directors' report.

for the year ended 30 June 2019

Note 20. Dividends provided or paid for	2019	2018
a. Dividende maid duning the years	\$	\$
a. Dividends paid during the year		
Current year dividend		
Fully franked dividend 7 cents (2018: 7 cents unfranked dividend) per share	151,232	151,232
The tax rate at which dividends had been franked for 2019 was 27.5% (2018: Nil).		
b. Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods are:		
- franking account balance as at the end of the financial year	218,207	168,147
- franking credits that will arise from payment of income tax as at the end of th	ne	
financial year	18,150	31,321
Franking credits available for future financial reporting periods:	236,357	199,468
Net franking credits available	236,357	199,468
Note 21. Earnings per share		
a) Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in		
calculating earnings per share	251,744	234,579
	Number	Number
b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in		
calculating basic earnings per share	2,160,461	2,160,461
Note 22. Events occurring after the reporting date		
There have been no events after the end of the financial year that would materially affect	t the linancial statements	
Note 23. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets		
j		

#### Note 24. Segment reporting

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### Note 25. Registered office/Principal place of business

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

Registered Office 900 - 902 Doncaster Road Doncaster East VIC 3109 Principal Place of Business 900 - 902 Doncaster Road Doncaster East VIC 3109

128 James Street Templestowe VIC 3106

for the year ended 30 June 2019

#### Note 26. Financial instruments

Financial Instrument Composition and Maturity Analysis

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

			Fixed interest rate maturing in									
Financial instrument Floating in		nterest 1 year or less		Over 1 to 5 years		Over 5 years		Non interest bearing		Weighted average		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Financial assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	231,863	424,892	867,875	567,875	ı	-	-	-	952	500	1.48	1.16
Receivables	-	-	-	-	ı	-	-	-	196,843	191,753	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities												
Payables	-	-	-	=	-	=	=	=	37,000	42,490	N/A	N/A

#### Net Fair Values

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

#### Credit Risk

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

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

#### Interest Rate Risk

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

#### Sensitivity Analysis

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

As at 30 June 2019, the effect on profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rate, with all other variables remaining constant would be as follows:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Change in profit/(loss)		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	10,997	9,928
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(10,997)	(9,928)
Change in equity		
Increase in interest rate by 1%	10,997	9,928
Decrease in interest rate by 1%	(10,997)	(9,928)

### Manningham Community Enterprises Limited Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Manningham Community Enterprises Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
  - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
  - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) the audited remuneration disclosures set out in the remuneration report section of the directors' report comply with Accounting Standard AASB124 Related Party Disclosures and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

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

lan Graham Goldsmith, Chairman

Signed on the 10th of September 2019.

61 Bull Street, Bendigo 3550 PO Box 454, Bendigo 3552 03 5443 0344 afsbendigo.com.au

### Independent auditor's report to the members of Manningham Community Enterprises Limited

#### Report on the audit of the financial report

#### Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Manningham Community Enterprises Limited, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

#### What we have audited

Manningham Community Enterprises Limited's (the company) financial report comprises the:

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

#### **Basis for opinion**

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

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

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

#### Other information

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

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

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

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

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

#### Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Manningham Community Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2019, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

#### **Key audit matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

There are no key audit matters to disclose for the 30 June 2019 audit.

#### Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

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

#### Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550

Dated: 10 September 2019

Graeme Stewart Lead Auditor **Taxation** 

**Business Services** 

**Community Banking** 

**Audit** 

**Share Registry** 

# Your partners in success



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