Kulin
Community Financial Services Limited

ABN: 49 088 885 438

Financial Report

For the year ended

30 June 2020

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
Directors' Report

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

Directors

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

Derek Harvie Young
Non-executive director
Occupation: Self-employed farmer
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Self-employed farmer for 30 years. Board representative of Cultivating Kulin Committee.
Interest in shares: 2,750 ordinary shares

Robin James McInnes
Non-executive director
Occupation: Retired
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Employed by the Water Corporation for 33 years. Member of the steering committee to establish the Community Bank in Kulin. Life member of the fire brigade and football club and awarded Emergency Services Medal in 2003. Gold card in AOOB's. Treasurer of several lodges.
Interest in shares: 14,601 ordinary shares

Graeme John Robertson
Non-executive director
Occupation: Self-employed farmer
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Self-employed farmer for 38 years. Inaugural chairman for Kulin Community Financial Services Limited from 1999 to 2005.
Interest in shares: 6,001 ordinary shares

Henry John Hodgson
Non-executive director
Occupation: Farmer
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Self-employed farmer for 13 years.
Interest in shares: 3,000 ordinary shares

Bradley James Smoker
Non-executive director
Occupation: Farmer and Farm Consultant
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Qualifications, experience and expertise: Farming background as farmer and farm consultant for 15 years.
Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Jennie Marie McInnes
Non-executive director
Occupation: Parts Manager at agricultural machinery dealership
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Former Company Secretary and Treasurer of the company, bookkeeping and administration experience.
Interest in shares: 1,300 ordinary shares

Directors *(continued)*

Cassi-Dee Tina Vandenberg
Non-executive director
Occupation: Deputy CEO Shire of Kulin
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Accountant with tax and local government experience.
Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Fiona Elizabeth Murphy
Non-executive director
Occupation: Senior Finance Officer Shire of Kulin
Qualifications, experience and expertise: Accountant with audit background.
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 Alison Lucchesi. Alison was appointed the position of Secretary on 1 August 2020. Previously Fiona Elizabeth Murphy was the Secretary and she was appointed to the position of secretary on 24 October 2017. Fiona's qualifications, experience and expertise are outlined above.

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 company has achieved significant growth in revenue this financial in comparison to the previous financial year. The profit/(loss) of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was:

Year ended 30 June 2020 $	Year ended 30 June 2019 $
94,425	(9,985)

Directors' interests

	Fully paid ordinary shares		
	Balance at start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
Derek Harvie Young	2,750	-	2,750
Robin James McInnes	14,601	-	14,601
Graeme John Robertson	6,001	-	6,001
Henry John Hodgson	3,000	-	3,000
Bradley James Smoker	-	-	-
Jennie Marie McInnes	1,300	-	1,300
Cassi-Dee Tina Vandenberg	-	-	-
Fiona Elizabeth Murphy	-	-	-

Dividends

Subsequent to financial year-end, the following dividends were proposed by the directors. The dividends have not been provided for in the financial statements.

	Cents per share	Total amount
Final fully franked dividend	10	$32,891
Total amount	10	$32,891

New Accounting Standards implemented

The company has implemented a new accounting standard which has come into effect and is included in the results. AASB 16: Leases (AASB 16) has been applied retrospectively without restatement of comparatives. The company has elected to measure the right-of-use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that existed at the date of transition as allowed under the transition provisions. As a result, there was no impact on retained earnings. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117: Leases. See note 4 for further details.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

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

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

Directors' meetings

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

	Board Meetings Attended	
	E	A
Derek Harvie Young	12	12
Robin James McInnes	12	11
Graeme John Robertson	12	11
Henry John Hodgson	12	8
Bradley James Smoker	12	11
Jennie Marie McInnes	12	8
Cassi-Dee Tina Vandenberg	12	9
Fiona Elizabeth Murphy	12	11

E - eligible to attend
A - number attended

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 29 to the accounts.

