Annual Report 2021

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited

Community Bank Katherine

ABN 57 121 062 146

Chairman's Report

This year saw the COVID-19 pandemic greatly influence our business with significant changes in the way we operate. While the pandemic has had lots of negative impacts, some of the innovations have and will continue to have better outcomes for business. Tight margins are also challenging.

Our manager, Mani Malhi resigned in March leaving our staff, Ryle and Anu to cover the branch operation during the two-month recruitment process for a new manager and the board greatly appreciates their stellar efforts. Jane joined our team in May.

We are excited to announce Lisa Broccardo has joined our team as Branch Manager in June.

I would like to thank the board members, Merrilyn Stop, Jacqueline Christie, Robert Renner, Jason Hillier and Casey Bishop for their ongoing support. This is a voluntary role and contributes to our capacity to support our community and return dividends to our shareholders.

I am very happy to acknowledge our shareholders support and they were rewarded with a dividend payment.

Our customers, of course, are paramount to our business and I thank them for their patronage.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge and thank our partners, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank. Without their continuing support we would not be in business.

Iain Locke Chairman On behalf of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, thank you! As a shareholder of your local Community Bank company, you are playing an important role in supporting your community.

It has been a tumultuous year for every community across Australia, and across the world. For our business, recognition that banking is an essential service has meant that we've kept the doors open, albeit with conditions that none of us could ever imagine having to work with.

Face masks, perspex screens, signed documents to cross state borders, checking in customers with QR codes and ensuring hand sanitiser stations are filled aren't what you would expect as a bank employee.

Then there's the fact that while communities have been, and continue to go in and out of lockdown, digital and online banking has become the norm.

So, what does that mean for Bendigo Bank and the Community Bank that you are invested in both as a shareholder, and a customer?

What we're seeing is that your Community Bank is still as important, if not more so, than when you first invested as a shareholder. If the pandemic has taught as anything, it has taught us the importance of place, of our local community, our local economy, our community-based organisations, the importance of social connection and the importance or your local Community Enterprise – your Community Bank in providing, leadership, support, and assistance in these difficult times.

As we continue to adapt to this rapidly changing world one thing that continues to be important to us all is supporting each another and our strong sense of community. Being a customer and a shareholder of your Community Bank contributes to

Your continued support as a shareholder is essential to the success of your local community. Thank you for continuing to back your Community Bank company and your community.

Collin Brady
Head of Community Development

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited

ABN: 57 121 062 146

Financial Report

For the year ended

30 June 2021

The directors present their report together with the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Directors

The directors of the company who held office during the financial year and to the date of this report are:

lain Connor Locke Non-executive director Occupation: Electrician

Qualifications, experience and expertise: lain owns and operates a small business and has experience in disaster management, audit and the management of an Aboriginal community store. He is a past President of the Motor Vehicle Enthusiast Club. Iain has qualifications in training and assessments, remote area essential services and is a qualified electrician.

Special responsibilities: Chairman Interest in shares: 5,000 ordinary shares

Merrilyn Elizabeth Stopp Non-executive director Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Merrilyn has had a wide and varied experience in retail over many years. She was involved in school and sporting committees and government advisory committees with attention to good governance. Merrilyn has a high level of administrative skills and experience in managing her own business.

Special responsibilities: Secretary Interest in shares: 40,002 ordinary shares

Jason Edward Hillier Non-executive director Occupation: Building Certifier

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Jason's past occupation was as a Building Designer but has since moved into a Building Surveyors role. He is also involved in various motorsports community groups and has tertiary qualifications in BBLDG Surv Insp. BBIdgDes.

Special responsibilities: Property Committee Interest in shares: 500 ordinary shares

Jacquie Patrica Christie Non-executive director Occupation: Public Servant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Jaquie is currently employed as Executive Assistant to the Senior Director, she performed School Improvement & Leadership with the Department of Education after nine months in the role of Business Manager with the Department. This role was providing support and assistance with the financial responsibilities for two remote Aboriginal community schools. From 2016-2019 she was employed at Katherine Real Estate, where she studied for her full Licence in Real Estate. Prior to moving to Katherine, she worked with financial advisors in South Australia who were licenced through MLC which is part of the NAB group.

