

Annual Report 2020

Bunyip & District
Community Enterprises
Limited

Community Bank
Bunyip & District

ABN 42 124 125 515

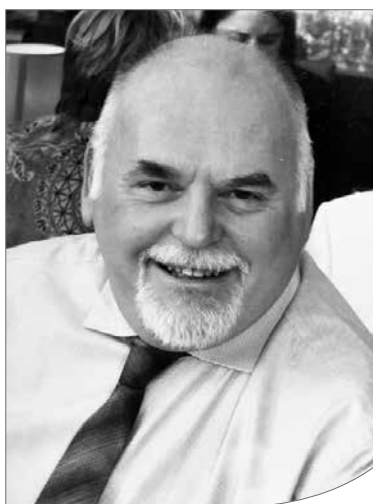


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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2020



Firstly, the team at the Bunyip and District Community Enterprises Limited (BDCE) hope you, family and friends are all OK as Victoria works its way out of the restrictions and we wonder what the new 'norm' will be.

As Chair of the Community Bank Bunyip & District Board since March 2019, I would probably not have expected to be in an environment of extremely low ongoing interest rates, low margins and a global pandemic.

As the COVID-19 impact hit, we moved all our meetings to Video Conference calls, which has been very successful and allowed the BDCE Board and staff to continue operating. The branch site has obviously maintained a COVID-19 operating environment and we thank the customers and staff for their commitment, understanding and compliance.

The Board had continued to focus on operating cost reduction (including the very difficult decision to not open for Saturday morning trading), Strategic and Business Plans, Marketing Plans and a detailed and ongoing analysis of revenue.

It became apparent from the latter part of 2019 that revenue was continuing to decline, due in large part to the reducing interest rates rolled out by the RBA. This resulted in minimal profit in some months. Director Leanne James initiated a deep dive into the revenue by banking product, identifying that BDCE's total footings are very biased to deposits and the need to take on additional focus on growing banking products in lending and insurance.

In parallel, Director Chris Rieniets, has been working on a 'new' BDCE Strategy Plan, taking into account a rapid change in banking habits (move to digital and online services from face-to-face), future customer expectations, our Franchise Agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited and proactive community engagement.

In the Business and Marketing Plan space, we engaged the services of a Marketing mentor (Alex Godfrey – located close by on the Mornington Peninsula), to support our Marketing Director, Vanessa Kent and our new Marketing & Social Media Officer Erin Polson. The outcome has been the development of a very professional Business and Marketing Plan with high energy in digital marketing and social media.

That said, our branch has continued to contribute to the community covering Nar Nar Goon, Maryknoll, Tynong, Tynong North, Garfield, Garfield North, Iona, Vervale, Bunyip, Bunyip North and Tonimbuk with community investments through

Community Investments Program (Grants)	\$39,423
Sponsorship (advertising & promotions)	\$33,934
Youth Development (Scholarships & workshops)	\$10,000

This is a grand total of \$83,357 compared to the previous year of \$88,424.

In addition, our company paid a dividend of 3 cents a share to our shareholders amounting to \$20,250.

The dividends paid and investments in our community are from the branch profits.

Chairman's report (continued)

Branch staff update

Our Branch Manager, Nicole Morris has continued to develop the business opportunities for our company and embrace the Community Bank model, with most of the first half of 2020 activities restricted due to COVID-19. Our branch staff have also done an excellent job in supporting existing and new customers, with Customer Relation Officers, Kat Gourley and Anne Elliot focussing on growth in lending and insurance, together with Customer Service Officers, Nicole Jessup and Megan Mathisen executing the branch customer face-to-face activities.

The staff continue to undertake training and upskill to adapt to new banking processes as the banking environment travels an accelerated pace of change due to customer expectations.

Director update

Our Board of volunteer Directors was elected in March 2019, and continues to work closely with Gippsland Regional Manager, Gerry Marvin and Regional Vic/Tas Community Business Manager, Shannon Egan. The Board consists of Jim Fitzpatrick as Treasurer/Company Secretary, Marketing Director Vanessa Kent, along with fellow Directors Chris Kelly, Neil Matthews, Shae Ford, Leanne James, Steve Green and Chris Rieniets with Erin Polson as Marketing/Social Media and Board Administrator Officer.

Community initiatives

Bushfire projects

Following the February 2019 Bunyip Complex Bushfire, the BDCE Chair was invited to join a working party from Bendigo Bank and Council Shire representatives to develop local community projects using funds donated through the 2019 Bendigo Bushfire Appeal.

Three projects were approved and a total of over \$21,800 was shared as below:

- **Bunyip Landcare – Replanting Program** – Supply three farms with 500 trees per farm plus kangaroo and deer proof guards.
- **Cannibal Creek Landcare – Protection fencing of a significant fern gully** – Establish an exclusion fence around a gully plot to deter herbivores such as deer from browsing on post-fire regeneration of a significant fern gully vegetation community.
- **Friends of Mt Cannibal and Bunyip Bushfire Community Recovery Committee – Supply and install nesting boxes** – Bunyip Complex Bushfire has destroyed tree hollows for nesting by birds and native mammals, impacting regular and post fire regeneration breeding.

Business Directory

With the increasing impact of COVID-19 on the economy and in particular our local community and businesses, the BDCE Marketing Committee using the Bendigo Bank advertising 'We're Here to Help' developed a business directory promoting all local businesses that continued to operate, with up-to-date contact details. The Directory has been an outstanding success with more and more local businesses asking to be included. A big thanks to Director Vanessa Kent in partnership with Marketing & Social Media Officer Erin Polson and our Branch Manager Nicole Morris.

Community Bank model

We continue to work closely with our partner, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, Central and Regional support teams and other Community Banks on ways to improve the customer experience and increase profit for our company.

Communications to our 279 shareholders continues through our regular newsletters. We ask you to update your email address contact details with the branch staff and to allow improved communication on the latest branch programs and Board updates.

Chairman's report (continued)

As shareholders, we ask you to be ambassadors for our branch and take the time to help us grow the business, which ultimately benefits the community with a greater pool of funds to distribute to community groups and projects.

We encourage you to share our updates and increase community awareness of our branch and educating our communities on the Community Bank model.

The end of the fiscal year closes out the 2019/20 budget. The last six months has been a very challenging market with reducing margins and changing customer activities with COVID-19. We look forward to the new 'norms' in the coming months and 2021.

These conditions have resulted in our profit for the year ended 30 June 2020 being the lowest for many years. As a consequence, the Board of BDCE has regretfully decided that it will not offer a Community Investment Program or pay a dividend to shareholders this year.

However, remember, the more business that goes through our branch, the more we can contribute back to the many community and local clubs and groups in our towns and surrounding areas.

Stay safe and check your family and friends 'R OK'.



