Annual Report 2020

Elwood Community Financial Services Limited

Community Bank Elwood

ABN 38 087 802 775

Contents

Chair's report

For year ending 30 June 2020

It is my pleasure to present the 21st Annual Report for Elwood Financial Services Limited. We also look back on the last six months that have made history.

Australia is no stranger to bushfires however, 2020 proved to be unprecedented in many ways.

We now are in the midst of a global pandemic, certainly challenging times. We encountered a devastating beginning to the year and the scale of these disasters are almost beyond comprehension. It has been challenging to say the least.

During the COVID-19 Pandemic community banking has never been so significant. Our daily lives have changed from our 'normal' and we have all been impacted in one way or another. As an essential service our doors have remained open and our diligent staff have adapted during the constantly changing demands.

Our financial achievement

In spite of the strict restrictions due to COVID-19 we have had to work under, Elwood Community Financial Services Limited has had a very successful year, our footings have increased by some $30.6 million our total book to $118.1 million from $87.5 million, this has been a mammoth achievement by the team. In the first quarter of 2021 we have further increased our footings by $4.2 million and we have a pipeline of $10.7 million.

I am pleased to announce that the Board has decided to retain the dividend at the same rate as the previous year, being 10 cents fully franked.

Our community achievements

We are committed to supporting our local community through our Sponsorships and Grants Programs. We are grateful to be able to continue to support our community groups, schools, clubs and businesses during this time.

During the year we provided various sponsorship and grants totalling $63,000 spread across many community groups. These included The Laurent Gallery, Elwood Angling Club, The Elwood Bowls Club, Linden New Art, East Brighton Junior Vampires Club, Elwood Sailing Club, The Melbourne Women's Fund and Brighton Union Cricket Club just to name a few. With these contributions we continue to support our local schools, sporting groups, the arts and various other community groups.

In July in the midst of a world Pandemic we turned 21!

When we opened in 1999, we hoped we would create local jobs, support our local communities and provide banking services to fill the hole left by the closure of all the other local branches.

We wanted to be here as long as we were needed. We hoped that the community would support our business just as our community supported us and provided the capital required so we could open and operate. We hoped that one day we would be able to pay our community shareholders a dividend.

We never imagined we would celebrate our 21st at a safe distance in the midst of a global pandemic. It is certainly a birthday we will never forget.

Our branch team

Our team has continued to exceed our expectations, they have continued to grow and bond together under the leadership of our bank manager Rajan Kumar.

Earlier in the year we donated $10,000 to the Bush Fire Appeal as a branch and staff volunteered their time to attend the Bushfire Fundraiser.

Community Bank Elwood has remained open throughout COVID-19. Our fantastic team are working hard to ensure all hygiene and social distancing requirements are being met, whilst continuing to provide professional customer service. We are so proud of how our staff are performing as essential service workers.

In October 2019, Mary Munafo joined the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Group to support the Board of Directors in an Assistant role. Mary comes with extensive administration experience and Graphic Design skills. She has been a great contribution to Board and member of the team.

To all our Directors, I thank them for their support and the time they have given up to make our Community Bank successful over the years. During the year we had two Directors resign Alfred Camilleri and Ian Jickell. Alfred was with the Bank for 20+ years and sadly retired due to illness. Ian retired due to work commitments; we thank them both for their contribution to many successful years.

Finally, we are very excited about the year ahead. Your company is growing and the Board and management have put together a great team and the right strategies in place to take advantage of any opportunities that may present themselves.

We all look forward to another successful year together.

Thank you.

Carole Mackie
Chair

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2020

In an unprecedented year and despite the challenges, our branch have delivered an outstanding result. As Branch Manager I am proud to be leading the amazing team at Community Bank Elwood.

Community Bank Elwood has had a successful year, with total footings growing from $87.5 million to $118.1 million with deposits contributing $71.4 million, lending $46.7 million. Our total customer numbers increased to 2,797. We aim to continue seeking solid growth in our business, but we do recognise that this year is expected to be challenging with the COVID-19 effect on employment and property market which will make it difficult to grow as rapidly as previous years.

We have witnessed record low interest rates which has been great for borrowers but has also been a challenge for those with investments. Our focus as always remains around adding value to our existing customers while building deeper relationships within our community.

I strongly believe the way to success is to continue to share our story and build strong personal and business connections with all stakeholders in our community. We will continue to encourage them to share the vision because word-of-mouth is still the most effective way to raise awareness and grow a business. We are very proud of the community projects we have contributed to as well as the sponsorships and grants that have been provided throughout the year.