Special responsibilities: Treasurer Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Directors (continued)

Casey Robert Bishop

Non-executive director

Occupation: Manager at Kalano Community Association

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Casey has worked for Kalano Community Association Incorporated for the last 14 years managing over 50 staff across all the Community Services Programs. Prior to this Casey lived in Adelaide where he owned a Mortgage Broking and Financial Planning company in Glenelg. Casey is currently enrolled and completing a master's in business administration and has completed the training with the Australian Institute of Company Directors. He also has a Diploma in Management, a Diploma in Quality Auditing and a Diploma in Community Services and Mental Health. At Kalano Community Association he is Chair of the Work Health and Safety Committee and the Programs Collaboration Committee. Casey is also currently chairing the ongoing Enterprise Bargaining Agreement on behalf of 200 staff. In Katherine he sits on the Katherine Anti-Social Behaviour Reference Group and The Headspace Katherine Consortium.

Special responsibilities: Secretary

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Robert James Renner Non-executive director Occupation: Electrician

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Robert was employed as an Electrical Manager at Power and Water Corporation Power Services Katherine, after working previously as an electrician. His qualifications include Certificate III Electrical Fitter Mechanics. Robert is involved in community groups such as Eastside Football Club - Big Rivers Football League (AFLNT), Katherine Historical Society and Darwin Historical Society.

 $Special\ responsibilities:\ Vice\ chairperson,\ Property\ Committee\ ,\ Business\ Development\ Committee\ ,\ Marketing\ Committee\ ,$

Sponsorship Committee

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

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

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Casey Bishop assisted by Merrilyn Stopp. Merrilyn was appointed to the position of secretary on 28 November 2011. Casey Bishop was appointed sectretary on 1 January 2021.

Principal activity

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

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

Operating results

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

Year ended	Year ended
30 June 2021	30 June 2020
\$	\$
52.171	57.838

Directors' interests

lain Connor Locke Merrilyn Elizabeth Stopp Jason Edward Hillier Jacquie Patrica Christie Casey Robert Bishop Robert James Renner

Fully paid ordinary shares				
Balance	Changes	Balance		
at start of	during the	at end of		
the year	year	the year		
5,000	-	5,000		
40,002	-	40,002		
500	-	500		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		
-	-	-		

Dividends

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

Final unfranked dividend

Cents per share \$

3 24,094

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Since January 2020, COVID-19 has developed and spread globally. In response, the Commonwealth and State Government introduced a range of social isolation measures to limit the spread of the virus. Such measures have been revised, as appropriate, based on case numbers and the level of community transmission. Whilst their has been no significant changes on the companies financial performance so far, uncertainty remains on the future impact of COVID-19 to the company's operations.

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

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' benefits

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

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

Directors' meetings

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

E - eligible to attend A - number attended

lain Connor Locke Merrilyn Elizabeth Stopp Jason Edward Hillier Jacquie Patrica Christie Casey Robert Bishop Robert James Renner

Board Meetings Attended			
<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>		
11	5		
11	11		
11	5		
11	8		
11	3		
11	4		

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Non audit services

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

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

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

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 6.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors at Katherine, Northern Territory.

lain Connor Locke, Chair

Dated this 30th day of August 2021



61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550

afs@afsbendigo.com.au 03 5443 0344

Lead Auditor

Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550

Dated: 30 August 2021

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	8	409,743	427,905
Other revenue	9	93,890	94,198
Employee benefit expenses		(245,251)	(251,944)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion	10b)	(27,204)	(11,406)
Occupancy and associated costs		(25,421)	(32,705)
Systems costs		(18,021)	(18,888)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10a)	(45,738)	(45,873)
Finance costs	10b)	(9,168)	(10,120)
General administration expenses		(60,943)	(70,147)
Profit before income tax expense		71,887	81,020
Income tax expense	11a)	(19,716)	(23,182)
Profit after income tax expense		52,171	57,838
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		52,171	57,838
Earnings per share		¢	¢
- Basic and diluted earnings per share:	29	6.50	7.20

