

Annual Report 2020

Calliope & District
Enterprises Limited

Community Bank
Calliope & District

ABN 71 133 571 061



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Chair's report

For year ending 30 June 2020

My Fellow Shareholders,

On behalf of the Directors of the Calliope & District Enterprises Limited, I am pleased to present the 12th Annual Report for 2019/20.

The strength of our business comes from the dedication of our staff and volunteer Directors, and has resulted in a profit of \$54,080 and a declared dividend of six cents, despite a very difficult second half of the financial year.

COVID-19 has affected everyone, and as an essential service our staff has been on the front-line. They have continued to support our community while maintaining very strict social distancing and infection control measures within the bank premises, keeping our community safe. We are most grateful for the hard work of our Branch Manager Jo Lumley, our Business Development Manager John Wessling, and our very knowledgeable staff.

While our business is profitable, it is unlikely to grow much further in the present climate and in such a small community. We continue to search for ways of expanding our customer base and becoming more active in the wider community, and hope to do so without incurring debt.

On behalf of the Board, I wish to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to our loyal customers and shareholders, without whose support and confidence we would not be in this profitable position. Remember that we are partners in Australia's fifth largest bank, Bendigo Bank, and we are proud to offer the same services as well as being able to support our community by way of donations, grants and sponsorships.



Jo Hill
Chair

Managers' report

For year ending 30 June 2020

What an interesting journey we have had over the past 12 months, 2020 has left an impression on all of us.

The 2019/20 financial year saw our balance sheet take a hit finalising the year with a decrease of \$4.8 million on the previous year, and an overall balance of \$111.8 million. Our Lending Book was the most affected, seeing our approvals down \$1 million on the 2018/19 figures as well as a large increase to our Discharges at a total of \$3.02 million. Overall, our Lending Book was finalised at \$79.9 million for the financial year.

At present the Gladstone housing market is showing signs of improvement, with slight increases in property prices and, there has been increased demand in Rural Residential style living and first home buyer activity. We will continue to make the most of this activity and customer interest to uplift our Lending Book throughout the 2020/21 financial year.

Although, we faced a decrease in the lending space we did see great success in the way of our Deposit Book with an increase of \$5.006 million. Majority of this accumulated throughout the final quarter of the year taking our Deposit Book balance to \$29.07 million for the financial year.

During the next 12 months we will be working hard to increase our Total Business and looking for ways to expand our business throughout the district. We are also in the process of a rebrand which will see slight changes to the way the branch looks, so stay tuned for our updated/refreshed appearance.

Thanks to COVID-19 we are continuing to adapt to new ways of working and as an essential service we have been able to stay open and support the community through this hard time. I would like to thank the staff for their hard work in keeping themselves and our customers safe, and the community for following our guidelines and being respectful during this time.

We would like to continue to thank the staff in the branch, for their exceptional customer service and care for our customers, for without your hard work we would not be where we are today. Thank you to the Calliope community for supporting your local bank and choosing to entrust us with your financial needs. And finally, the Board, thank you for your support and guidance throughout the year, we are looking forward to working together to continue to see our business grow.

Thanks to the continued support from the community across all aspects of our business we have been able to give back a total of \$2 million throughout the Calliope and district community since opening in 2009. We look forward to seeing what we can achieve in the next 12 months, if you are yet to have a Community Bank Calliope & District experience please come in and see the team.



John Wessling
Business Development Manager



Joanna Lumley
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020

The directors present their 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:

Martha Jo Hill

Chair

Occupation: Grazier

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Registered nurse for 36 years, manager grazing/stud enterprise, Bachelor of Arts/Nursing. Secretary, Treasurer Calliope Rural Fire Brigade, Manager beef section Mt Larcom & District Show Society.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship Committee

Interest in shares: 2,000 ordinary shares

Robin Gerard Williams

Non-executive director

Occupation: Self employed

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Was a manager at Gladstone Marina, has a Master of Business Administration from C.Q University, and is currently self employed.