The bank is not necessarily a place to go anymore and its changing at a phenomenal rate. We can all do the majority of our business remotely. Our service within the branch is still one of the best, but our staff are quickly shifting from transactional banking to advice. It has meant more training, new technologies and better products and our staff have embraced the training to better engage and look after our customers' needs.

Our staff are critical to our success. We must also acknowledge fantastic contribution by all the staff members Hiren, Leanne and Mish all do an amazing job day-in and day-out. With the outbreak of COVID-19 as we needed to ensure our staff felt safe and supported every day which allowed the branch to remain open to provide continued service to our customers. This has been a major challenge for the whole team at times, but the support of the Board and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has been tremendous and greatly appreciated.

To the Elwood community, customers, Directors and shareholders, I thank you for your continued support. Your advocacy of our brand ensures that we will have shared success in the coming year and many more to come.

The Elwood branch team would like to extend our best wishes to all our customers, community, shareholders and Directors for the coming year.

Rajan Kumar
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2020

The Directors present their report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

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

Directors	Details
Carole Anne Mackie	Chairperson, Appointed 25 May 2011, BBUS, Post Grad Finance, Accountant
Alastair Colin Chisholm	Director, Appointed 9 June 1999, Licensed Estate Agent
Elizabeth Jean Johnstone	Director, Appointed 9 June 1999, BBUS HFPIA, Consultant
Christopher Herbert Sargood	Director, Appointed 9 June 1999, BE Civil, IT Consultant
Alfred Joseph Camilleri (resigned in FY 2020)	Director, Appointed 22 August 2002, Fellow of the NTAA, Public Accountant, Former President and Chairman of CBC St Kilda for five years, Treasurer of AIKI-KAI National AKIDO Association
Andrew Mark Ashdown	Director, Appointed 21 February 2008, A Diploma Electrical Engineering, Business Manager & Consultant
Ian Jickell (resigned in FY 2020)	Director, Appointed 13 December 2017, Bachelor of Applied Science, Senior management experience developed across multiple geographies, brand, agency and rights holder environments: and in sales, marketing and customer service
Gary March	Director, Appointed 13 December 2017, Australian Legal Practitioner, EEng, LLB, MBA, Grad Dip Management, Legal Practitioner, Public Officer of Mount Martha Lifesaving Club, Board member of ESNLC

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

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

Directors' meetings

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

	Board meetings	
	A	B
Carole Anne Mackie	11	11
Alastair Colin Chisholm	11	8
Elizabeth Jean Johnstone	11	8
Christopher Herbert Sargood	11	8
Alfred Joseph Camilleri (resigned in FY 2020)	4	4
Andrew Mark Ashdown	11	11
Ian Jickell (resigned in FY 2020)	7	4
Gary March	11	10

A - The number of meetings eligible to attend.
B - The number of meetings attended.
N/A - not a member of that committee.

Company Secretary

Gary March has been the Company Secretary of Elwood Community Financial Services Limited since 2017. Gary's qualifications and experience include Australian Legal Practitioner, BEng LLB, MBA, Grad Dip Management, Public Officer of Mount Martha Lifesaving Club, Board member of ESNLC.

Principal activities

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

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

Review of operations

The profit of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was $51,796 (2019 profit: $55,194), which is a 6.2% decrease as compared with the previous year.

New Accounting Standards Implemented

The company has implemented a new accounting standard that is applicable for the current reporting period.

AASB 16: Leases has been applied retrospectively using the modified cumulative approach, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 July 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117: Leases.

COVID-19 Impact on Operations

The spread of COVID-19 has severely impacted many local economies around the globe. In many countries, businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown. Global stock markets have also experienced great volatility and a significant weakening. Governments and central banks have responded with monetary interventions to stabilise economic conditions. As an essential service the Community Bank Elwood has remained open. Staff have adapted during the constantly changing demands, maintaining social distancing and ensuring all hygiene requirements are kept up. Opening hours have remained unchanged and meetings are held virtually. Government assistance has been provided in the form of Cash Flow Boosts which we have eligible to receive.

The company has determined that these events have not required any specific adjustments within the financial report. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effectiveness of government and central bank responses, remains unclear at this time. It is not possible to reliably estimate the duration and severity of these consequences, as well as any impact on the financial position and results of the company for future periods.

Dividends

A fully franked final dividend of 10 cents per share was declared and paid during the year for the year ended 30 June 2019. No dividend has been declared or paid for the year ended 30 June 2020 as yet.

Options

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

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

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

Proceedings on behalf of company

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

Auditor independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set at page 9 of this financial report. No Officer of the company is or has been a partner of the Auditor of the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Elwood on 23 October 2020.