Barry Crees
Chair

Community contributions

Our business

Highlights of the year

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Manager's report (continued)

My second memory again is one of the Christmas Festivals that we attended. Garfield Christmas Festival continues to grow year on year and this year we were delighted to be able to have Piggy come along and enjoy the fun with us. It is always a blast for me to be able to be out and about interacting with our communities at these types of events. For the rest of the team, helping out at the Rodeo is an experience that we always enjoy along with the Bunyip Christmas Carols and assisting Santa to share some lollies with the kids. Being involved in our communities and participating in the activities is something we all enjoy doing.

One of the biggest things for us all this year has been the support that we have been able to give to all our customers as they have needed to transition to a different form of banking. Many of our customers have needed to become familiar with using a card to make grocery purchases or transitioning to some form of electronic banking. It has been our pleasure to support everyone through this.

Our branch

We saw one significant change during financial year 2019/20 and that was to move our morning opening time to 9.30am. This extra 30 minutes each morning has allowed us to introduce group training meetings so we are all able to keep up-to-date with the changing world of banking and all that that involves. Staff are now better able to support each other and our customers in all aspects of banking.

Once again in November/December we were the collection point for the Bunyip CFA Santa Gifts. The number of people that come through the door during that time continues to surprise me. The crew must certainly be kept busy in assisting Santa to deliver all those gifts.

Our staff

Kat Gourley has settled into the team and into the community with enthusiasm. She has brought additional layers of experience to the team that we have all been able to benefit from. Kat and Anne continue to sit down with our customers to discuss more complex banking needs while Megan and Nic meet the transactional and less complex banking needs of our customers. Each day we serve our community with passion knowing that the work we put in on a daily basis allows us to take one more step in putting back into our communities. It is my pleasure to lead this team and I thank each of the ladies for the work they put in.

Our future

It feels like deja vu in that I am again mentioning margins being squeezed and thus our income stream needs to come from a more varied and larger depth of sources. Without our customers there would not be the funds available to put money back into the community. Banking is a constantly evolving world and we as a team at the branch are always looking to build quality relationships with each of the customers that we work with.

If you don't currently hold your banking with Community Bank Bunyip & District, or if you bank with Bendigo Bank but don't see our branch phone number on your statement then why not pop into the branch or give us a call on 5629 6091, we would love to sit down with you to discuss how you can support your local community by supporting our local business.



Nicole Morris
Branch Manager

Directors' report

The directors present the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

The directors of the company who held office during or since the end of the financial year are:

Barry Kenneth Crees

Chairperson

Occupation: Retired from full time work. Part time Logistics - Warehousing Consultant & Beef Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Retired as at November 2015 after a very rewarding career of 36 years in Australian and New Zealand Automotive Industry Aftermarket. Career covered Industrial Engineering, Safety Engagement and Deployment, Audit Compliance, Supply Chain, Warehousing, Logistics, Packaging, Industrial Relations, QA, major IT Projects, Prep and Execution of Operating and Logistics Budgets and numerous International Projects. As a senior Manager, successfully lead and managed Australian Aftermarket Operations and Logistics to 'best in class' on Global Benchmarks. Now enjoying, working on a number of community projects - Chair to the Board of Bunyip & District Community Bank, and member of associated sub committees of Marketing & Business Planning, Finance & Audit and HR, representing Gippsland Community Banks on the BEN regional Victorian Marketing Committee, supporting Bunyip Bushfire Recovery with Cardinia Shire Council and promotion of the West Gippsland area. Thoroughly enjoy, support and working with community groups & individual members, undertaking numerous projects and hobbies and 'life on the land' as a successful West Gippsland Beef farmer.

Special responsibilities: Chair of Board, member of Marketing & Business Planning, Property & Asset and HR Sub-Committees

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

James Joseph Fitzpatrick

Non-executive director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Bachelor of Science, over 30 years experience managing and advising the operators of medium and large employer sponsored superannuation funds.

Special responsibilities: Secretary & Treasurer

Interest in shares: 5,001 ordinary shares

Christine Anne Kelly

Non-executive director

Occupation: Accounting / Farming

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Bachelor of Business (Acc) Monash. Over 25 years experience in Management & Cost Accounting. 11 Years Alpaca Husbandry. President & Treasurer Bunyip Hall Committee; Director Hillview Aged Care; President of 3815 Inc.; Vice President of Victorian Eastern Region of Australian Alpaca Association; President / Treasurer Bunyip & District Carols by Candlelight; Co-Ordinator of Bunyip & District Australia Day Celebrations; Member of Bunyip Singers, Bunyip Agricultural Society, Bunyip Historical Society & Bunyip RSL.

Special responsibilities: Finance & Audit Committee, Sponsorship Committee, HR Committee

Interest in shares: 8,001 ordinary shares

Vanessa Clare Kent

Non-executive director

Occupation: Business Support Officer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Vanessa has over 30 years' experience in the financial services industry, primarily in the insurance claims and loss adjusting arena where she held a variety of senior technical, operational business development, managerial and board positions in both the UK and Australia. A career change in 2015 has enabled Vanessa to become actively involved in the local community and is Secretary of Bunyip Tennis Club and the WGTA Ladies Tennis Competition.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee, HR Committee

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

Neil Michael Matthews

Non-executive director

Occupation: Company Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: I have a current 20 year plus position as Executive Finance Director of a health information company run by myself and my wife, Louise. A cabinet maker by trade, reskilled many years ago and I am accredited in aged care and health information documentation. Have extensive experience in ISO accreditation and documentation security. I have held many committee positions over the years, not only in local community groups but also in the classic car movement which I have an interest both locally and internationally as a chief judge. My wife and I are Maryknoll residents of 16 years and I am currently the President of the Maryknoll Progress Association, Member of the Father Pooley Memorial Hall Committee in Maryknoll and also a Back Creek Landcare Group member. I have a strong commitment to supporting the local community in Maryknoll.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Shae Ardell Ford

Non-executive director

Occupation: Marketing and Graphic Design Specialist

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Shae has a background of more than 20 years' experience in marketing, design and project management within various industries including Investment Banking, Market Research, Publishing, Media, Non-Profit, Exhibitions and Trade Fairs, Education, Retail, Wholesale, and Finance; both in Australia and the UK. Shae has extensive experience in market research and data analysis (both qualitative and quantitative), and has proven ability in developing and communicating marketing strategies. In July 2012 after 5 years working in London, Shae returned to Melbourne with her South African partner and started a marketing and design company, 'SAF Creative Design', and now operates her business alongside her various community volunteer work since moving to Bunyip in 2013. She was Editor of the Bunyip & District Community Newsletter since July 2016, resigning in April 2019. Shae is a current member of the Pakenham Pony Rescue Organisation and Bunyip & District Community House since May 2019. Shae is dedicated to helping create a vibrant community and ensuring it continues to flourish for all residents.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Leanne Maree James

Non-executive director

Occupation: Accountant CPA

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Bachelor of Business - Accounting, Certified Practicing Accountant. Currently run my own business "Target Measure Grow" that provides CFO and Management Accounting Services to small and medium sized companies to help them understand their numbers, improve cashflow and help their business grow. Prior to that had been an accountant for over 25 years for Corporates to small business. I have a young family, currently part of the St James Playgroup and NNG Kindergarten and will be involved with local Schools and Sporting Clubs over the coming years.