The board of directors has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the board 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 Kulin, Western Australia.

Derek Harvie Young, Chair

Dated this 31st day of August 2020

Partners in success
Chartered Accountants
61 Bull Street, Bendigo 3550
PO Box 454, Bendigo 3552
03 5443 0344
afsbendigo.com.au

Lead auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the directors of Kulin Community Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Kulin Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550
Dated: 31 August 2020

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	8	688,946	598,581
Other revenue	9	85,975	50,679
Finance income	10	1,809	3,337
Employee benefit expenses	11e)	(385,775)	(404,886)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion	11d)	(66,743)	(60,815)
Occupancy and associated costs		(18,892)	(46,655)
Systems costs		(19,994)	(20,504)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11a)	(53,814)	(22,728)
Finance costs	11b)	(14,836)	(2,116)
General administration expenses		(100,335)	(107,267)
Profit/(loss) before income tax (expense)/credit		116,341	(12,374)
Income tax (expense)/credit	12a)	(21,916)	2,389
Profit/(loss) after income tax (expense)/credit		94,425	(9,985)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		94,425	(9,985)
Earnings per share		¢	¢
- Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share:	32a)	28.71	(3.04)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13a)	388,843	193,809
Trade and other receivables	15a)	94,256	56,396
Current tax assets	19a)	-	3,331
Other investments	14a)	-	100,000
Total current assets		**483,099**	**353,536**
Non-current assets			
Other investments	14b)	200	200
Property, plant and equipment	16a)	177,898	180,524
Right-of-use assets	17a)	293,390	-
Intangible assets	18a)	56,574	585
Deferred tax asset	19b)	552	13,434
Total non-current assets		**528,614**	**194,743**
Total assets		**1,011,713**	**548,279**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20a)	79,064	48,672
Current tax liabilities	19a)	9,036	-
Loans and borrowings	21a)	14,685	15,060
Lease liabilities	22b)	11,744	-
Employee benefits	24a)	43,833	47,437
Total current liabilities		**158,362**	**111,169**
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20b)	45,443	-
Loans and borrowings	21b)	26,023	39,142
Lease liabilities	22c)	286,673	-
Employee benefits	24b)	3,437	2,941
Provisions	23a)	2,323	-
Total non-current liabilities		**363,899**	**42,083**
Total liabilities		**522,261**	**153,252**
Net assets		**489,452**	**395,027**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	25a)	322,663	322,663
Retained earnings	26	166,789	72,364
Total equity		**489,452**	**395,027**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2018	322,663	82,349	405,012
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(9,985)	(9,985)
Balance at 30 June 2019	**322,663**	**72,364**	**395,027**
Balance at 1 July 2019	322,663	72,364	395,027
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	94,425	94,425
Balance at 30 June 2020	**322,663**	**166,789**	**489,452**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 $	2019 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		803,967	708,521
Payments to suppliers and employees		(631,713)	(667,442)
Interest received		2,171	3,538
Interest paid		(2,499)	(2,116)
Lease payments (interest component)	11b)	(12,245)	-
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	11f)	(6,715)	-
Income taxes received		3,331	6,475
Net cash provided by operating activities	27	**156,297**	**48,976**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(25,816)	(77,237)
Payments for intangible assets		(13,770)	-
Proceeds from investments		100,000	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**60,414**	**(77,237)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		-	35,000
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(13,493)	(5,806)
Lease payments (principle component)	22a)	(8,184)	-
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(21,677)**	**29,194**
Net cash increase in cash held		**195,034**	**933**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		193,809	192,876
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	13a)	**388,843**	**193,809**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Note 1 Reporting entity

This is the financial report for Kulin Community Financial Services 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
1/157 Bull Street Kulin WA 6365	1/157 Bull Street Kulin WA 6365

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 30.

Note 2 Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

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

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

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 31 August 2020.