Carole Anne Mackie
Director

Auditor's independence declaration

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Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Elwood Community Financial Services Limited

In accordance with Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001,* I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020 there have been no contraventions of:

(i) The auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSD Audit

P. P. Delahunty
Partner
41A Breen Street
Bendigo VIC 3550

Dated: 26 October 2020

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty, trading as RSD Audit
ABN 85 619 186 908
Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

Financial statements

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

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue	2	798,096	781,239
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3	(422,113)	(351,520)
Depreciation and amortisation	3	(40,460)	(77,646)
Finance costs	3	(25,814)	(36,612)
Bad and doubtful debts expense	3	(574)	-
Administration and general costs		(52,541)	(38,108)
Occupancy expenses		(36,331)	(52,965)
IT expenses		(45,336)	(44,032)
Other expenses		(50,689)	(49,315)
		(673,858)	**(650,198)**
Operating profit before charitable donations and sponsorship		**124,238**	**131,041**
Charitable donations and sponsorship		(63,072)	(59,389)
Profit before income tax		**61,166**	**71,652**
Income tax expense	4	(9,370)	(16,458)
Profit for the year after income tax		**51,796**	**55,194**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**51,796**	**55,194**
Profit attributable to members of the company		51,796	55,194
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company		**51,796**	**55,194**
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company (cents per share):			
- basic earnings per share	18	20.42	21.76

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	61,590	93,592
Trade and other receivables	6	59,358	71,069
Financial assets	7	15,093	16,305
Current tax asset	4	35,110	20,772
Other assets	8	9,043	6,637
Total current assets		**180,194**	**208,375**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	2,207,913	2,235,189
Intangible assets	10	52,735	65,919
Deferred tax assets	4	13,261	3,675
Trade and other receivables	6	-	5,273
Total non-current assets		**2,273,909**	**2,310,056**
Total assets		**2,454,103**	**2,518,431**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	70,365	92,881
Borrowings	13	74,994	71,700
Provisions	14	41,181	18,770
Total current liabilities		**186,540**	**183,351**
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	46,834	62,445
Borrowings	13	593,989	672,848
Provisions	14	715	193
Total non-current liabilities		**641,538**	**735,486**
Total liabilities		**828,078**	**918,837**
Net assets		**1,626,025**	**1,599,594**
Equity			
Issued capital	15	253,650	253,650
Retained earnings	16	1,372,375	1,345,944
Total equity		**1,626,025**	**1,599,594**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

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

	Note	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2019		253,650	1,345,944	1,599,594
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		-	51,796	51,796
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
		-	**51,796**	**51,796**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	17	-	(25,365)	(25,365)
Balance at 30 June 2020		**253,650**	**1,372,375**	**1,626,025**
Balance at 1 July 2018 (reported)		253,650	1,318,616	1,572,266
Change due to the adoption of AASB 9		-	(2,501)	(2,501)
Balance at 1 July 2018 (restated)		**253,650**	**1,316,115**	**1,569,765**
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		-	55,194	55,194
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-
		-	**55,194**	**55,194**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	17	-	(25,365)	(25,365)
Balance at 30 June 2019		**253,650**	**1,345,944**	**1,599,594**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		815,079	811,909
Payments to suppliers and employees		(671,979)	(673,270)
Dividends received		-	986
Interest paid		(25,814)	(36,612)
Income tax paid		(33,292)	(48,791)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	**19b**	**83,994**	**54,222**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investments		(5,000)	-
Purchase of intangible assets		(10,066)	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		**(15,066)**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(75,565)	(35,453)
Dividends paid		(25,365)	(25,365)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(100,930)**	**(60,818)**
Net decrease in cash held		(32,002)	(6,596)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		93,592	100,188
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	**19a**	**61,590**	**93,592**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2020

These financial statements and notes represent those of Elwood Community Financial Services Limited (the company) as an individual entity.

Elwood Community Financial Services Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 23 October 2020.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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

<u>Economic dependency</u>

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the Community Bank branch at Elwood.

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

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

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

(d) Comparative figures

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

(e) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

<u>Estimation of useful lives of assets</u>

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

<u>Fair value assessment of non-current physical assets</u>

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

<u>Employee benefits provision</u>

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

<u>Income tax</u>

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

(e) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

<u>Impairment</u>

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) New and revised standards that are effective for these financial statements

With the exception of the below, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies adopted in the entity's last annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019. Note that the changes in accounting policies specified below ONLY apply to the current period. The accounting policies included in the company's last annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 are the relevant policies for the purposes of comparatives.

AASB 16 Leases became mandatorily effective on 1 January 2019. Accordingly, these standards apply for the first time to this set of annual financial statements. The nature and effect of changes arising from these standards are summarised in the section below.