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2021

12 13 14a) 15a) 16a)	117,988 40,057 158,045	59,194 41,447 100,641
14a) 15a) 16a)	40,057	41,447
14a) 15a) 16a)	40,057	41,447
14a) 15a) 16a)		
15a) 16a)	158,045	100,641
15a) 16a)		
15a) 16a)		
16a)	89,933	83,680
•	159,107	185,624
17	13,222	26,444
	146,991	166,707
	409,253	462,455
	567,298	563,096
18a)	38,313	27,239
19a)	22,696	21,635
21a)	9,716	9,440
	70,725	58,314
18b)	-	15,432
19b)	131,276	153,972
21b)	895	278
20	26,274	25,049
	158,445	194,731
	229,170	253,045
	338,128	310,051
22a)	762,040	762,040
	(423,912)	(451,989)
23	338,128	310,051
	22a) 23	22a) 762,040

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2019		762,040	(469,670)	292,370
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	57,838	57,838
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	28	-	(40,157)	(40,157)
Balance at 30 June 2020		762,040	(451,989)	310,051
Balance at 1 July 2020		762,040	(451,989)	310,051
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	52,171	52,171
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	28	-	(24,094)	(24,094)
Balance at 30 June 2021		762,040	(423,912)	338,128

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Note	2021	2020
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		552,890	578,617
Payments to suppliers and employees		(407,737)	(443,557)
Interest received		-	8,946
Lease payments (interest component)	10b)	(7,942)	(8,950)
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	10d)	(6,409)	(6,344)
Net cash provided by operating activities	24	130,802	128,712
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(12,250)	(16,739)
Payments for intangible assets		(14,029)	(14,029)
Net cash used in investing activities		(26,279)	(30,768)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease payments		(21,635)	(20,627)
Dividends paid	28	(24,094)	(40,157)
Net cash used in financing activities		(45,729)	(60,784)
Net cash increase in cash held		58,794	37,160
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		59,194	22,034
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	12	117,988	59,194

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1 Reporting entity

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

Registered Office

Principal Place of Business

Shop 1/56 Katherine Terrace Katherine NT 0850 Shop 1/56 Katherine Terrace Katherine NT 0850

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

Note 2 Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and historical cost basis. The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 30 August 2021.

Note 3 Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations

There are a number of amendments to accounting standards issued by the AASB that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2020, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year. The amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies

The company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST). There was no revenue from contracts with customers recognised over time during the financial year.

Revenue calculation

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

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

Margin

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

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

Commission

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

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

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Ability to change financial return

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

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Ability to change financial return (continued)

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

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

b) Other revenue

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

Revenue	Revenue recognition policy
Discretionary financial contributions (also "Market Development Fund" or "MDF" income)	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.
Cash flow boost	Cash flow boost income is recognised when the right to the payment is established (e.g. monthly or quarterly in the activity statement).
Other income	All other revenues that did not contain contracts with customers are recognised as goods and services are provided.

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

Discretionary financial contributions

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

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

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

Cash flow boost

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

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

The amounts are not assessable for tax purposes and there is no obligation to repay the amounts.

c) Economic dependency - Bendigo Bank

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

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Economic dependency - Bendigo Bank (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for salary and wages where the employee has provided the service but payment has not yet occurred at the reporting date. They are measured at amounts expected to be paid, plus related on-costs. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

An annual leave liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated. The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised in employee benefits in the statement of financial position.

Defined superannuation contribution plans

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

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

d) Employee benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

e) Taxes

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

Current income tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

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

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

Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except when the amount of GST incurred on a sale or purchase of assets or services is not payable to or recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the revenue or expense item.