Note 3 Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations

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

The company has implemented a new Accounting Standard which has come into effect and is included in the results. AASB 16: Leases (AASB 16) has been applied retrospectively without restatement of comparatives. The company has elected to measure the right-of-use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that existed at the date of transition as allowed under the transition provisions. As a result, there was no impact on retained earnings. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117: Leases.

a) Definition of a lease

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

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

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

b) As a lessee

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

The company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

Leases classified as operating leases under AASB 117

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

Right-of-use assets are measured at either:

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

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

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

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

c) As a lessor

The company is not a party in an arrangement where it is a lessor. The company is not required to make any adjustments on transition to AASB 16 for leases in which it acts as a lessor.

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

d) Impact on financial statements

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

Impact on balance sheet	Note	1 July 2019 $
Asset		
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	17b)	308,832
Liability		
Lease liabilities	22a)	(306,601)
Provision for make-good	23b)	(2,231)
Equity		
Retained earnings		-

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

Lease liabilities reconciliation on transition	1 July 2019 $
Operating lease disclosure as at June 2019	8,945
Less: AASB 117 lease commitments reconciliation	(2,231)
Less: lease exempt as short-term	(6,714)
Lease liability as at 1 July 2019	-

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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

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

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

Revenue calculation

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

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

Commission 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.

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

a) Revenue from contracts with customers *(continued)*

Commission

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

b) Other revenue

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

Revenue	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).

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

b) Other revenue *(continued)*

Discretionary financial contributions

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

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

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

Cash flow boost

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

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

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

c) Economic dependency - Bendigo Bank

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Economic dependency - Bendigo Bank *(continued)*

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.

d) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

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.

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

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

e) Taxes

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

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

Current income tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

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

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

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

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

Goods and Services Tax

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

- when the amount of GST incurred on a sale or purchase of assets or services is not payable to or recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the revenue or expense item.
- when receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

e) Taxes *(continued)*

Goods and Services Tax (continued)

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

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

f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent expenditure

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

Depreciation

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

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

Asset class	Method	Useful life
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	10 years
Plant and equipment	Straight-line	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	8 years

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

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

h) Intangible assets

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

Recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent expenditure

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

Amortisation

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

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

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

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

i) Financial instruments

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

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

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

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

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

i) Financial instruments *(continued)*

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

A debt instrument is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

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

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

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

Financial assets - business model assessment

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

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

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

i) Financial instruments *(continued)*

Financial assets - assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

Financial assets - subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
- Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
- Debt instruments at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.
- Equity investments at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities - classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

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

i) Financial instruments *(continued)*

Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

Offsetting

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

j) Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for ECL on:

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

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

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

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

The company uses the simplified approach to impairment. The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime ECL at all times.

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

j) Impairment *(continued)*

This approach is applicable to:

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

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

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

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

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

Non-financial assets

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

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

k) Issued capital

Ordinary shares

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

l) Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

m) Leases

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

Policy applicable from 1 July 2019

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

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

As a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

m) Leases *(continued)*

Policy applicable from 1 July 2019 (continued)

As a lessee *(continued)*

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

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

As a lessor

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

Policy applicable before 1 July 2019

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

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

As a lessee

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

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

As a lessor

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

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

n) Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Note 5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions

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

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

a) Judgements

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

Note	Judgement
- Note 8 - revenue recognition	whether revenue is recognised over time or at a point in time;
- Note 22 - leases:	
a) control	a) whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception by assessing whether the company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset;
b) lease term	b) whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options, termination periods, and purchase options;
c) discount rates	c) judgement is required to determine the discount rate, where the discount rate is the company's incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The incremental borrowing rate is determined with reference to factors specific to the company and underlying asset including: - the amount; - the lease term; - economic environment; and - other relevant factors.