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 Leases replaces AASB 117 Leases and three associated Interpretations. Under AASB 16 the company is required to recognise a lease liability and right-of-use asset for all leases recognised as operating leases under the now inoperative AASB 117. Upon review of the requirements of AASB 16 the Directors have determined that the company is not currently party to any such operating leases. Therefore adoption of this standard has not had a material affect on the financial statements.

(g) Change in accounting policies

Accounting policy applicable from 1 July 2019

The company as a lessee

For any new contracts entered into on or after 1 July 2019, the company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. To apply this definition the company assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the company
- the company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- the company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net any incentives received).

The company depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or to the end of the lease term. The company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Change in accounting policies (continued)

Accounting policy applicable from 1 July 2019 (continued)

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee (continued)

On the statement of financial position, the right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment (except those meeting the definition of investment property) and lease liabilities have been included in borrowings.

(h) Change in accounting policies

Accounting policy applicable before 1 July 2019

The company as a lessee

- Finance leases

  Management applies judgement in considering the substance of a lease agreement and whether it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset. Key factors considered include the length of the lease term in relation to the economic life of the asset, the present value of the minimum lease payments in relation to the asset's fair value, and whether the company obtains ownership of the asset at the end of the lease term.

  For leases of land and buildings, the minimum lease payments are first allocated to each component based on the relative fair values of the respective lease interests. Each component is then evaluated separately for possible treatment as a finance lease, taking into consideration the fact that land normally has an indefinite economic life.

  See the accounting policy note in the year-end financial statements for the depreciation methods and useful lives for assets held under finance leases. The interest element of lease payments is charged to profit or loss, as finance costs over the period of the lease.

- Operating leases

  All other leases are treated as operating leases. Where the company is a lessee, payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

Impact of standards issued but not yet applied by the entity

AASB 17 Insurance Contracts

AASB 17 was issued in July 2017 as replacement for AASB 4 Insurance Contracts. It requires a current measurement model where estimates are re-measured each reporting period. The standard allows a choice between recognising changes in discount rates either in the statement of profit or loss or directly in other comprehensive income. The choice is likely to reflect how insurers account for their financial assets under AASB 9.

The new rules will affect the financial statements and key performance indicators of all entities that issue insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features. As the company does not issue any insurance contracts or investment contracts with discretionary participation features, the Directors have determined this standard will not affect the company when adopted.

The company does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

AASB 1059 Service Concession Arrangements: Grantors

The standard applies to both not-for-profit and for-profit public sector entities that are grantors in a service concession arrangement. These are arrangements that involve an operator providing public services related to a service concession asset on behalf of a public sector entity for a specified period of time and managing at least some of those services.

As the company is not a grantor in a service concession arrangement, the Directors have determined this standard will not affect the company when adopted.

The company does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

Note 2. Revenue

	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue		
- service commissions	708,674	740,487
	708,674	**740,487**
Other revenue		
- rental income	40,922	38,725
- fair value movement in listed shares	-	1,041
- other income	48,500	986
	89,422	**40,752**
Total revenue	**798,096**	**781,239**

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

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

Dividend and other income

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

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

Rendering of services

As detailed in the franchise agreement, companies earn three types of revenue - margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited decide the method of calculation of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services and this is dependent on the type of business the company generates also taking into account other factors including economic conditions, including interest rates.

Core Banking Products

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited identify specific products and services as 'core banking products', however it also reserves the right to change the products and services identified as 'core banking products', providing 30 days notice is given. The core banking products, as at the end of the financial year included margin fees, upfront and trailer product commissions.

Margin

Margin is earned on all core banking products. A Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) model is used for the method of calculation of the cost of funds, deposit return and margin. Margin is determined by taking the interest paid by customers on loans less interest paid to customers on deposits, plus any deposit returns, i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for a deposit, minus any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to fund a loan.

Commission

Commission is a fee earned on products and services sold. Depending on the product or services, it may be paid on the initial sale or on an ongoing basis.

Fee Income

Fee income is a share of 'bank fees and charges' charged to customers by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, including fees for loan applications and account transactions.

Note 2. Revenue (continued)

Fee Income (continued)

Discretionary Financial Contributions

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has made discretionary financial payments to the company, outside of the franchise agreement and in addition to margin, commission and fee income. This income received by the company is classified as “Market Development Fund” (MDF) income. The purpose of these payments is to assist the company with local market development activities, however, it is for the Board to decide how to use the MDF. Due to their discretionary nature, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may change or stop these payments at any time.