Special responsibilities: Chair Finance Funding Committee

Interest in shares: 5,000 ordinary shares

Mark Matthew Larney

Non-executive director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: MBA, Bachelor of Business (Accounting and Banking & Finance), Local Government Certificate. 25 Years in a managerial role in Local Government. Over 25 years active involvement in a range of community groups holding many offices. Currently Treasurer of Calliope Central Bowls Club, President of the Calliope Central Men's Bowls Club and Secretary of the Port Curtis District Men's Bowls Association.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: 12,001 ordinary shares

Amanda Jane Gibbs

Non-executive director

Occupation: Self employed

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Rotary, Justice of the Peace (34yrs), Business Owner/Operator, Bookkeeping/Secretary.

Special responsibilities: Sponsorship Committee

Interest in shares: 1,001 ordinary shares

Directors' report (continued)

Directors (continued)

Francis James McKee

Non-executive director

Occupation: Mechanic

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Born in 1948, Francis is a semi-retired Mechanic/Grazier, still having interests in his mechanical repair business as well his rural property. He has been involved with P&C, Progress and sporting committees, and is still involved with community affairs, including the Rural Fire Service and is also involved in the proposed Boyne Burnett Inland Rail Trail.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: 1,000 ordinary shares

Anthony Robert Williams

Non-executive director

Occupation: Real Estate Salesperson

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Current Director and President Elect of Rotary of Gladstone. Founding & Committee member of Sunshine Coast Motor Sport Club. Previous occupations - Hospitality - Bar Tending & Floor Management. Retail - Liquor sales. Trades Assistant - Roofing (Asphalt and Winter proofing). Mechanic - Engine rebuilds, Chassis Tuning. Employment Skills - Marketing & Negotiation, Creative Writing skills & People Management.

Special responsibilities: Social Media, Funding

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Rebecca Jane Gibbs-Willis

Non-executive director

Occupation: Works Scheduler

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Rebecca currently works as a Works Scheduler for Water Assets in Local Government. Runs a Brangus (cattle) breeding enterprise. Diploma of Agriculture. Community Sports - Touch Football and Oztag.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: 500 ordinary shares

Allison May Totorica

Non-executive director

Occupation: Accountant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Accountant (Taxation, Bookkeeping, Accounting). Bachelor of Accounting (Cqu). JP (Qual).

Special responsibilities:

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

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 Robin Gerard Williams. Robin was appointed to the position of secretary on 17 November 2015.

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Previously a manager at Gladstone Marina, has a Master of Business Administration from C.Q University, and is currently self employed.

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.

Directors' report (continued)

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 \$
	54,080	59,260

Directors' interests

	Fully paid ordinary shares		
	Balance at start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
Martha Jo Hill	2,000	-	2,000
Robin Gerard Williams	5,000	-	5,000
Mark Matthew Larney	12,001	-	12,001
Amanda Jane Gibbs	1,501	-500	1,001
Francis James McKee	1,000	-	1,000
Anthony Robert Williams	-	-	-
Rebecca Jane Gibbs-Willis	500	-	500
Allison May Totorica	-	-	-

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	5	43,000
Total amount	5	43,000

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.

Directors' report (continued)

Significant changes in the state of affairs (continued)

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 other 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.

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	
	E	A
Martha Jo Hill	11	11
Robin Gerard Williams	11	11
Mark Matthew Larney	11	9
Amanda Jane Gibbs	11	7
Francis James McKee	11	8
Anthony Robert Williams	11	6
Rebecca Jane Gibbs-Willis	11	6
Allison May Totorica	11	9

E - eligible to attend
A - number attended

Directors' report (continued)

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Non audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non audit services provided during the year are set out in note 26.

The board of directors has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and, 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 board 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 9.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors at Calliope, Queensland.