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

b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Note	Assumptions
- Note 8 - revenue recognition	estimate of expected returns;
- Note 19 - recognition of deferred tax assets	availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and carried-forward tax losses can be utilised;
- Note 27 - fair value	determining the fair value less costs to sell of the disposal group on the basis of significant unobservable inputs;
- Note 16 - estimation of useful lives of assets	key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset;
- Note 24 - long service leave provision	key assumptions on attrition rate and pay increases though promotion and inflation;
- Note 23 - make-good provision	key assumptions on future cost estimates in restoring the leased premises in accordance with the lease agreement;

c) Measurement of fair values

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- *Level 1:* quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- *Level 2:* inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- *Level 3:* inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of each reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 14 - Other investments;
- Note 27 - financial instruments;

Note 6 Financial risk management

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

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

Note 6 Financial risk management *(continued)*

The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company does not use derivative instruments.

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

a) Credit risk

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

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

b) Liquidity risk

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

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

- $40,708 commercial loan facility secured by the company's assets. Interest is payable at a rate of 5.37% (2019: 5.79%)

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

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

30 June 2020

		Contractual cash flows		
Non-derivative financial liability	Carrying amount	Not later than 12 months	Between 12 months and five years	Greater than five years
Bank loans	40,708	14,685	-	-
Lease liabilities	298,417	27,546	114,378	292,058
Trade payables	44,767	44,767	-	-
	383,892	86,998	114,378	292,058

30 June 2019

		Contractual cash flows		
Non-derivative financial liability	Carrying amount	Not later than 12 months	Between 12 months and five years	Greater than five years
Bank loans	54,202	15,060	-	-
Trade payables	21,061	21,061	-	-
	75,263	36,121	-	-

Note 6 Financial risk management *(continued)*

c) Market risk

Market risk

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

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

Price risk

The primary goal of the company's investment in equity securities is to hold the investments for the long term for strategic purposes.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

The company held cash and cash equivalents of $338,843 at 30 June 2020 (2019: $193,809). 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%.

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2020 can be seen in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income.

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

Note 8 Revenue from contracts with customers

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

Revenue from contracts with customers	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue:		
- Revenue from contracts with customers	688,946	598,581
	688,946	598,581

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers		
At a point in time:		
- Margin income	322,191	306,342
- Fee income	23,029	22,231
- Commission income	343,726	270,008
	688,946	598,581

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

Note 9 Other revenue

The company generates other sources of revenue from dividends and distributions of financial instruments, discretionary contributions received from the franchisor and cash flow boost from the Australian Government.

Other revenue	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue:		
- Dividend and distribution income	6	7
- Market development fund income	25,000	33,333
- Cash flow boost	40,000	-
- Other income	20,969	17,339
	85,975	50,679

Note 10 Finance income

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

Finance income	2020 $	2019 $
At amortised cost:		
- Cash at bank	1,809	3,337
	1,809	3,337

Note 11 Expenses

a) Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2020 $	2019 $
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- Leasehold improvements	18,071	10,994
- Plant and equipment	6,215	5,584
- Motor vehicles	4,156	4,150
	28,442	20,728
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
- Leased land and buildings	15,442	-
	15,442	-
Amortisation of intangible assets:		
- Franchise fee	2,140	2,000
- Franchise renewal process fee	7,790	-
	9,930	2,000
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	53,814	22,728

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

b) Finance costs

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Finance costs:			
- Bank loan interest paid or accrued		2,499	2,116
- Lease interest expense	22a)	12,245	-
- Unwinding of make-good provision		92	-
		14,836	2,116

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

c) Impairment loss on trade receivables and contract assets

The franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo Bank. Due to the reliance on Bendigo Bank the company has reviewed the credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit risk exposure of the company. The company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to the Bendigo Bank receivable as at 30 June 2020.