Form and Amount of Financial Return

The franchise agreement stipulates that Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may change the form, method of calculation or amount of financial return the company receives. The reasons behind making a change may include, but not limited to, changes in Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited’s revenue streams/processes; economic factors or industry changes.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may make any of the following changes to form, method of calculation or amount of financial returns:

- A change to the products and services identified as ‘core banking products and services’
- A change as to whether it pays the company margin, commission or fee income on any product or service.
- A change to the method of calculation of costs of funds, deposit return and margin and a change to the amount of any margin, commission and fee income.

These abovementioned changes, may impact the revenue received by the company on a particular product or service, or a range of products and services.

However, if Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited make any of the above changes, per the franchise agreement, it must comply with the following constraints in doing so.

a) If margin or commission is paid on a core banking product or service, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited cannot change it to fee income;

b) In changing a margin to a commission or a commission to a margin on a core banking product or service, OR changing the method of calculation of a cost of funds, deposit return or margin or amount of margin or commission on a core product or service, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited must not reduce the company’s share of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited’s margin on core banking product and services when aggregated to less than 50% of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited’s margin on core banking products attributed to the company’s retail branch operation; and

c) Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited must publish the change at least 30 days before making the change.

Note 3. Expenses

	2020 $	2019 $
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	338,483	303,671
- superannuation costs	31,619	32,692
- other costs	52,011	15,157
	422,113	**351,520**

Note 3. Expenses (continued)

	2020 $	2019 $
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
- buildings	9,143	9,140
- plant and equipment	1,426	1,617
- furniture and fittings	16,707	22,608
	27,276	**33,365**
Amortisation		
- franchise fees	13,184	44,281
	13,184	**44,281**
Total depreciation and amortisation	**40,460**	**77,646**
Finance costs		
- Interest paid	25,814	36,612
Bad and doubtful debts expenses	574	-
Auditors' remuneration		
Remuneration of the Auditor, RSD Audit, for:		
- Year End Audit of the financial report	4,850	3,700
- December Review of the financial report	2,350	1,480
- Non-audit services	4,773	-
	11,973	**5,180**

Operating expenses

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

Borrowing costs

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed and intangible assets, including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

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

Class of asset	Rate	Method
Buildings	2%-2.5%	Straight line
Plant and equipment	2.5%-20%	Straight line
Furniture and fittings	5%-20%	Straight line
Franchise fees	20%	Straight line

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

Gains/losses upon disposal of non-current assets

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

Note 4. Income tax

	2020 $	2019 $
a. The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current tax expense	18,947	12,839
Deferred tax expense	(15,296)	3,619
Under / (over) provision of prior years	5,719	-
	9,370	**16,458**
b. Prima facie tax payable		
The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	16,820	19,704
Add tax effect of:		
- Under / (over) provision of prior years	5,719	(3,257)
- ATO Cashflow Boost	(13,202)	-
- Non-deductible expenses	-	11
- Other Permanent difference	33	-
Income tax attributable to the entity	**9,370**	**16,458**
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is:	15.32%	22.97%
c. Current tax liability		
Current tax relates to the following:		
Current tax liabilities / (assets)		
Opening balance	(20,772)	15,180
Income tax paid	(33,285)	(48,791)
Current tax	18,947	12,839
	(35,110)	**(20,772)**
d. Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets comprise:		
Financial assets carried at FVTPL	2,109	-
Accruals	5,911	1,205
Employee provisions	11,521	5,215
Unused tax losses	-	401
	19,541	**6,821**
Deferred tax liabilities comprise:		
Prepayments	2,487	1,825
Property, plant & equipment	3,793	1,321
	6,280	**3,146**
Net deferred tax asset	**13,261**	**3,675**

Note 4. Income tax (continued)

	2020 $	2019 $
e. Deferred income tax included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets	(18,263)	9,299
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities	(2,744)	(2,423)
Under / (over) provision prior years	5,719	(3,257)
	(15,288)	**3,619**

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

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

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

A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill; and
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which:
  - is not a business combination; and
  - at the time of the transaction, affects nether accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

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

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

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of off-set exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity.

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 $	2019 $
Cash at bank and on hand	61,590	93,592
	61,590	**93,592**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand.

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

	2020 $	2019 $
Current		
Trade receivables	55,880	65,299
Other receivables	3,478	5,770
	59,358	**71,069**

Note 6. Trade and other receivables (continued)

	2020 $	2019 $
Non-current		
Other receivables	**-**	**5,273**
	59,358	**76,342**

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade and other receivables are due for settlement usually no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

The company's main debtor relates to the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited monthly profit share distribution, which is deposited 14 days post month end, there is no items that require the application of the lifetime expected credit loss model.

Credit risk

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

The company always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current and forecast directions of conditions at the reporting date.