Martha Jo Hill,
Chair

Dated this 17th 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 Calliope & District Enterprises Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Calliope & District 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: 17 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	991,140	974,547
Other revenue	9	40,000	25,000
Finance income	10	12,104	12,704
Employee benefit expenses	11g)	(520,781)	(554,478)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion	11e)	(197,405)	(164,371)
Occupancy and associated costs		(20,230)	(67,632)
Systems costs		(21,748)	(21,853)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11a)	(54,975)	(21,597)
Impairment losses	11b)	(25,745)	-
Finance costs	11c)	(27,847)	-
General administration expenses		(96,046)	(100,581)
Profit before income tax expense		78,467	81,739
Income tax expense	12a)	(24,387)	(22,479)
Profit after income tax expense		54,080	59,260
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		54,080	59,260
Earnings per share		¢	¢
- Basic and diluted earnings per share:	29a)	6.29	6.89

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)	736,731	694,468
Trade and other receivables	14a)	57,109	39,722
Current tax assets	18a)	-	3,594
Total current assets		793,840	737,784
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15a)	80,237	87,606
Right-of-use assets	16a)	492,733	-
Intangible assets	17a)	50,938	88,668
Total non-current assets		623,908	176,274
Total assets		1,417,748	914,058
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19a)	15,959	21,632
Current tax liabilities	18a)	12,629	-
Lease liabilities	20b)	25,120	-
Total current liabilities		53,708	21,632
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19b)	29,609	44,414
Lease liabilities	20c)	468,379	-
Provisions	21a)	16,782	-
Deferred tax liability	18b)	3,724	10,234
Total non-current liabilities		518,494	54,648
Total liabilities		572,202	76,280
Net assets		845,546	837,778
EQUITY			
Issued capital	22a)	832,020	832,020
Retained earnings	23	13,526	5,758
Total equity		845,546	837,778

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements (continued)

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

	Note	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2018		832,020	15,298	847,318
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	59,260	59,260
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	28a)	-	(68,800)	(68,800)
Balance at 30 June 2019		832,020	5,758	837,778
Balance at 1 July 2019		832,020	5,758	837,778
Effect of AASB 16: Leases	3d)	-	(3,312)	(3,312)
Restated balance at 1 July 2019		832,020	2,446	834,466
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	54,080	54,080
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	28a)	-	(43,000)	(43,000)
Balance at 30 June 2020		832,020	13,526	845,546

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		1,097,832	1,117,274
Payments to suppliers and employees		(939,999)	(1,005,933)
Interest received		12,104	11,447
Lease payments (interest component)	11c)	(26,968)	-
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	11h)	(7,309)	-
Income taxes paid		(13,418)	(28,002)
Net cash provided by operating activities	24	122,242	94,786
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for intangible assets		(13,459)	(12,084)
Net cash used in investing activities		(13,459)	(12,084)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease payments (principal component)	20a)	(23,520)	-
Dividends paid	28a)	(43,000)	(68,800)
Net cash used in financing activities		(66,520)	(68,800)
Net cash increase in cash held		42,263	13,902
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		694,468	680,566
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	13a)	736,731	694,468

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 Calliope & District 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

Shop 3/2041 Dawson Highway
Calliope Qld 4680

Principal Place of Business

Shop 3/2041 Dawson Highway
Calliope Qld 4680

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 17 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, motor vehicles, 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).

The company recognises lease and non-lease components such as outgoings separately.

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:

- 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. The company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to AASB 16 for leases in which it acts as 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 \$
Impact on equity presented as increase (decrease)		
Asset		
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	16b)	519,264
Deferred tax asset	18b)	1,256
Liability		
Lease liabilities	20a)	(507,929)
Provision for make-good	21b)	(15,903)
Equity		
Retained earnings		(3,312)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

d) Impact on financial statements (continued)

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%.

	1 July 2019 \$
Lease liabilities reconciliation on transition	
Operating lease disclosure as at June 2019	238,351
Add: additional options now expected to be exercised	501,790
Less: AASB 117 lease commitments reconciliation	(4,182)
Less: other adjustments to present value on transition	(228,030)
Lease liability as at 1 July 2019	507,929

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:

Revenue stream	Includes	Performance obligation	Timing of recognition
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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

- Interest paid by customers on loans less interest paid to customers on deposits
- plus any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo 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.

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.