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 taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

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

f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks.

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or fair value as applicable, less accumulated depreciation. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Depreciation is calculated to write-off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets of the company relate to the franchise fees paid to Bendigo Bank which conveys the right to operate the Community Bank franchise.

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

The franchise fees paid by the company are amortised over their useful life and assessed for impairment whenever impairment indicators are present.

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

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

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

i) Financial instruments

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

Trade receivables are initially recognised at the transaction price when they originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, transaction costs (where applicable) when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. These assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the rights are transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and rewards associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. Any gain or loss on derecognision is recognised in profit or loss.

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

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

j) Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

Expected credit losses (ECL) are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received. At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the ECL (if any) as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo Bank, which is received 10 business days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo Bank the company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company. The company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no ECL has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2021.

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life to determine whether there is any indication those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

k) Issued capital

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

I) Provisions

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

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

m) Leases

At inception of a contract, the company assesses whether a contract contains or is a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset.

As a lessee

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate.

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed or variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate and lease payments in a renewal option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. For leases of property the company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components when calculating the lease liability.

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Leases (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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

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

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

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

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

Note 5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions

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

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

a) Judgements

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

<u>Note</u>	Judgement
- Note 19 - leases:	
a) control	 a) whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception by assessing whether the company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset;
b) lease term	 b) whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options, termination periods, and purchase options;

for the year ended 30 June 2021

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

a) Judgements (continued)

<u>Note</u> <u>Judgement</u>

- Note 19 - leases:

c) discount rates

c) judgement is required to determine the discount rate, where the discount rate is the company's incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The incremental borrowing rate is determined with reference to factors specific to the company and underlying asset including the amount, the lease term, economic environment and other relevant factors.

b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2021 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

	<u>Note</u>	Assumptions
-	Note 17 - recognition of deferred tax assets	availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and carried-forward tax losses can be utilised;
-	Note 14 - estimation of useful lives of assets	key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset;
-	Note 21 - long service leave provision	key assumptions on attrition rate and pay increases though promotion and inflation;
-	Note 20 - make-good provision	key assumptions on future cost estimates in restoring the leased premises in accordance with the lease agreement;

Note 6 Financial risk management

The company has exposure to credit, liquidity and market risk arising from financial instruments. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company does not use derivative instruments.

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

a) Credit risk

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

The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo Bank. The company monitors credit worthiness through review of credit ratings of the bank.

b) Liquidity risk

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

The company maintains the following lines of credit with Bendigo Bank:

- \$50,000 overdraft facility that is unsecured with available facility of \$50,000 and was not drawn upon at 30 June 2021.

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

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 6	Financial	risk management	(continued))
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b) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2021

Non-derivative financial liability	<u>Carrying amount</u>	Not later than 12 months	Contractual cash flow Between 12 months and five years	
Lease liabilities	153,972	29,577	118,307	29,577
Trade payables	10,561	10,561	-	-
	164,533	40,138	118,307	29,577
30 June 2020				_
			Contractual cash flow	S
Non-derivative financial liability	Carrying amount	Not later than 12	Between 12 months	Greater than five
	carrying amount	<u>months</u>	and five years	<u>years</u>
Lease liabilities	175,607	29,577	118,307	118,307
Trade payables	3,176	3,176	-	-

c) Market risk

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

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

Price risk

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

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$117,988 at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$59,194). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo Bank, which are rated BBB on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Note 7 Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 7 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 for the year ended 30 June 2021 can be seen in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income.