Special responsibilities: Finance and Audit Committee

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Stephen Douglas Green

Non-executive director (appointed 26 August 2019)

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Royal Australian Airforce: engineering. Health Insurance Commission: purchasing, recruitment, business analyst and audit. Wormald Security: field supervisor. Boral and Hanson: earthmoving, construction and transport contractor. Import/export wholesale fashion accessories company: CEO. Skills: business, leadership, teamwork, interpersonal, professional, computer, administration and life experiences. Education: Mechanical Engineer, management, supervision, marketing, investigations, computer and administration.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

Christopher James Rieniets

Non-executive director (appointed 26 August 2019)

Occupation: Director, CEO

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Qualifications include MBA (Finance, International Business) Deakin; International Business - ASIA, Kolobatsu College Malaysia, 1995. Fellow Williamson Community Leadership Program (WCLP); Fellow of the Australian Institute of Energy (FAIE). Experience in Risk Management and Compliance, Project Management, Marketing and Strategic planning. A seasoned utility professional, providing energy and carbon management support to Government and leading Australian businesses. Active participation and management within the agricultural sector, including Dairy, Beef and Equine operations. A life-long Gippslander, with active participation within sporting communities. Member of Ministerial Task Force (MAP) Latrobe City 2005. Board Member - Westside Circus 2005 - Building community resilience. Member of the industry advisory panel to the department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP). Victorian Energy Efficient Target (VEET) scheme - 2018/19.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Margaret Anne Bogart

Non-executive director (resigned 5 July 2019)

Occupation: Executive Manager

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Married and living in Garfield for over 30 years, Marg brings to the Director role many years' experience managing primary health care programs and projects reinforced from a Diploma of Business Management, qualifications as a Registered Nurse and other professional development certifications supporting leadership, systems improvement and performance management. Marg has strong facilitation and negotiation skills through a positive and constructive communication style. She has established sound relationships with local key stakeholders; she is familiar with numerous local people and organisations. Marg is experienced in managing complex projects that rely on expertise to engage and partner with local and state government departments and community organisations to achieve successful outcomes. Marg uses her professional skills and attributes to support her local community. As the recently outgoing chairperson of the Garfield Recreation Reserve Committee of Management and Life Member of the Garfield Netball Club, she has collaborated with Local and State Government securing grants to upgrade the football, netball and tennis facilities and amenities.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Alan Ernest Cole OAM

Non-executive director (resigned 20 November 2019)

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: 30 years Public service and 20 years as Community Office Bearer. Current Director/Secretary of Agpath P/L. Secretary of Board of Hillview Aged Care.

Special responsibilities: Property Management Committee.

Interest in shares: 2,501 ordinary shares

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

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is James Fitzpatrick. James was appointed to the position of secretary on 31 October 2012.

Qualifications, experience and expertise: James' experience includes a Bachelor of Science and over 30 years experience working in the financial services industry.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was facilitating Community Bank services under management rights of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (Bendigo Bank).

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

Operating results

The profit of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was:

Year ended 30 June 2020	Year ended 30 June 2019
\$	\$
9,214	10,571

Directors' report (continued)

Directors' interests

	Fully paid ordinary shares		
	Balance at start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
Barry Kenneth Crees	-	-	-
James Joseph Fitzpatrick	5,001	-	5,001
Christine Anne Kelly	8,001	-	8,001
Vanessa Clare Kent	-	-	-
Neil Michael Matthews	-	-	-
Shae Ardell Ford	-	-	-
Leanne Maree James	-	-	-
Stephen Douglas Green	-	-	-
Christopher James Rieniets	-	-	-
Margaret Anne Bogart	-	-	-
Alan Ernest Cole OAM	2,501	-	2,501

No debentures or rights have been granted or options over such instruments in previous financial years or during the current financial year.

Dividends

During the financial year, the following dividends were provided for and paid. The dividends have been provided for in the financial statements.

	Cents per share	Total amount
Final fully franked dividend	3	20,250
Total amount	<u>3</u>	<u>20,250</u>

New Accounting Standards implemented

The company has implemented a new accounting standard which has come into effect and is included in the results. AASB 16: *Leases* (AASB 16) has been applied retrospectively without restatement of comparatives by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 July 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117: *Leases*. See note 4 for further details.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

During the financial year, the Australian economy was greatly impacted by COVID-19. Bendigo Bank, as franchisor, announced a suite of measures aimed at providing relief to customers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The relief support and uncertain economic conditions has not materially impacted the company's earnings for the financial year. As the pandemic continues to affect the economic environment, uncertainty remains on the future impact of COVID 19 to the company's operations.

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

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

Directors' report (continued)

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

Directors' meetings

The number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of directors) attended by each of the directors of the company during the financial year were:

	Board Meetings Attended		Committee Meetings			
			Finance & Audit		Marketing & Business Planning	
	E	A	E	A	E	A
Barry Kenneth Crees	10	10	-	-	8	8
James Joseph Fitzpatrick	10	10	3	3	-	-
Christine Anne Kelly	10	9	3	1	8	4
Vanessa Clare Kent	7	7	-	-	8	8
Neil Michael Matthews	10	4	-	-	-	-
Shae Ardell Ford *	5	2	-	-	-	-
Leanne Maree James	10	9	3	3	8	3
Stephen Douglas Green	9	8	-	-	8	4
Christopher James Rieniets	9	7	-	-	-	-
Margaret Anne Bogart (<i>Resigned 5 July 2019</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alan Ernest Cole OAM (<i>Resigned 20 November 2019</i>)	4	2	-	-	-	-

E - eligible to attend

A - number attended

** Leave of absence from March*

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*.

Directors' report (continued)

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 note 26 to the accounts.

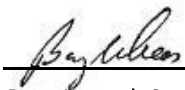
The board of directors has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and, in accordance with the advice received from the Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee, is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality, integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks 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 13.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors at Bunyip, Victoria.