Note 11 Expenses *(continued)*

d) Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion

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

	2020 $	2019 $
- Direct sponsorship, advertising, and promotion payments	46,743	60,815
- Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	20,000	-
	66,743	60,815

e) Employee benefit expenses

	2020 $	2019 $
Wages and salaries	327,294	323,814
Non-cash benefits	3,054	2,889
Contributions to defined contribution plans	31,144	30,047
Expenses related to long service leave	3,205	12,198
Other expenses	21,078	35,938
	385,775	404,886

f) Recognition exemption

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

	2020 $	2019 $
Expenses relating to low-value leases	6,715	-
	6,715	-

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

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

Note 12 Income tax expense

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

a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2020 $	2019 $
Current tax expense/(credit)		
- Current tax	9,038	-
- Recoupment of prior year tax losses	3,380	-
- Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	-	(2,494)
- Movement in deferred tax	9,469	(545)
- Franking credit tax rate mismatch	(3)	(3)
- Reduction in company tax rate	32	-
- Changes in estimates related to prior years	-	653
	21,916	(2,389)

Progressive changes to the company tax rate have been enacted. Consequently, as of 1 July 2020, the company tax rate will be reduced from 27.5% to 26%. This change resulted in a loss of $32 related to the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities of the company.

b) *Prima facie* income tax reconciliation

	2020 $	2019 $
Operating profit/(loss) before taxation	116,341	(12,374)
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	31,994	(3,403)
Tax effect of:		
- Non-deductible expenses	895	363
- Temporary differences	(9,470)	545
- Other assessable income	(11,001)	1
- Movement in deferred tax	9,469	(545)
- Franking credit	(3)	(3)
- Under/(over) provision of income tax in the prior year	32	653
	21,916	(2,389)

Note 13 Cash and cash equivalents

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks.

	2020 $	2019 $
- Cash at bank and on hand	388,843	193,809
	388,843	193,809

Note 14 Other investments

The company classifies investments as a current asset when it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, no more than 12 months after the reporting period. All other investments are classified as non-current.

a) Current investments	2020 $	2019 $
Debt securities - at FVTPL	-	100,000
	-	100,000

b) Non-current investments	2020 $	2019 $
Equity securities - at FVTPL	200	200
	200	200

The debt security (loan) was settled in May 2020.

Note 15 Trade and other receivables

a) Current assets	2020 $	2019 $
Trade receivables	86,581	48,189
Prepayments	7,261	7,431
Other receivables and accruals	414	776
	94,256	56,396

Note 16 Property, plant and equipment

a) Carrying amounts	2020 $	2019 $
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	211,584	188,268
Less: accumulated depreciation	(67,743)	(49,672)
	143,841	138,596
Plant and equipment		
At cost	104,683	102,183
Less: accumulated depreciation	(88,046)	(81,831)
	16,637	20,352
Motor vehicles		
At cost	33,182	33,182
Less: accumulated depreciation	(15,762)	(11,606)
	17,420	21,576
Total written down amount	177,898	180,524

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

Note 16 Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

	2020 $	2019 $
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	138,596	7,563
Additions	23,316	142,027
Depreciation	(18,071)	(10,994)
Carrying amount at end	143,841	138,596
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	20,352	20,166
Additions	2,500	5,770
Depreciation	(6,215)	(5,584)
Carrying amount at end	16,637	20,352
Motor vehicles		
Carrying amount at beginning	21,576	25,726
Depreciation	(4,156)	(4,150)
Carrying amount at end	17,420	21,576
Total written down amount	177,898	180,524

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 17 Right-of-use assets

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

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

a) Carrying amounts

	2020 $	2019 $
Leased land and buildings		
At cost	308,832	-
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,442)	-
Total written down amount	293,390	-

Note 17 Right-of-use assets *(continued)*

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

	2020 $	2019 $
Leased land and buildings		
Initial recognition on transition	308,832	-
Depreciation	(15,442)	-
Total written down amount	293,390	-

Note 18 Intangible assets

a) Carrying amounts

	2020 $	2019 $
Franchise fee		
At cost	40,987	30,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(31,555)	(29,415)
	9,432	585
Franchise renewal process fee		
At cost	54,932	-
Less: accumulated amortisation	(7,790)	-
	47,142	-
Total written down amount	56,574	585