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

Note 8 Revenue from contracts with customers		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
- Margin income	301,053	318,250
- Fee income	35,052	32,226
- Commission income	73,638	77,429
	409,743	427,905
Note 9 Other revenue		
	2021	2020
	\$	\$
- Market development fund income	37,500	37,500
- Cash flow boost	19,019	31,698
- Other income	37,371	25,000
	93,890	94,198
Note 10 Expenses		
a) Depreciation and amortisation expense	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- Leasehold improvements	4,018	3,871
- Plant and equipment	1,979	2,261
	5,997	6,132
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
- Leased land and buildings	26,518	26,518
Amortisation of intangible assets:		
- Franchise fee	2,204	2,204
- Franchise renewal process fee	11,019	11,019
	13,223	13,223
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	45,738	45,873
b) Finance costs		
- Lease interest expense	7,942	8,950
- Unwinding of make-good provision	1,226	1,170
	9,168	10,120

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

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 10 Expenses (continued)		
c) Employee benefit expenses	2021 \$	2020 \$
Wages and salaries	216,341	194,903
Contributions to defined contribution plans	19,811	16,959
Expenses related to long service leave	616	(1,196)
Other expenses	8,483	41,278
	245,251	251,944

d) Recognition exemption

The company pays for the right to use information technology equipment. The underlying assets have been assessed as low value and exempted from recognition under AASB 16 accounting. Expenses relating to low-value exempt leases are included in system costs expenses.

The company pays for the right to use a self-storage unit. The lease agreement is expired and continues on existing terms on a month-by-month basis with no significant penalty for termination. As such the lease has been assessed as short term and exempted from recognition under AASB 16 accounting. Expenses relating to short term exempt leases are included in occupancy and associated costs expenses.

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Expenses relating to low-value leases	6,409	6,394
Expenses relating to short-term leases	1,080	1,080
	7,489	7,474
Note 11 Income tax expense		
a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current tax expense		
- Recoupment of prior year tax losses	13,620	17,198
- Movement in deferred tax	216	(5,826)
- Adjustment to deferred tax on AASB 16 retrospective application	-	2,192
- Reduction in company tax rate	5,880	9,618
	19,716	23,182

Progressive changes to the company tax rate have been enacted. Consequently, as of 1 July 2021, the company tax rate will be reduced from 26% to 25%. This change resulted in a loss of \$5,580 related to the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities of the company.

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 11 Income tax expense (continued)		
b) Prima facie income tax reconciliation	2021 \$	2020 \$
Operating profit before taxation	71,887	81,020
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 26% (2020: 27.5%)	18,691	22,281
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expensesOther deductible expensesTemporary differences	90 (216)	- - 3,634
Other assessable incomeMovement in deferred tax	(4,945)	(8,717)
- Leases initial recognition	216	(5,826) 2,192
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect reduction of tax rate in future periods	5,880	9,618
	19,716	23,182
Note 12 Cash and cash equivalents		
·	2021 \$	2020 \$
- Cash at bank and on hand	117,988	59,194
Note 13 Trade and other receivables		
	2021	2020
Current assets	\$	\$
Trade receivables	33,631	35,514
Prepayments	6,426	5,933
	40,057	41,447
Note 14 Property, plant and equipment		
a) Carrying amounts	2021 \$	2020 \$
Leasehold improvements	~	Y
At cost	135,776	160,726
Less: accumulated depreciation	(70,938)	(91,870)
·	64,838	68,856
Plant and equipment	<u></u>	•
At cost Less: accumulated depreciation	75,693 (50,598)	63,443 (48,619)
	25,095	14,824
Total written down amount	89,933	83,680
		,5

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 14 Property, plant and equipment (continued)		
	2021	2020
b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	68,856	56,691
Additions	-	16,036
Depreciation	(4,018)	(3,871)
	64,838	68,856
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	14,824	16,382
Additions	12,250	703
Depreciation	(1,979)	(2,261)
	25,095	14,824
Total written down amount	89,933	83,680

c) Changes in estimates

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

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

Note 15 Right-of-use assets		
a) Carrying amounts	2021 \$	2020 \$
Leased land and buildings	·	·
At cost Less: accumulated depreciation	238,660 (79,553)	238,660 (53,036)
Total written down amount	159,107	185,624
b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts		
Leased land and buildings		
Carrying amount at beginning Initial recognition on transition Accumulated depreciation on adoption	185,624 - -	- 238,660 (26,518)
Depreciation	(26,517)	(26,518)
Total written down amount	159,107	185,624
Note 16 Intangible assets		
a) Carrying amounts	2021 \$	2020 \$
Franchise fee		
At cost Less: accumulated amortisation	32,555 (30,352)	32,555 (28,148)
	2,203	4,407