Barry Kenneth Crees, Chairperson

Dated this 26th day of August 2020

Auditor's independence declaration



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

As lead auditor for the audit of Bunyip & District Community Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, 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: 26 August 2020

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	8	539,958	605,403
Other revenue	9	35,000	35,000
Finance income	10	3,445	3,825
Employee benefit expenses	11d)	(343,015)	(348,639)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(33,934)	(97,717)
Occupancy and associated costs		(25,580)	(49,318)
Systems costs		(19,601)	(20,578)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11a)	(36,339)	(23,030)
Finance costs	11b)	(16,186)	-
General administration expenses		(88,471)	(90,366)
Profit before income tax expense		15,277	14,580
Income tax expense	12a)	(6,063)	(4,009)
Profit after income tax expense		9,214	10,571
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		9,214	10,571
Earnings per share		¢	¢
- Basic and diluted earnings per share:	29a)	1.37	1.57

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13a)	244,026	255,449
Trade and other receivables	14a)	35,353	19,244
Current tax assets	18a)	1,648	5,458
Total current assets		281,027	280,151
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15a)	161,118	168,277
Right-of-use assets	16a)	171,995	-
Intangible assets	17a)	26,445	39,667
Deferred tax asset	18b)	31,412	680
Total non-current assets		390,970	208,624
Total assets		671,997	488,775
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19a)	30,117	28,072
Lease liabilities	20b)	13,853	-
Total current liabilities		43,970	28,072
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19b)	15,452	30,904
Lease liabilities	20c)	262,842	-
Provisions	21a)	17,312	-
Total non-current liabilities		295,606	30,904
Total liabilities		339,576	58,976
Net assets		332,421	429,799
EQUITY			
Issued capital	22a)	656,044	656,044
Accumulated losses	23	(323,623)	(226,245)
Total equity		332,421	429,799

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2018		656,044	(216,566)	439,478
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	10,571	10,571
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	28	-	(20,250)	(20,250)
Balance at 30 June 2019		656,044	(226,245)	429,799
Balance at 1 July 2019		656,044	(226,245)	429,799
Effect of AASB 16: Leases	3d)	-	(86,342)	(86,342)
Restated balance at 1 July 2019		656,044	(312,587)	343,457
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	9,214	9,214
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	28	-	(20,250)	(20,250)
Balance at 30 June 2020		656,044	(323,623)	332,421

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		630,882	724,534
Payments to suppliers and employees		(573,613)	(681,252)
Interest received		2,578	4,177
Interest paid		-	(13,505)
Lease payments (interest component)	11b)	(15,277)	-
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	11e)	(6,573)	-
Income taxes paid		(1,175)	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	24	36,822	33,954
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(1,625)	-
Payments for intangible assets		(14,047)	(14,047)
Net cash used in investing activities		(15,672)	(14,047)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease payments (principal component)	20a)	(12,323)	-
Dividends paid	28	(20,250)	(20,250)
Net cash used in financing activities		(32,573)	(20,250)
Net cash decrease in cash held		(11,423)	(343)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		255,449	255,792
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	13a)	244,026	255,449

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Reporting entity

This is the financial report for Bunyip & District Community Enterprises Limited (the company). The company is a for profit entity limited by shares, and incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered Office	Principal Place of Business
5 High Street Bunyip VIC 3815	18 High Street Bunyip VIC 3815

Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activity of the company is provided in the directors' report. Information on the company's related party relationships is provided in Note 27.

Note 2 Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and historical cost basis, except for certain properties, financial instruments, and equity financial assets that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 26 August 2020.

Note 3 Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations

The company initially applied AASB 16 *Leases* from 1 July 2019. AASB Interpretation 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments* is also effective from 1 July 2019 but is not expected to have a material impact on the company's financial statements. The company's existing policy for uncertain income tax treatments is consistent with the requirements in Interpretation 23.

The company has implemented a new Accounting Standard which has come into effect and is included in the results. AASB 16: *Leases* (AASB 16) has been applied retrospectively without restatement of comparatives by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 July 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117: *Leases*.

a) Definition of a lease

Previously, the company determined at contract inception whether an arrangement was or contained a lease under Interpretation 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*. The company now assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease, as explained in Note 4.

On transition to AASB 16, the company elected to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. The company applied AASB 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases. Contracts that were not identified as leases under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease under AASB 16. Therefore, the definition of a lease under AASB 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 July 2019.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3 Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations (continued)

b) As a lessee

As a lessee, the company leases many assets including property, office equipment and IT equipment. The company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the underlying asset to the company. Under AASB 16, the company recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most of these leases (i.e. these leases are on balance sheet).

Leases classified as operating leases under AASB 117

Previously, the company classified property, office equipment, and IT equipment leases as operating leases under AASB 117. On transition, for these leases, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 July 2019.

Right-of-use assets are measured at either:

- their carrying amount as if AASB 16 had been applied since the lease commencement date, discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application: the company applied this approach to its property lease; or
- an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments; the company applied this approach to all other leases.

The company has tested its right-of-use assets for impairment on the date of transition and has concluded that there is no indication that the right-of-use assets are impaired.

The company has used a number of practical expedients when applying AASB 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117. The practical expedients include that the Company:

- did not recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases which the lease term ends within 12 months of the date of initial application;
- did not recognise right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases of low value assets (e.g. office equipment and IT equipment);
- excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- used hindsight when determining the lease term on contracts that have options to extend or terminate.

c) As a lessor

The company is not a party in an arrangement where it is a lessor.

d) Impact on financial statements

On transition to AASB 16, the company recognised additional right-of-use assets, and additional lease liabilities, recognising the difference in retained earnings. The impact on transition is summarised below.

	Note	1 July 2019 \$
<i>Impact on equity presented as decrease</i>		
Asset		
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	16b)	186,328
Deferred tax asset	18b)	32,751
Liability		
Lease liabilities	20a)	(289,018)
Provision for make-good	21b)	(16,403)
Equity		
Accumulated losses		<u>(86,342)</u>

When measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, the company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 July 2019. The weighted average rate applied is 5.39%.

Lease liabilities reconciliation on transition

Operating lease disclosure as at June 2019	85,100
Add: additional options now expected to be exercised	280,100
Add: variable market review / index based increase	43,455
Less: present value discounting	(119,637)
Lease liability as at 1 July 2019	<u>289,018</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies

The company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise (see also Note 3).

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The company delivers banking and financial services of Bendigo Bank to its community. The franchise agreement provides for a share of interest, fee, and commission revenue earned by the company. Interest margin share is based on a funds transfer pricing methodology which recognises that income is derived from deposits held, and that loans granted incur a funding cost. Fees are based on the company's current fee schedule and commissions are based on the agreements in place. All margin revenue is recorded as non-interest income when the company's right to receive the payment is established.

The company acts as an agent under the franchise agreement and revenue arises from the rendering of services through its franchise agreement.

Revenue is recognised on an accruals basis, at the fair value of consideration specified in the franchise agreement. Under AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (AASB 15), revenue recognition for the company's revenue stream is as follows:

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Includes</u>	<u>Performance obligation</u>	<u>Timing of recognition</u>
Franchise agreement profit share	Margin, commission, and fee income	When the company satisfies its obligation to arrange for the services to be provided to the customer by the supplier (Bendigo Bank as franchisor).	On completion of the provision of the relevant service. Revenue is accrued monthly and paid within 10 business days after the end of each month.

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 Bank 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.

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 Bank for a deposit,
- *minus* any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by to fund a loan.

The company is entitled to a share of the margin earned by Bendigo Bank. If this reflects a loss, the company incurs a share of that loss.

Commission

Commission revenue is in the form of commission generated for products and services sold. This commission is recognised at a point in time which reflects when the company has fulfilled its performance obligation.