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

Franchise fee		
Carrying amount at beginning	585	2,585
Additions	10,987	-
Amortisation	(2,140)	(2,000)
Carrying amount at end	9,432	585
Franchise renewal process fee		
Additions	54,932	-
Amortisation	(7,790)	-
Carrying amount at end	47,142	-
Total written down amount	56,574	585

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 19 Tax assets and liabilities

a) Current tax

	2020 $	2019 $
Income tax payable/(refundable)	9,036	(3,331)

b) Deferred tax

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

	30 June 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	30 June 2020
Deferred tax assets	$	$	$	$	$
- expense accruals	1,280	12	-	-	1,292
- employee provisions	13,854	(1,519)	-	-	12,335
- make-good provision	-	604	-	-	604
- lease liability	-	77,588	-	-	77,588
- carried-forward tax losses	3,381	(3,381)	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	18,515	73,304	-	-	91,819
Deferred tax liabilities					
- income accruals	213	(106)	-	-	107
- deductible prepayments	1,313	120	-	-	1,433
- property, plant and equipment	3,555	9,891	-	-	13,446
- right-of-use assets	-	76,281	-	-	76,281
Total deferred tax liabilities	5,081	86,186	-	-	91,267
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	13,434	(12,882)	-	-	552

Note 19 Tax assets and liabilities

b) Deferred tax *(continued)*

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

	30 June 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in equity	30 June 2019
Deferred tax assets	$	$	$	$	$
- expense accruals	2,279	(999)	-	-	1,280
- employee provisions	8,538	5,316	-	-	13,854
- property, plant and equipment	216	(216)	-	-	-
- carried-forward tax losses	884	2,497	-	-	3,381
Total deferred tax assets	11,917	6,598	-	-	18,515
Deferred tax liabilities					
- income accruals	269	(56)	-	-	213
- deductible prepayments	1,256	57	-	-	1,313
- property, plant and equipment	-	3,555	-	-	3,555
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,525	3,556	-	-	5,081
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	10,392	3,042	-	-	13,434

c) Uncertainty over income tax treatments

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

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

Note 20 Trade creditors and other payables

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

a) Current liabilities	2020	2019
	$	$
Trade creditors	44,767	21,061
Other creditors and accruals	34,297	27,611
	79,064	48,672

Note 20 Trade creditors and other payables *(continued)*

b) Non-current liabilities	2020 $	2019 $
Other creditors and accruals	45,443	-
	45,443	-

Note 21 Loans and borrowings

a) Current liabilities	2020 $	2019 $
Current portion of secured bank loans	14,685	15,060
	14,685	15,060

b) Non-current liabilities

Secured bank loans	26,023	39,142
	26,023	39,142

c) Terms and repayment schedule

	Weighted average	Year of maturity	30 June 2020 Face value	30 June 2020 Carrying value	30 June 2019 Face value	30 June 2019 Carrying value
Secured bank loans	5.37%	2024	40,708	40,708	54,202	54,202

Note 22 Lease liabilities

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

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

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

Lease portfolio

The company's lease portfolio includes:

- Kulin branch — The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of five years which commenced in October 2019. The lease has two further five year extension options available. The company is reasonably certain to exercise these.

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.

Note 22 Lease liabilities *(continued)*

a) Lease liability measurement

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

Lease liabilities on transition	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Initial recognition on AASB 16 transition	3d)	306,601	-
Lease payments - interest		12,245	-
Lease payments		(20,429)	-
		298,417	-

b) Current lease liabilities

Property lease liabilities	27,546	-
Unexpired interest	(15,802)	-
	11,744	-

c) Non-current lease liabilities

Property lease liabilities	406,436	-
Unexpired interest	(119,763)	-
	286,673	-

d) Maturity analysis

- Not later than 12 months	27,546	-
- Between 12 months and 5 years	114,378	-
- Greater than 5 years	292,058	-
Total undiscounted lease payments	433,982	-
Unexpired interest	(135,565)	-
Present value of lease liabilities	298,417	-

Note 22 Lease liabilities *(continued)*

e) Impact on the current reporting period

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

Comparison under current AASB 16 and former AASB 117

The net impact for the current reporting period is a decrease in profit after tax of $5,329.