There has been change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

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

	Gross amount $	Not past due $	Past due but not impaired			Past due and impaired $
			< 30 days $	31-60 days $	> 60 days $	
2020						
Trade receivables	55,880	55,880	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	3,478	3,475	-	-	3	-
Total	**59,358**	**59,355**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**-**
2019						
Trade receivables	65,299	65,299	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	11,043	11,043	-	-	-	
Total	**76,342**	**76,342**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 7. Financial assets

	2020 $	2019 $
Fair value through profit and loss		
Listed investments	15,093	16,305
	15,093	**16,305**

Note 7. Financial assets (continued)

(a) Classification of financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- amortised cost

Classifications are determined by both:

- The entities business model for managing the financial asset
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

(b) Measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments as well as government bonds that were previously classified as held-to-maturity under AASB 139.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

AASB 9's impairment requirements use more forward looking information to recognise expected credit losses - the 'expected credit losses (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under AASB 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

Stage 3 would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

(d) Derecognition

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

Note 8. Other assets

	2020 $	2019 $
Prepayments	9,043	6,637
	9,043	**6,637**

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

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

	2020 $			2019 $		
	At cost / valuation	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value	At cost	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value
Land	1,889,549	-	1,889,549	1,889,549	-	1,889,549
Buildings	343,066	(42,739)	300,327	343,066	(33,596)	309,470
Plant and equipment	40,929	(32,066)	8,863	40,929	(30,640)	10,289
Furniture and fittings	223,000	(213,826)	9,174	223,000	(197,119)	25,881
Total property, plant and equipment	**2,496,544**	**(288,631)**	**2,207,913**	**2,496,544**	**(261,355)**	**2,235,189**

Land and buildings

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

The carrying amount of land and buildings is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal.

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

(a) Capital expenditure commitments

The entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments at 30 June 2020 (2019: None)

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(b) Movements in carrying amounts of PP&E

2020	Land $	Buildings $	Plant & Equipment $	Furniture & Fittings $	Total $
Opening carrying value	1,889,549	309,470	10,289	25,881	2,235,189
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(9,143)	(1,426)	(16,707)	(27,276)
Closing carrying value	**1,889,549**	**300,327**	**8,863**	**9,174**	**2,207,913**

2019	Land $	Buildings $	Plant & Equipment $	Furniture & Fittings $	Total $
Opening carrying value	1,889,549	317,462	13,054	48,489	2,268,554
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	1,148	(1,148)	-	-
Depreciation	-	(9,140)	(1,617)	(22,608)	(33,365)
Closing carrying value	**1,889,549**	**309,470**	**10,289**	**25,881**	**2,235,189**

Note 10. Intangible assets

	2020 $			2019 $		
	At cost / valuation	Accumulated amortisation	Written down value	At cost	Accumulated amortisation	Written down value
Franchise fees	65,919	(13,184)	52,735	134,632	(68,713)	65,919
Total intangible assets	**65,919**	**(13,184)**	**52,735**	**134,632**	**(68,713)**	**65,919**

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

Movements in carrying amounts

2020	Opening written down value $	Additions $	Amortisation $	Closing written down value $
Franchise fees	65,919	-	(13,184)	52,735
Total intangible assets	**65,919**	**-**	**(13,184)**	**52,735**

Note 10. Intangible assets (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts (continued)

2019	Opening written down value $	Additions $	Amortisation $	Closing written down value $
Franchise fees	44,281	65,919	(44,281)	65,919
Total intangible assets	**44,281**	**65,919**	**(44,281)**	**65,919**

Note 11. Financial liabilities

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

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

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

Note 12. Trade and other payables

	2020 $	2019 $
Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade creditors	40,370	7,382
Other creditors and accruals	14,384	75,436
Franchise fee payable	15,611	10,063
	70,365	**92,881**
Non-current		
Other creditors and accruals	46,834	62,445
	46,834	**62,445**
	117,199	**155,326**

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

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

Note 13. Borrowings

	2020 $	2019 $
Current		
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	74,994	71,700
	74,994	**71,700**
Non-current		
Secured liabilities		
Bank loan	593,989	672,848
	593,989	**672,848**
Total borrowings	**668,983**	**744,548**

Loans

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measures at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings as classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

To weighted average effective interest rate on the bank loans is 2.89% per annnum (2019: 4.06% per annum).

(a) Bank overdraft and bank loans

The company has a mortgage loan which is subject to normal terms and conditions. The current interest rate is 2.89%. This loan has been created to fund the purchase of the building at 142 Ormond Road, Elwood. There are no covenants attached to the loan.