The company receives trailing commission for products and services sold. Ongoing trailing commission payments are recognised on receipt as there is insufficient detail readily available to estimate the most likely amount of income without a high probability of significant reversal in a subsequent reporting period. The receipt of ongoing trailing commission income is outside the control of the company, and is a significant judgement area.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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.

Core banking products

Bendigo Bank has identified some 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.

Ability to change financial return

Under the franchise agreement, Bendigo Bank 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 Bank 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.

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

b) Other revenue

The company's activities include the generation of income from sources other than the core products under the franchise agreement. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and can be reliably measured.

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Revenue recognition policy</u>
Discretionary financial contributions (also "Market Development Fund" or "MDF" income)	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.
Other income	All other revenues that did not contain contracts with customers are recognised as goods and services are provided.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Discretionary financial contributions

In addition to margin, commission and fee income, and separate from the franchise agreement, Bendigo Bank has also made MDF payments to the company.

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 grants. It is for the board to decide how to use the MDF.

The payments from Bendigo Bank are discretionary and may change the amount or stop making them at any time. The company retains control over the funds, the funds are not refundable to Bendigo Bank.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Other revenue (continued)

Cash flow boost

During the financial year, in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, *Boosting Cash Flow for Employers (Coronavirus Economic Response Package) Act 2020* (CFB Act) was enacted. The purpose was to provide temporary cash flow to small and medium businesses that employ staff and have been affected by the economic downturn associated with COVID-19.

The amounts received or receivable is in relation to amounts withheld as withholding tax reported in the activity statement. This essentially subsidises the company's obligation to remit withholding tax to the Australian Taxation Office. For reporting purposes, the amounts subsidised are recognised as revenue.

The amounts are not assessable for tax purposes and there is no obligation to repay the amounts when the cash flow of the company improves.

c) Economic dependency - Bendigo Bank

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank that governs the management of the Community Bank.

The company is economically dependent on the ongoing receipt of income under the franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The directors have no reason to believe a new franchise arrangement under mutually acceptable terms will not be forthcoming following expiry.

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

All deposits are made with Bendigo Bank, and all personal and investment products are products of Bendigo Bank, 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 Bank, must be approved by Bendigo Bank. All credit transactions are made with Bendigo Bank, and all credit products are products of Bendigo Bank.

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 Bank 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 Bank provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the Community Bank 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:

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (*continued*)

d) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for salary and wages (including non-monetary benefits), annual leave, and sick leave which are expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date. They are measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled, plus related on-costs. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

An annual leave liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Defined contribution superannuation plans

The company contributes to a defined contribution plan. Obligations for superannuation contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided.

Contributions to a defined contribution plan are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the financial year in which the employees render the related service.

Other long-term employee benefits

The company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior reporting periods.

That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels plus related on-costs, experience of employee departures, and years of service achieved. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimate future cash outflows.

Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

e) Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

The company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore recognises them under AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carried-forward tax losses, and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

The company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the company either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- when the amount of GST incurred on a sale or purchase of assets or services is not payable to or 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 revenue or expense item.
- when 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 statement of financial position. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise: cash on hand, deposits held with banks, and short-term, highly liquid investments (mainly money market funds) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or fair value as applicable, which includes capitalised borrowings costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write-off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using straight-line or diminishing value method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognised in profit or loss. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful life</u>
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	40 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	Diminishing value	6 to 7 years
Motor vehicles	Diminishing value	4 years

Depreciation methods, useful life, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets of the company include the franchise fees paid to Bendigo Bank conveying the right to operate the Community Bank franchise.

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful life and assessed for impairment whenever impairment indicators are present. Intangible assets assessed as having indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at each reporting period and whenever impairment indicators are present. The indefinite useful life is also reassessed annually.

The estimated useful life and amortisation method for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful life</u>
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)
Franchise renewal process fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)

Amortisation methods, useful life, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The company's financial instruments include trade debtors and creditors, cash and cash equivalents and leases.

Sub-note i) and j) refer to the following acronyms:

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss
FVTOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income
SPPI	Solely payments of principal and interest
ECL	Expected credit loss
CGU	Cash-generating unit

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVTOCI - debt investment; FVTOCI - equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets - business model assessment

The company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets - subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at amortised cost These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Borrowings and other financial liabilities (including trade payables) are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Where the company enters into transactions where it transfers assets recognised in the statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred asset, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. The company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (*continued*)

j) Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for ECL on:

- financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI;
- lease receivables;
- loan commitments that are not measured at FVTPL; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at FVTPL.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at FVTPL; or
- equity instruments measured at FVTOCI.

ECL's 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. The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime ECL 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 ECL, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an ECL, (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.

The directors have assessed the ECL and noted it is not material.

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets (other than investment property, contracts assets, and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The company has assessed for impairment indicators and noted no material impacts on the carrying amount of non-financial assets.

k) Issued capital

Ordinary shares

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l) 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 or 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.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost.

The estimated provisions for the current and comparative periods are to restore the premises under a 'make-good' clause.

The company is required to restore the leased premises to its original condition before the end of the lease term. A provision has been recognised for the present value of the estimated expenditure required to remove any leasehold improvements, ATM installed at the branch, and incidental damage caused from the removal of assets.

m) Leases

The company has applied AASB 16 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4. The details of accounting policies under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4 are disclosed separately.

Policy applicable from 1 July 2019

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company uses the definition of a lease in AASB 16.

This policy is applied to contracts entered into, on or after 1 July 2019.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of property the company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the company by the end of the lease term or the costs of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Leases (continued)

Policy applicable from 1 July 2019 (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

The company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from funding sources and where necessary makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option the company is reasonable certain to exercise, lease payments in an option renewal period if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of short-term leases and low-value assets, including IT equipment. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

A short-term lease is lease that, at commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less.

As a lessor

The company is not a party in an arrangement where it is a lessor.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (*continued*)

m) Leases (*continued*)

Policy applicable before 1 July 2019

For contracts entered into before 1 July 2019, the company determined whether the arrangement was or contained a lease based on the assessment of whether:

- fulfilment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and
- the arrangement had conveyed the right to use an asset. An arrangement conveyed the right to use the asset if one of the following was met:
 - the purchaser had the ability or right to operate the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output;
 - the purchaser had the ability or right to control physical access to the asset while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output; or
 - facts and circumstances indicated that it was remote that other parties would take more than an insignificant amount of the output, and the price per unit was neither fixed per unit of output nor equal to the current market price per unit of output.

As a lessee

In the comparative period, as a lessee the company classified leases that transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership as finance leases. When this was the case, the leased assets were measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments were the payments over the lease term that the lessee was required to make, excluding any contingent rent. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets were accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases were classified as operating leases and were not recognised in the company's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases were recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received were recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

As a lessor

The company has not been a party in an arrangement where it is a lessor.

n) Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for the 2020/21 financial year, however the changes are not expected to have a significant impact on the company's financial statements.