Revenue stream	Revenue recognition policy
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.
Cash flow boost	Cash flow boost income is recognised when the right to the payment is established (e.g. monthly or quarterly in the activity statement).
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).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Other revenue (continued)

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.

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 franchise 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) 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) 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.

f) 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:

Asset class	Method	Useful life
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	4 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	Straight-line	1 to 40 years

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

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets of the company include the franchise fees paid to Bendigo Bank conveying the right to operate the Community Bank franchise. The company has also acquired an agency/customer list from Bendigo Bank.

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:

Asset class	Method	Useful life
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5.5 years)
Franchise renewal process fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5.5 years)
Domiciled customer accounts	Assessed for impairment	Indefinite

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)

h) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset or 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, leases.

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

Acronym	Meaning
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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. The election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

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.

i) 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Impairment (continued)

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.).

Non-derivative financial assets

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.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped into the smallest groups of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation and amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

j) 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.

k) 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Provisions (continued)

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.

l) 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.

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 reasonably 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Leases (continued)

Policy applicable from 1 July 2019 (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

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.

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.

m) Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2019, however the changes are not expected to have a significant impact on the company's financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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.

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:

Note	Judgement
- 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:

Note	Assumptions
- 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).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 6. Financial risk management (continued)

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.

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 Non-derivative financial liability	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Not later than 12 months	Between 12 months and five years	Greater than five years
Lease liabilities	493,499	51,105	204,421	442,912
Trade payables	6,129	6,129	-	-
	499,628	57,234	204,421	442,912
30 June 2019 Non-derivative financial liability	Contractual cash flows			
	Carrying amount	Not later than 12 months	Between 12 months and five years	Greater than five years
Trade payables	8,216	8,216	-	-
	8,216	8,216	-	-

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 or at fair value. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 6. Financial risk management (continued)

c) Market risk (continued)

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 \$736,731 at 30 June 2020 (2019: \$694,468). The cash and cash equivalents are held with BEN, 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 monitor 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.

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.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue:		
- Revenue from contracts with customers	991,140	974,547
	991,140	974,547
Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers		
At a point in time:		
- Margin income	853,240	832,793
- Fee income	79,876	76,113
- Commission income	58,024	65,641
	991,140	974,547

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 9. Other revenue

The company generates other sources of revenue from discretionary contributions received from the franchisor and the cash flow boost income from the Australian Government.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Other revenue		
Revenue:		
- Market development fund income	25,000	25,000
- Cash flow boost	15,000	-
	40,000	25,000

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.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Finance income		
At amortised cost:		
- Term deposits	12,104	12,704
	12,104	12,704

Note 11. Expenses

a) Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation of non-current assets:

- Leasehold improvements	4,622	6,427
- Plant and equipment	2,747	3,009
	7,369	9,436

Depreciation of right-of-use assets

- Leased land and buildings	35,621	-
	35,621	-

Amortisation of intangible assets:

- Franchise fee	1,998	2,029
- Franchise renewal process fee	9,987	10,132
	11,985	12,161

Total depreciation and amortisation expense	54,975	21,597
--	---------------	---------------

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 11. Expenses (continued)

	2020 \$	2019 \$
--	------------	------------

b) Impairment losses

Impairment of intangible assets:

- Redomicile Fee	25,745	-
	25,745	-

The non-current assets listed above are impaired in accordance with the company's accounting policy (see Note 4i).

The directors have assessed the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible non-financial assets for indicators of impairment. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment charge is recognised to reduce the asset to the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
--	------	------------	------------

c) Finance costs

Finance costs:

- Lease interest expense	20a)	26,968	-
- Unwinding of make-good provision		879	-
		27,847	-

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

d) 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.

e) Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion

The overarching philosophy of the Community Bank model, is to support the local community in which the company operates. This is achieved by circulating the flow of financial capital into the local economy through community contributions (such as donations and grants).

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
- Direct sponsorship, advertising, and promotion payments		77,405	71,371
- Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	11f)	120,000	93,000
		197,405	164,371

The funds contributed are held by the Community Enterprise Foundation™ (CEF) and are available for distribution as grants to eligible applicants for a specific purpose in consultation with the directors.