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 16 Intangible assets (continued)		
b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts	2021 \$	2020 \$
Franchise renewal process fee		
At cost Less: accumulated amortisation	112,777 (101,758)	112,777 (90,740)
	11,019	22,037
Total written down amount	13,222	26,444
Franchise fee		
Carrying amount at beginning Amortisation	4,407 (2,204)	6,611 (2,204)
	2,203	4,407
Franchise renewal process fee		
Carrying amount at beginning Amortisation	22,037 (11,018)	33,056 (11,019)
	11,019	22,037
Total written down amount	13,222	26,444

c) Changes in estimates

During the financial year, the company assessed estimates used for intangible assets including useful lives, residual values, and amortisation methods. There were no changes in estimates for the current reporting period.

Note 17 Tax assets and liabilities		
Deferred tax	2021 \$	2020 \$
Deferred tax assets		
- expense accruals	775	781
- employee provisions	2,653	2,527
- make-good provision	6,569	6,513
- lease liability	38,493	45,658
- carried-forward tax losses	148,622	168,187
Total deferred tax assets	197,112	223,666
Deferred tax liabilities		
- property, plant and equipment	10,344	8,696
- right-of-use assets	39,777	48,263
Total deferred tax liabilities	50,121	56,959
Net deferred tax assets	146,991	166,707
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive	216	(23,182)
Income		
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Changes in Equity	-	2,193

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 18 Trade creditors and other payables

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

a) Current liabilities	2021 \$	2020 \$
Trade creditors	10,561	3,176
Other creditors and accruals	27,752	24,063
	38,313	27,239
b) Non-current liabilities		
Other creditors and accruals	-	15,432

Note 19 Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities were measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments of the term reasonably expected to be exercised, discounted at the appropriate incremental borrowing rate on the adoption date. The discount rate used on recognition was 4.79%.

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

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Katherine Branch Premises

The lease agreement commenced in July 2018 for a term of 4 years. The company has one additional five year renewal option available, which for AASB 16: Leases purposes they are reasonably certain to exercise. As such, the lease term end date used in the calculation of the lease liability is June 2027.

a) Current lease liabilities	2021 \$	2020 \$
Property lease liabilities	29,577	29,577
Unexpired interest	(6,881)	(7,942)
	22,696	21,635
b) Non-current lease liabilities		
Property lease liabilities	147,884	177,461
Unexpired interest	(16,608)	(23,489)
	131,276	153,972

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 19 Lease liabilities (continued)		
c) Reconciliation of lease liabilities	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at the beginning	175,607	-
Initial recognition on AASB 16 transition	-	196,234
Lease interest expense	7,942	8,950
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(29,577)	(29,577)
	153,972	175,607
d) Maturity analysis		
- Not later than 12 months	29,577	29,577
- Between 12 months and 5 years	118,307	118,307
- Greater than 5 years	29,577	59,154
Total undiscounted lease payments	177,461	207,038
Unexpired interest	(23,489)	(31,431)
Present value of lease liabilities	153,972	175,607
Note 20 Provisions		
Non-current liabilities	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Make-good on leased premises	26,274	25,049

In accordance with the branch lease agreement, the company must restore the leased premises to the original condition before the expiry of the lease term. The company has estimated the provision to be \$35,000, based on experience and consideration of the expected future costs to remove all fittings and the ATM as well as cost to remedy any damages caused during the removal process. The lease is due to expire on 30 June 2027 at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will

Note 21 Employee benefits		
a) Current liabilities	2021 \$	2020 \$
Provision for annual leave	9,716	9,440
b) Non-current liabilities		
Provision for long service leave	895	278

c) Key judgement and assumptions

In the absence of sufficient historical employee attrition rates, the company applies a benchmark probability rate from across the Community Bank network to factor in estimating the probability of an employee, at a given date, achieving continuous employment eligible for entitlement in accordance with legislation.