Note 5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions (*continued*)

a) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

<u>Note</u>	<u>Judgement</u>
- Note 8 - revenue recognition	whether revenue is recognised over time or at a point in time;
- Note 20 - leases:	
a) control	a) whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception by assessing whether the company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset;
b) lease term	b) whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options, termination periods, and purchase options;
c) discount rates	c) judgement is required to determine the discount rate, where the discount rate is the company's incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The incremental borrowing rate is determined with reference to factors specific to the company and underlying asset including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the amount;- the lease term;- economic environment; and- other relevant factors.

b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2020 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

<u>Note</u>	<u>Assumptions</u>
- Note 8 - revenue recognition	estimate of expected returns;
- Note 18 - recognition of deferred tax assets	availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and carried-forward tax losses can be utilised;
- Note 15 - estimation of useful lives of assets	key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset;
- Note 21 - make-good provision	key assumptions on future cost estimates in restoring the leased premises in accordance with the lease agreement;

Note 6 Financial risk management

The company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk (including currency, price, cash flow and fair value interest rate).

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 company. The company does not use derivative instruments.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 6 Financial risk management (continued)

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers.

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

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

The company believes that its sound relationship with Bendigo Bank mitigates this risk significantly.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

30 June 2020

<u>Non-derivative financial liability</u>	Contractual cash flows			
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Not later than 12 months</u>	<u>Between 12 months and five years</u>	<u>Greater than five years</u>
Lease liabilities	276,695	28,428	119,785	232,842
Trade payables	4,255	4,255	-	-
	<u>280,950</u>	<u>32,683</u>	<u>119,785</u>	<u>232,842</u>

30 June 2019

<u>Non-derivative financial liability</u>	Contractual cash flows			
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Not later than 12 months</u>	<u>Between 12 months and five years</u>	<u>Greater than five years</u>
Trade payables	6,209	6,209	-	-
	<u>6,209</u>	<u>6,209</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 6 Financial risk management (*continued*)

c) Market risk

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices - will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings in financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

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

Price risk

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

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$244,026 at 30 June 2020 (2019: \$255,449). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo Bank, which are rated BBB on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Note 7 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 monitors the return on capital and the level of distributions to shareholders. Capital is represented by total equity as recorded in the statement of financial position.

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

- (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the company otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
- (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the company 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 2020 can be seen in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 8 Revenue from contracts with customers

The company generates revenue primarily from facilitating community banking services under a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The company is entitled to a share of the margin earned by Bendigo Bank.

<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenue:		
- Revenue from contracts with customers	539,958	605,403
	<u>539,958</u>	<u>605,403</u>
<i>Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers</i>		
At a point in time:		
- Margin income	458,960	518,143
- Fee income	41,392	46,877
- Commission income	39,606	40,383
	<u>539,958</u>	<u>605,403</u>

There was no revenue from contracts with customers recognised over time during the financial year.

Note 9 Other revenue

The company generates other sources of revenue from discretionary contributions received from the franchisor.

<i>Other revenue</i>	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenue:		
- Market development fund income	35,000	35,000
	<u>35,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>

Note 10 Finance income

The company holds financial instruments measured at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised at the effective interest rate.

Term deposits which can be readily converted to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change may qualify as a cash equivalent.

<i>Finance income</i>	2020	2019
	\$	\$
At amortised cost:		
- Term deposits	3,445	3,825
	<u>3,445</u>	<u>3,825</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 11 Expenses

a) Depreciation and amortisation expense		2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Depreciation of non-current assets:</i>			
- Leasehold improvements		5,412	5,414
- Plant and equipment		672	795
- Motor vehicles		2,700	3,599
		<u>8,784</u>	<u>9,808</u>
<i>Depreciation of right-of-use assets</i>			
- Leased land and buildings		14,333	-
		<u>14,333</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Amortisation of intangible assets:</i>			
- Franchise fee		2,203	2,203
- Franchise renewal process fee		11,019	11,019
		<u>13,222</u>	<u>13,222</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation expense		<u>36,339</u>	<u>23,030</u>

The non-current tangible and intangible assets listed above are depreciated and amortised in accordance with the company's accounting policy (see Note 4g and 4h).

b) Finance costs		Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Finance costs:</i>				
- Lease interest expense	20a)		15,277	-
- Unwinding of make-good provision			909	-
			<u>16,186</u>	<u>-</u>

Finance costs are recognised as expenses when incurred using the effective interest rate.

c) Impairment loss on trade receivables and contract assets

The franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo Bank. Due to the reliance on Bendigo Bank 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 company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to the Bendigo Bank receivable as at 30 June 2020.

d) Employee benefit expenses		2020 \$	2019 \$
Wages and salaries		299,071	281,503
Non-cash benefits		5,141	7,159
Contributions to defined contribution plans		27,827	26,022
Expenses related to long service leave		485	5,875
Other expenses		10,491	28,080
		<u>343,015</u>	<u>348,639</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 11 Expenses (continued)

e) Recognition exemption

The company has elected to exempt leases from recognition where the underlying asset is assessed as low-value or the lease term is 12 months or less.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Expenses relating to low-value leases	6,573	-
	<u>6,573</u>	<u>-</u>

Expenses relating to leases exempt from recognition are included in systems costs.

The company pays for the right to use information technology equipment. The underlying assets have been assessed as low value and exempted from recognition.

Note 12 Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Attributable current and deferred tax expense is recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity as appropriate.

a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Current tax expense/(credit)</i>		
- Current tax	3,318	4,106
- Movement in deferred tax	(31,776)	(97)
- Adjustment to deferred tax on AASB 16 retrospective application	32,751	-
- Reduction in company tax rate	1,770	-
	<u>6,063</u>	<u>4,009</u>

Progressive changes to the company tax rate have been enacted. Consequently, as of 1 July 2020, the company tax rate will be reduced from 27.5% to 26%. This change resulted in a loss of \$1,770 related to the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities of the company.

b) Prima facie income tax reconciliation

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Operating profit before taxation	15,277	14,580
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	4,201	4,009
Tax effect of:		
- Other deductible expenses	92	-
- Temporary differences	(975)	97
- Movement in deferred tax	(31,776)	(97)
- Leases initial recognition	32,751	-
- Reduction in company tax rate	1,770	-
	<u>6,063</u>	<u>4,009</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 13 Cash and cash equivalents

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks. Term deposits which can be readily converted to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change may qualify as a cash equivalent.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
- Cash at bank and on hand	78,284	92,164
- Term deposits	165,742	163,285
	<u>244,026</u>	<u>255,449</u>

Note 14 Trade and other receivables

a) Current assets

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade receivables	12,126	9,205
Prepayments	5,896	5,312
Other receivables and accruals	17,331	4,727
	<u>35,353</u>	<u>19,244</u>