When the company pays a contribution in to the CEF, the company loses control over the funds at that point. While the directors are involved in the payment of grants, the funds are not refundable to the company.

f) Community Enterprise Foundation™ contributions

During the financial year the company contributed funds to the Community Enterprise Foundation™ (CEF), the philanthropic arm of the Bendigo Bank. These contributions paid in form part of charitable donations and sponsorship expenditure included in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 11. Expenses (continued)

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
f) Community Enterprise Foundation™ contributions (continued)			
Disaggregation of CEF funds			
Opening balance		284,551	305,420
Contributions paid in	11e)	120,000	93,000
Grants paid out		(209,884)	(115,000)
Interest received		1,960	5,131
Management fees incurred		5,454	(4,000)
Balance available for distribution		202,081	284,551
g) Employee benefit expenses			
Wages and salaries		430,271	461,695
Non-cash benefits		216	(256)
Contributions to defined contribution plans		41,170	43,012
Expenses related to long service leave		(2,937)	5,038
Other expenses		52,061	44,989
		520,781	554,478

h) 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	7,309	-
	7,309	-

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.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax expense/(credit)		
- Current tax	29,641	18,532
- Movement in deferred tax	(6,295)	3,947
- Adjustment to deferred tax on AASB 16 retrospective application	1,256	-
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect reduction in tax rate in future periods	(215)	-
	24,387	22,479

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 12. Income tax expense (continued)

a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss (continued)

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 gain of \$215 related to the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities of the company.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
b) Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Operating profit before taxation	78,467	81,739
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	21,578	22,409
Tax effect of:		
- Non-deductible expenses	7,080	3
- Temporary differences	5,107	(3,949)
- Other assessable income	(4,124)	69
- Movement in deferred tax	(6,295)	3,947
- Leases initial recognition	1,256	-
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect reduction of tax rate in future periods	(215)	-
	24,387	22,479

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	126,441	96,127
- Term deposits	610,290	598,341
	736,731	694,468

Note 14. Trade and other receivables

a) Current assets

Trade receivables	48,597	30,372
Prepayments	4,624	5,461
Other receivables and accruals	3,888	3,889
	57,109	39,722

Note 15. Property, plant and equipment

a) Carrying amounts

Leasehold improvements		
At cost	176,070	176,070
Less: accumulated depreciation	(108,523)	(103,901)
	67,547	72,169

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	2020 \$	2019 \$
a) Carrying amounts (continued)		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	72,730	72,730
Less: accumulated depreciation	(60,040)	(57,293)
	12,690	15,437
Total written down amount	80,237	87,606

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.

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	72,169	78,596
Depreciation	(4,622)	(6,427)
Carrying amount at end	67,547	72,169
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	15,437	18,456
Disposals	-	(261)
Depreciation	(2,747)	(2,758)
Carrying amount at end	12,690	15,437
Total written down amount	80,237	87,606

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.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
a) Carrying amounts		
Leased land and buildings		
At cost	540,155	-
Less: accumulated depreciation	(47,422)	-
Total written down amount	492,733	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 16. Right-of-use assets (continued)

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts			
Leased land and buildings			
Carrying amount at beginning		-	-
Initial recognition on transition	3d)	531,066	-
Accumulated depreciation on adoption	3d)	(11,802)	-
Remeasurement adjustments		9,090	-
Depreciation		(35,621)	-
Carrying amount at end		492,733	-
Total written down amount		492,733	-

Note 17. Intangible assets

a) Carrying amounts

Franchise fee			
At cost		32,440	32,440
Less: accumulated amortisation		(23,950)	(21,952)
		8,490	10,488
Franchise establishment fee			
At cost		100,000	100,000
Less: accumulated amortisation		(100,000)	(100,000)
		-	-
Franchise renewal process fee			
At cost		112,192	112,192
Less: accumulated amortisation		(69,744)	(59,757)
		42,448	52,435
Cash-generating unit - domiciled accounts			
At cost		25,745	25,745
Less: accumulated impairment		(25,745)	-
		-	25,745
Total written down amount		50,938	88,668