Note 14. Provisions

	2020 $	2019 $
Current		
Employee benefits	41,181	18,770
Non-current		
Employee benefits	715	193
Total provisions	**41,896**	**18,963**

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Note 14. Provisions (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

Note 15. Share capital

	2020 $	2019 $
253,650 Ordinary shares fully paid	253,650	253,650
	253,650	**253,650**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

(a) Movements in share capital

Fully paid ordinary shares:

At the beginning of the reporting period	253,650	253,650
Shares issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the reporting period	**253,650**	**253,650**

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

(b) Capital management

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

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

(i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:

  (a) 20% of the profit 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 Franchisee over that 12 month period; and

(ii) 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%.

Note 15. Share capital (continued)

(b) Capital management (continued)

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

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

Note 16. Retained earnings

	2020 $	2019 $
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	1,345,944	1,318,616
Change due to the adoption of AASB 9	-	(2,501)
Profit for the year after income tax	51,796	55,194
Dividends paid	(25,365)	(25,365)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**1,372,375**	**1,345,944**

Note 17. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

	2020 $	2019 $
Dividends paid or provided for during the year		
Final fully franked ordinary dividend of 10 cents per share (2019: 10 cents per share) franked at the tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 27.5%).	25,365	25,365

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

Note 18. Earnings per share

	2020 $	2019 $
Basic earnings per share (cents)	20.42	21.76
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	51,796	55,194
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	253,650	253,650

<u>Basic earnings per share</u>

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

Note 19. Statement of cash flows

	2020 $	2019 $
(a) Cash and cash equivalents balances as shown in the Statement of Financial Position can be reconciled to that shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	61,590	93,592
As per the Statement of Cash Flow	**61,590**	**93,592**
(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit/loss after income tax		
Profit for the year after income tax	51,796	55,194
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation and amortisation	40,460	77,646
- Fair value decreases	6,216	(1,042)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	16,984	7,727
- (increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	(2,406)	657
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	(9,586)	3,619
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(28,064)	(20,742)
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	(14,338)	(35,952)
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	22,933	(32,885)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**83,994**	**54,222**

Note 20. Key management personnel and related party disclosures

(a) Key management personnel

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

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel of the company during the year are as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Short-term employee benefits	6,500	6,000
Total key management personnel compensation	**6,500**	**6,000**

Short-term employee benefits

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

(b) Other related parties

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

Note 20. Key management personnel and related party disclosures (continued)

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

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

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

Name of related party	Description of goods / services provided	Value $
Alfred Camilleri	Accounting Services	11,957
Ian Jickell	East Brighton Football Club - Sponsorship	4,050

The Elwood Community Financial Services Limited have not accepted the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's Community Bank Directors Privileges package. The package is available to all Directors who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the branch.

(d) Key management personnel shareholdings

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

	2020	2019
Carole Anne Mackie	-	-
Alastair Colin Chisholm	2,000	2,000
Elizabeth Jean Johnstone	1,000	1,000
Christopher Herbert Sargood	-	-
Alfred Joseph Camilleri (resigned in FY 2020)	-	-
Andrew Mark Ashdown	500	500
Ian Jickell (resigned in FY 2020)	-	-
	3,500	**3,500**

There was no movement in key management personnel shareholdings during the year. Each share held has a paid up value of $1 and is fully paid.

(e) Other key management transactions

There has been no other transactions key management or related parties other than those described above.

Note 23. Community Enterprise Foundation™

The Community Enterprise Foundation™ (CEF) is the philanthropic arm of the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Group to which Community Bank branches can make financial contributions. These contributions made by the company are included in the charitable donations and sponsorship expenditure in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

During the current financial year, the company contributed funds to the Community Enterprise Foundation™ (CEF), as detailed below. These funds are held in trust by the CEF on behalf of the company and are available for distribution by grants to eligible applicants.

Note 23. Community Enterprise Foundation™ (continued)

	2020 $	2019 $
Opening Balance	6,882	5,359
Contributions	44,000	55,000
Grants Paid	(33,129)	(46,248)
Interest	160	271
GST	(1,685)	(5,000)
Management fees	(2,000)	(2,500)
Balance available for distribution in future periods	**14,228**	**6,882**

Note 24. Events after the reporting period

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

Note 25. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 26. Operating segments

The company operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The company operates in one area being Elwood, Vic. The company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited who account for 89% of the revenue (2019: 95%).

Note 27. Commitments

The company does not have any operating or finance lease commitments.

Note 28. Company details

The registered office and principal place of business is 142 Ormond Road, Elwood, Victoria, 3184.