Note 15 Property, plant and equipment

a) Carrying amounts

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Leasehold improvements</i>		
At cost	216,603	216,603
Less: accumulated depreciation	(69,039)	(63,627)
	<u>147,564</u>	<u>152,976</u>
<i>Plant and equipment</i>		
At cost	9,769	8,144
Less: accumulated depreciation	(4,308)	(3,636)
	<u>5,461</u>	<u>4,508</u>
<i>Motor vehicles</i>		
At cost	35,172	35,172
Less: accumulated depreciation	(27,079)	(24,379)
	<u>8,093</u>	<u>10,793</u>
Total written down amount	<u>161,118</u>	<u>168,277</u>

The directors do not believe the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount of the above assets. The directors therefore believe the carrying amount is not impaired.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 15 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<i>Leasehold improvements</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	152,976	158,390
Depreciation	(5,412)	(5,414)
Carrying amount at end	<u>147,564</u>	<u>152,976</u>
<i>Plant and equipment</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	4,508	5,303
Additions	1,625	-
Depreciation	(672)	(795)
Carrying amount at end	<u>5,461</u>	<u>4,508</u>
<i>Motor vehicles</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	10,793	14,392
Depreciation	(2,700)	(3,599)
Carrying amount at end	<u>8,093</u>	<u>10,793</u>
Total written down amount	<u>161,118</u>	<u>168,277</u>

c) Changes in estimates

During the financial year, the company assessed estimates used for property, plant and equipment including useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods.

There were no changes in estimates for the current reporting period.

Note 16 Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments on the adoption date, adjusted for lease incentives, make-good provisions, and initial direct costs.

The company derecognises right-of-use assets at the termination of the lease period or when no future economic benefits are expected to be derived from the use of the underlying asset.

a) Carrying amounts	2020	2019
	\$	\$
<i>Leased land and buildings</i>		
At cost	358,323	-
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	(186,328)	-
Total written down amount	<u>171,995</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 16 Right-of-use assets (continued)

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Leased land and buildings</i>			
Initial recognition on transition	3d)	358,323	-
Accumulated depreciation on adoption	3d)	(171,995)	-
Depreciation		(14,333)	-
Total written down amount		<u>171,995</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 17 Intangible assets

a) Carrying amounts		2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Franchise fee</i>			
At cost		90,240	90,239
Less: accumulated amortisation		(85,832)	(83,628)
		<u>4,408</u>	<u>6,611</u>
<i>Franchise renewal process fee</i>			
At cost		55,093	55,093
Less: accumulated amortisation		(33,056)	(22,037)
		<u>22,037</u>	<u>33,056</u>
Total written down amount		<u>26,445</u>	<u>39,667</u>
b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts			
<i>Franchise fee</i>			
Carrying amount at beginning		6,611	8,814
Amortisation		(2,203)	(2,203)
Carrying amount at end		<u>4,408</u>	<u>6,611</u>
<i>Franchise renewal process fee</i>			
Carrying amount at beginning		33,056	44,075
Amortisation		(11,019)	(11,019)
Carrying amount at end		<u>22,037</u>	<u>33,056</u>
Total written down amount		<u>26,445</u>	<u>39,667</u>

c) Changes in estimates

During the financial year, the company assessed estimates used for intangible assets including useful lives, residual values, and amortisation methods.

There were no changes in estimates for the current reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 18 Tax assets and liabilities

a) Current tax

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Income tax refundable	(1,648)	(5,458)

b) Deferred tax

Movement in the company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2020:

	30 June 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in equity	30 June 2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>				
- expense accruals	770	(770)	-	-
- make-good provision	-	(10)	4,511	4,501
- lease liability	-	(7,539)	79,480	71,941
Total deferred tax assets	770	(8,319)	83,991	76,442
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
- income accruals	90	221	-	311
- right-of-use assets	-	(6,521)	51,240	44,719
Total deferred tax liabilities	90	(6,300)	51,240	45,030
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	680	(2,019)	32,751	31,412

Movement in the company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2019:

	30 June 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in equity	30 June 2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>				
- expense accruals	770	-	-	770
Total deferred tax assets	770	-	-	770
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
- income accruals	187	(97)	-	90
Total deferred tax liabilities	187	(97)	-	90
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	583	97	-	680

c) Uncertainty over income tax treatments

As at balance date, there are no tax rulings, or interpretations of tax law, which may result in tax treatments being over-ruled by the taxation authorities.

The company believes that its accrual for income taxes is adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 19 Trade creditors and other payables

Where the company is liable to settle an amount within 12 months of reporting date, the liability is classified as current. All other obligations are classified as non-current.

a) Current liabilities	2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade creditors	4,255	6,209
Other creditors and accruals	25,862	21,863
	<u>30,117</u>	<u>28,072</u>
b) Non-current liabilities		
Trade creditors	15,452	30,904
	<u>15,452</u>	<u>30,904</u>

Note 20 Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities were measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments of the term reasonably expected to be exercised, discounted at the appropriate incremental borrowing rate on the adoption date. The discount rate used on recognition was 5.39%.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of enforceable future payments takes into account the particular circumstances applicable to the underlying leased assets (including the amount, lease term, economic environment, and other relevant factors).

The company has applied judgement in estimating the remaining lease term including the effects of any extension or termination options reasonably expected to be exercised, applying hindsight where appropriate.

Lease portfolio

The company's lease portfolio includes:

- Bunyip branch The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of five years which commenced in July 2007. An extension option term of five years was exercised in each of July 2012 and July 2017. The lease has three five year extension options available. The company is reasonably certain to exercise these terms.

The company assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise extension options. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

a) Lease liability measurement

Where the company is a lessee for the premises to conduct its business, extension options are included in the lease term except when the company is reasonably certain not to exercise the extension option. This is due to the significant disruption of relocating premises and the loss on disposal of leasehold improvements fitted out in the demised leased premises.

Lease liabilities on transition	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Initial recognition on AASB 16 transition	3d)	289,018	-
Lease payments - interest		15,277	-
Lease payments		(27,600)	-
		<u>276,695</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 20 Lease liabilities (continued)

b) Current lease liabilities	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Property lease liabilities	28,428	-
Unexpired interest	(14,575)	-
	<u>13,853</u>	<u>-</u>
c) Non-current lease liabilities		
Property lease liabilities	352,627	-
Unexpired interest	(89,785)	-
	<u>262,842</u>	<u>-</u>
d) Maturity analysis		
- Not later than 12 months	28,428	-
- Between 12 months and 5 years	119,785	-
- Greater than 5 years	232,842	-
Total undiscounted lease payments	<u>381,055</u>	<u>-</u>
Unexpired interest	(104,360)	-
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>276,695</u>	<u>-</u>

e) Impact on the current reporting period

During the financial year, the company has mandatorily adopted AASB 16 for the measurement and recognition of its leases. The primary impact on the profit or loss is that lease payments are split between interest and principal payments and the right-of-use asset depreciates. This is in contrast to the comparative reporting period where lease payments under AASB 117 were expensed as incurred. The following note presents the impact on the profit or loss for the current reporting period.