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

Franchise fee			
Carrying amount at beginning		10,488	1,529
Additions		-	10,988
Amortisation		(1,998)	(2,029)
Carrying amount at end		8,490	10,488
Franchise renewal process fee			
Carrying amount at beginning		52,435	7,635
Additions		-	54,932
Amortisation		(9,987)	(10,132)
Carrying amount at end		42,448	52,435

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 17. Intangible assets (continued)

	2020 \$	2019 \$
b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts (continued)		
Cash-generating unit - domiciled accounts		
Carrying amount at beginning	25,745	25,745
Impairment	(25,745)	-
Carrying amount at end	-	25,745
Total written down amount	50,938	88,668

c) Changes in estimates

The company has re-assessed the useful life of its cash-generating unit for business domiciled from Bendigo Bank to the company based on new information from Bendigo Bank relating to the customer product life cycle.

As a result of the reassessment, the carrying amount was found to exceed the recoverable amount indicating the asset is now fully impaired. As such, an impairment loss of \$25,745 has been recognised for the financial year ending 30 June 2020.

Note 18. Tax assets and liabilities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
a) Current tax		
Income tax payable/(refundable)	12,629	(3,594)

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 other comprehensive income \$	Recognised in equity \$	30 June 2020 \$
Deferred tax assets					
· expense accruals	468	(26)	-	-	442
· make-good provision	-	(10)	-	4,373	4,363
· lease liability	-	(11,370)	-	139,680	128,310
Total deferred tax assets	468	(11,407)	-	144,054	133,115
Deferred tax liabilities					
· income accruals	1,070	(59)	-	-	1,011
· property, plant and equipment	9,632	(1,915)	-	-	7,717
· right-of-use assets	-	(14,687)	-	142,798	128,111
Total deferred tax liabilities	10,702	(16,661)	-	142,798	136,839
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(10,234)	5,254	-	1,256	(3,724)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 18. Tax assets and liabilities (continued)

b) Deferred tax (continued)

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 other comprehensive income \$	Recognised in equity \$	30 June 2019 \$
Deferred tax assets					
· expense accruals	770	(302)	-	-	468
Total deferred tax assets	770	(302)	-	-	468
Deferred tax liabilities					
· income accruals	724	346	-	-	1,070
· property, plant and equipment	6,333	3,299	-	-	9,632
Total deferred tax liabilities	7,057	3,645	-	-	10,702
Deferred taxes brought to account	(485)	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(6,772)	(3,947)	-	-	(10,234)

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.

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.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
a) Current liabilities		
Trade creditors	6,129	8,216
Other creditors and accruals	9,830	13,416
	15,959	21,632
b) Non-current liabilities		
Other creditors and accruals	29,609	44,414
	29,609	44,414

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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:

- Calliope branch

The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of five years which commenced 1 March 2019. The lease has two further five year extension options available. The company is reasonably certain to exercise the final lease 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.

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Lease liabilities on transition			
Balance at the beginning (finance lease liabilities)		-	-
Initial recognition on AASB 16 transition	3d)	507,929	-
Remeasurement adjustments		9,090	-
Lease payments - interest		26,968	-
Lease payments		(50,488)	-
		493,499	-
b) Current lease liabilities			
Property lease liabilities		51,105	-
Unexpired interest		(25,985)	-
		25,120	-
c) Non-current lease liabilities			
Property lease liabilities		647,333	-
Unexpired interest		(178,954)	-
		468,379	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 20. Lease liabilities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
d) Maturity analysis		
- Not later than 12 months	51,105	-
- Between 12 months and 5 years	204,421	-
- Greater than 5 years	442,912	-
Total undiscounted lease payments	698,438	-
Unexpired interest	(204,939)	-
Present value of lease liabilities	493,499	-

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 \$9,410.