Note 29. Financial instrument risk

Financial risk management policies

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

Specific financial risk exposure and management

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

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short term investments, account receivables and payables, bank overdraft and loans. The totals for each category of financial instruments measured in accordance with AASB 9 Financial Instruments as detailed in the accounting policies are as follows:

Note 29. Financial instrument risk (continued)

Specific financial risk exposure and management (continued)

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Financial assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost:			
- Cash and cash equivalents	5	61,590	93,592
- Trade and other receivables	6	59,358	71,069
		120,948	**164,661**
Investments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income:			
- Listed investments	7	15,093	16,305
Total financial assets		**136,041**	**180,966**
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:			
- Trade and other payables	12	117,199	155,326
- Borrowings	13	668,983	744,548
Total financial liabilities		**786,182**	**899,874**

(a) Credit risk

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

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

Credit risk exposures

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

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

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are detailed at Note 6.

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

(b) Liquidity risk

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

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

In addition the company has established an loan facility of $1,200,000 with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The undrawn amount of this facility is $531,017 (2019: $455,452).

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

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

Note 29. Financial instrument risk (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

30 June 2020	Weighted average interest rate %	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial assets					
- Cash and cash equivalents		61,590	61,590	-	-
- Trade and other receivables		59,358	59,358	-	-
- Listed investments		15,093	15,093	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**136,041**	**136,041**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities					
- Trade and other payables		117,199	117,199	-	-
- Borrowings	2.89%	668,983	74,994	593,989	-
Total expected outflows		**786,182**	**192,193**	**593,989**	**-**
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		**(650,141)**	**(56,152)**	**(593,989)**	**-**

30 June 2019	Weighted average interest rate %	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial assets					
- Cash and cash equivalents	2%	93,592	93,592	-	-
- Trade and other receivables		71,069	71,069	-	-
- Listed investments		16,305	16,305	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**180,966**	**180,966**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities					
- Trade and other payables		155,326	155,326	-	-
- Borrowings	5%	744,548	71,700	672,848	-
Total expected outflows		**899,874**	**227,026**	**672,848**	**-**
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		**(718,908)**	**(46,060)**	**(672,848)**	**-**

(c) Market risk

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

The primary risks the company is exposed to is interest rate risk and other price risk. The company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

Note 29. Financial instrument risk (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

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

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

Taking into account past performance, future expectations, economic forecasts, and management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, management believes the following movements are 'reasonably possible' over the next 12 months:

- A parallel shift of +/- 1% in market interest rates from year-end rates.

These movements will not have a material impact on the valuation of the company's financial assets and liabilities, nor will they have a material impact on the results of the company's operations.

Other price risk

The company is exposed to other price risk on its listed investment carried at fair value, whereby a change in share prices will affect the fair value of the financial instruments.

Taking into account past performance, future expectations, economic forecasts, and management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, management believes the following movements are 'reasonably possible' over the next 12 months:

- A parallel shift of +/- 10% in equity prices from year-end rates.

These movements will not have a material impact on the valuation of the company's investments, nor will they have a material impact on the results of the company's operations.

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

	2020		2019	
	Profit $	Equity $	Profit $	Equity $
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	556	556	797	797
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(4,850)	(4,850)	(5,398)	(5,398)
	(4,294)	**(4,294)**	**(4,601)**	**(4,601)**
	Profit $	Equity $	Profit $	Equity $
+/- 10% in equity prices	1,094	1,094	1,182	1,182
	1,094	**1,094**	**1,182**	**1,182**

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

Note 30. Fair value measurements

The company may measure some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- freehold land and buildings
- listed investments

The company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

(a) Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair value measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

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

Fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

The following tables provide the fair values of the company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy:

	30 June 2020			
	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets				
Listed investments	15,093	-	-	15,093
Total financial assets recognised at fair value	**15,093**	**-**	**-**	**15,093**

Note 30. Fair value measurements (continued)

(a) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

	30 June 2019			
	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets				
Listed investments	16,305	-	-	16,305
Total financial assets recognised at fair value	**16,305**	**-**	**-**	**16,305**

There were no transfers between Levels for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2019: no transfers).

(b) Valuation techniques

The company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the company are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

- Market approach: valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
- Income approach: valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value.
- Cost approach: valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

Directors’ declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Elwood Community Financial Services Limited, the Directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 10 to 38 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

    (i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and

    (ii) give a true and fair view of the company’s financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;

2. In the Directors’ opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Carole Anne Mackie
Director

Signed at Elwood on 23 October 2020.

Independent audit report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF ELWOOD COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Elwood Community Financial Services Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Elwood Community Financial Services 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 performance for the year then ended; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001;* and

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements related to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

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

Independence

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Director's Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company 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 to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty, trading as RSD Audit
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Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. 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. Misstatements 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information, 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, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RSD Audit
Chartered Accountants

P. P. Delahunty
Partner
Bendigo
Dated: 26 October 2020

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Bendigo Bank

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