Comparison under current AASB 16 and former AASB 117

The net impact for the current reporting period is a decrease in profit after tax of \$2,116.

	AASB 117 expense not recognised	Impact on current reporting period	AASB 16 expense now recognised
Profit or loss - increase (decrease) in expenses			
- Occupancy and associated costs	27,600	(27,600)	-
- Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	14,333	14,333
- Finance costs	-	16,186	16,186
Increase in expenses - before tax	<u>27,600</u>	<u>2,919</u>	<u>30,519</u>
- Income tax expense / (credit) - current	(7,590)	7,590	-
- Income tax expense / (credit) - deferred	-	(8,393)	(8,393)
Increase in expenses - after tax	<u>20,010</u>	<u>2,116</u>	<u>22,126</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 21 Provisions

As at the reporting date, the make-good of the leased premises is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months. The balance is classified as non-current.

a) Non-current liabilities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Make-good on leased premises	17,312	-
	<u>17,312</u>	<u>-</u>

b) Make-good provision

In accordance with the branch lease agreements, the company must restore the leased premises to their original condition before the expiry of the lease term.

The company has estimated the provision based on experience and consideration of the expected future costs to remove all fittings and the ATM as well as cost to remedy any damages caused during the removal process.

Provision	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Face-value of make-good costs recognised	3d)	33,000	-
Present value discounting	3d)	(16,597)	-
Present value unwinding		909	-
		<u>17,312</u>	<u>-</u>

c) Changes in estimates

During the financial year, the company re-assessed the lease agreement with respect to the make-good and restoration clauses. The estimated costs were revised with respect to an analysis of restoration costs of bank branches completed by Bendigo Bank's property team. The provision was previously assessed as nil or immaterial with no provision recognised in the accounts.

The lease is due to expire on 30 June 2032 at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

The financial effect of the reassessment, assuming no changes in the above judgements and estimates, on actual and expected finance costs and provisions was as follows:

Profit or loss	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024+
Expense:					
- Finance costs	909	956	1,009	1,065	12,657
Statement of financial position					
Liability:					
- Make-good provision	17,312	18,268	19,278	20,343	33,000

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 22 Issued capital

a) Issued capital

	2020		2019	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	675,009	675,009	675,009	675,009
Less: equity raising costs	-	(18,965)	-	(18,965)
	<u>675,009</u>	<u>656,044</u>	<u>675,009</u>	<u>656,044</u>

b) Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares

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.

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 Bank 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).

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").

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 22 Issued capital

b) Rights attached to issued capital (*continued*)

Prohibited shareholding interest (continued)

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

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

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

Note 23 Accumulated losses

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Balance at beginning of reporting period		(226,245)	(216,566)
Adjustment for transition to AASB 16	3d)	(86,342)	-
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities		9,214	10,571
Dividends provided for or paid	28a)	(20,250)	(20,250)
Balance at end of reporting period		<u>(323,623)</u>	<u>(226,245)</u>

Note 24 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities	9,214	10,571
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	23,117	9,808
- Amortisation	13,222	13,222
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(16,110)	17,950
- (Increase)/decrease in other assets	5,830	(5,555)
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	641	(8,101)
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	908	-
- Increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	-	(3,941)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>36,822</u>	<u>33,954</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 25 Financial instruments

The following shows the carrying amounts for all financial instruments at amortised costs. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	14	29,457	13,932
Cash and cash equivalents	13	78,284	92,164
Term deposits	13	165,742	163,285
		<u>273,483</u>	<u>269,381</u>
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	19,707	37,113
Lease liabilities	20	276,695	-
		<u>296,402</u>	<u>37,113</u>

Note 26 Auditor's remuneration

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Amount received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for the financial year.</i>		
<i>Audit and review services</i>		
- Audit and review of financial statements	4,800	4,600
	<u>4,800</u>	<u>4,600</u>
<i>Non audit services</i>		
- General advisory services	1,970	1,400
	<u>1,970</u>	<u>1,400</u>
Total auditor's remuneration	<u>6,770</u>	<u>6,000</u>

Note 27 Related parties

a) Details of key management personnel

The directors of the company during the financial year were:

Barry Kenneth Crees
 James Joseph Fitzpatrick
 Christine Anne Kelly
 Vanessa Clare Kent
 Neil Michael Matthews
 Shae Ardell Ford
 Leanne Maree James
 Stephen Douglas Green
 Christopher James Rieniets
 Margaret Anne Bogart (*Resigned 5 July 2019*)
 Alan Ernest Cole OAM (*Resigned 20 November 2019*)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 27 Related parties (continued)

b) Key management personnel compensation

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

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

c) Related party transactions

No director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the company.

Note 28 Dividends provided for or paid

a) Dividends provided for and paid during the period

The following dividends were provided for and paid to shareholders during the reporting period as presented in the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows.

	30 June 2020		30 June 2019	
	Cents	\$	Cents	\$
Fully franked dividend	3.00	20,250	3.00	20,250
Total dividends provided for and paid during the financial year	3.00	20,250	3.00	20,250

The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 27.5% (2019: 27.5%).

b) Franking account balance

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods</i>		
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	20,706	13,311
Franking transactions during the financial year:		
- Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	(5,458)	3,491
- Franking credits from the payment of income tax instalments during the financial year	7,939	11,585
- Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(7,681)	(7,681)
Franking account balance at the end of the financial year	15,506	20,706
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
- Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	(1,433)	(5,458)
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	14,073	15,248

The ability to utilise franking credits is dependent upon the company's ability to declare dividends.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 29 Earnings per share

a) Basic and diluted earnings per share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	9,214	10,571
	Number	Number
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	675,009	675,009
	Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings per share	1.37	1.57

Note 30 Commitments

a) Lease commitments

Following the adoption of AASB 16 as of 1 July 2019, all lease commitment information and amounts for the financial year ending 30 June 2020 can be found in 'Lease liabilities' (Note 20).

Operating lease commitments - lessee	2020 \$	2019 \$
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payable - minimum lease payments:		
- not later than 12 months	-	27,600
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	57,500
Minimum lease payments payable	-	85,100

b) Other commitments

The company has no other commitments contracted for which would be provided for in future reporting periods.

Note 31 Contingencies

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

Note 32 Subsequent events

There have been no significant events occurring after the reporting period which may affect either the company's operations or the results of those operations or the company's state of affairs.

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Bunyip & District 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 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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



Barry Kenneth Crees, Chairperson

Dated this 26th day of August 2020

Independent audit report



Chartered Accountants

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PO Box 454, Bendigo 3552
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Independent auditor's report to the members of Bunyip & District Community Enterprises Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Bunyip & District 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 2020 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

What we have audited

Bunyip & District Community Enterprises Limited's (the company) financial report comprises the:

- ✓ Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- ✓ Statement of financial position
- ✓ 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 (including Independence Standards)* (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.

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: <http://www.auasb.gov.au/home.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550
Dated: 26 August 2020

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

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