	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	50,488	(50,488)	-
· Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	35,621	35,621
· Finance costs	-	27,847	27,847
Increase in expenses - before tax	50,488	12,980	63,468
· Income tax expense / (credit) - current	(13,884)	13,884	-
· Income tax expense / (credit) - deferred	-	(17,454)	(17,454)
Increase in expenses - after tax	36,604	9,410	46,014

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.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
a) Non-current liabilities		
Make-good on leased premises	16,782	-
	16,782	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 21. Provisions (continued)

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.

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Provision			
Balance at the beginning		-	-
Face-value of make-good costs recognised	3d)	35,000	-
Present value discounting	3d)	(19,097)	-
Present value unwinding		879	-
		16,782	-

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 28 February 2034 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:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024+
Profit or loss					
Expense:					
- Finance costs	879	928	979	1,033	15,278
Liability:					
- Make-good provision	16,782	17,710	18,689	19,722	35,000

Note 22. Issued capital

a) Issued capital

	2020		2019	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	860,000	860,000	860,000	860,000
Less: equity raising costs	-	(27,980)	-	(27,980)
	860,000	832,020	860,000	832,020

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 22. Issued capital (continued)

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").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 204. As at the date of this report, the company had 252 shareholders (2019: 252 shareholders).

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

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

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

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 23. Retained earnings

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Balance at beginning of reporting period		5,758	15,298
Adjustment for transition to AASB 16	3d)	(3,312)	-
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities		54,080	59,260
Dividends provided for or paid	28a)	(43,000)	(68,800)
Balance at end of reporting period		13,526	5,758

Note 24. Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities	54,080	59,260
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	42,990	9,436
- Amortisation	11,985	12,161
- Impairment losses on intangible assets	25,745	-
- (Profit)/loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	10
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(17,387)	17,063
- (Increase)/decrease in other assets	4,850	-
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(7,019)	2,379
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	879	-
- Increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	6,119	(5,523)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	122,242	94,786

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	52,485	34,261
Cash and cash equivalents	13	126,441	96,127
Term deposits	13	610,290	598,341
		789,216	728,729
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	6,129	8,216
Lease liabilities	20	493,499	-
		499,628	8,216

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 26. Auditor's remuneration

Amount received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for the financial year.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Audit and review services		
- Audit and review of financial statements	4,700	4,600
	4,700	4,600
Non audit services		
- Taxation advice and tax compliance services	600	750
- General advisory services	2,840	1,795
- Share registry services	3,448	3,848
	6,888	6,393
Total auditor's remuneration	11,588	10,993

Note 27. Related parties

a) Details of key management personnel

The directors of the company during the financial year were:

Martha Jo Hill
Robin Gerard Williams
Mark Matthew Larney
Amanda Jane Gibbs
Francis James McKee
Anthony Robert Williams
Rebecca Jane Gibbs-Willis
Allison May Totorica

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 or 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	5.00	43,000	8.00	68,800
Total dividends paid during the financial year	5.00	43,000	8.00	68,800

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 28. Dividends provided for or paid (continued)

	2020 \$	2019 \$
b) Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods		
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	46,339	44,433
Franking transactions during the financial year:		
- Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	24,394	30,173
- Franking credits/(debits) from the payment/(refund) of income tax following lodgement of annual income tax return	(10,977)	(2,170)
- Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(16,310)	(26,097)
Franking account balance at the end of the financial year	43,446	46,339
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
- Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	12,629	(3,594)
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	56,075	42,745

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

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	54,080	59,260
	Number	Number
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	860,000	860,000
	Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings per share	6.29	6.89

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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).

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Operating lease commitments - lessee		
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements		
Payable - minimum lease payments:		
- not later than 12 months	-	50,179
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	188,172
- greater than 5 years	-	-
Minimum lease payments payable	-	238,351

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 Calliope & District 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.



Martha Jo Hill,
Chair

Dated this 17th day of August 2020

Independent audit report



Independent auditor's report to the members of Calliope & District Enterprises Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Calliope & District 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.

What we have audited

Calliope & District 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: 17 August 2020

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

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/CalliopeDistrictCommunityBankBranch