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 22 Issued capital				
a) Issued capital	2021		2020	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	803,139	803,139	803,139	803,139
Less: equity raising costs	-	(41,099)	-	(41,099)
	803,139	762,040	803,139	762,040

b) Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares

Voting rights

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

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

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

Dividends

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

<u>Transfer</u>

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 313. As at the date of this report, the company had 335 shareholders (2020: 337 shareholders).

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 22 Issued capital (continued)

b) Rights attached to issued capital (continued)

Prohibited shareholding interest (continued)

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

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

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

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

Note 23 Accumulated losses		
	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at beginning of reporting period	(451,989)	(463,892)
Adjustment for transition to AASB 16	-	(5,778)
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities	52,171	57,838
Dividends provided for or paid	(24,094)	(40,157)
Balance at end of reporting period	(423,912)	(451,989)
Note 24 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities		
	2021 \$	2020 \$
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities	52,171	57,838
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	32,515	32,650
- Amortisation	13,223	13,223
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	1,390	7,548
- (Increase)/decrease in other assets	19,715	23,182
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	9,670	(9,060)
- Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	892	2,161
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	1,226	1,170
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	130,802	128,712

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 25 Financial instruments

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	117,988	59,194
Trade and other receivables	13	33,631	35,514
	_	33,631	35,514
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	10,561	3,176
Note 26 Auditor's remuneration			
Amount received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for the financia	l year.		
Audit and review services		2021 \$	2020 \$
- Audit and review of financial statements		5,000	4,700
Non audit services			
- Taxation advice and tax compliance services		600	600
- General advisory services		2,120	2,095
- Share registry services		3,569	4,855
Total auditor's remuneration	=	11,289	12,250

Note 27 Related parties

a) Details of key management personnel

The directors of the company during the financial year were:

Iain Connor Locke Merrilyn Elizabeth Stopp Jason Edward Hillier Jacquie Patrica Christie Casey Robert Bishop Robert James Renner

b) Key management personnel compensation

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

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

c) Related party transactions

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

for the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 28 Dividends provided for or paid

Dividends provided for and paid during the period

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

	30 June 2021		30 June 2020	
	Cents	\$	Cents	\$
Unfranked dividend	3	24,094	5	40,157

Note 29 Earnings per share

Based and diluted earnings per share

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	52,171	57,838
	Number	Number
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	803,139	803,139
	Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings per share	6.50	7.20

Note 30 Commitments

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

Note 31 Contingencies

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

Note 32 Subsequent events

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

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Iain Connor Locke, Chair

Dated this 30th day of August 2021



61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550

afs@afsbendigo.com.au 03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited's (the company), which comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies
- The directors' declaration of the company.

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

- i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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





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Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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



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As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- 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.
- 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 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.

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550

Dated: 30 August 2021

Joshua Griffin Lead Auditor

Community Bank · Katherine
1/56 Katherine Terrace,,
Katherine NT 0850
Phone: 8972 1784 Fax: 8972 3644
Email: katherine@bendigobank.com.au
Web: bendigobank.com.au/katherine

Franchisee: Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited ABN: 57 121 062 146 PO Box 69 Katherine NT 0851 Phone: 0429 706 025 Email: secretary@krel.net.au

Share Registry:
AFS & Associates Pty Ltd
PO Box 454, Bendigo VIC 3552
Phone: 5443 0344
Fax: 5443 5304
Email: shareregistry@afsbendigo.com.au