Profit or loss - increase (decrease) in expenses	AASB 117 expense not recognised	Impact on current reporting period	AASB 16 expense now recognised
- Occupancy and associated costs	20,429	(20,429)	-
- Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	15,442	15,442
- Finance costs	-	12,337	12,337
Increase in expenses - before tax	20,429	7,350	27,779
- Income tax expense / (credit) - current	(5,618)	5,618	-
- Income tax expense / (credit) - deferred	-	(7,639)	(7,639)
Increase in expenses - after tax	14,811	5,329	20,140

Note 23 Provisions

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

a) Non-current liabilities	2020 $	2019 $
Make-good on leased premises	2,323	-
	2,323	-

Note 23 Provisions *(continued)*

b) Make-good provision

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

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

Provision	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Face-value of make-good costs recognised	3d)	5,000	-
Present value discounting	3d)	(2,769)	-
Present value unwinding		92	-
		2,323	-

c) Changes in estimates

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

The lease is due to expire on 30 September 2034 at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

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

Profit or loss	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024+
Expense:					
- Finance costs	92	128	135	143	2,271
Statement of financial position					
Liability:					
- Make-good provision	2,323	2,451	2,586	2,729	5,000

Note 24 Employee benefits

a) Current liabilities

	2020 $	2019 $
Provision for annual leave	18,942	25,255
Provision for long service leave	24,891	22,182
	43,833	47,437

b) Non-current liabilities

	2020 $	2019 $
Provision for long service leave	3,437	2,941
	3,437	2,941

Note 24 Employee benefits *(continued)*

c) Key judgement and assumptions

Employee attrition rates

The company uses historical employee attrition rates in determining the probability of an employee, at a given date, achieving continuous employment eligible for entitlement in accordance with long service leave legislation.

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.

Note 25 Issued capital

a) Issued capital

	2020		2019	
	Number	$	Number	$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	328,919	328,910	328,919	328,910
Less: equity raising costs	-	(6,247)	-	(6,247)
	328,919	322,663	328,919	322,663

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).

Note 25 Issued capital *(continued)*

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

Ordinary shares (continued)

Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if they control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").

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 26 Retained earnings

	2020 $	2019 $
Balance at beginning of reporting period	72,364	82,349
Net profit (loss) after tax from ordinary activities	94,425	(9,985)
Balance at end of reporting period	166,789	72,364

Note 27 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2020 $	2019 $
Net profit (loss) after tax from ordinary activities	94,425	(9,985)
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	43,884	20,728
- Amortisation	9,930	2,000
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(37,860)	(905)
- (Increase)/decrease in other assets	16,213	4,086
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	23,716	13,720
- Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(3,138)	19,332
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	91	-
- Increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	9,036	-
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	156,297	48,976

Note 28 Financial instruments

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

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	15	86,995	48,965
Cash and cash equivalents	13	388,843	193,809
		475,838	242,774
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	44,767	21,061
Secured bank loans	21	40,708	54,202
Lease liabilities	22	298,417	-
		383,892	75,263

Note 29 Auditor's remuneration

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

	2020 $	2019 $
Audit and review services		
- Audit and review of financial statements	4,800	4,700
	4,800	4,700
Non audit services		
- Taxation advice and tax compliance services	600	695
- General advisory services	3,350	3,190
	3,950	3,885
Total auditor's remuneration	8,750	8,585

Note 30 Related parties

a) Details of key management personnel

The directors of the company during the financial year were:

Derek Harvie Young
Robin James McInnes
Graeme John Robertson
Henry John Hodgson
Bradley James Smoker
Jennie Marie McInnes
Cassi-Dee Tina Vandenberg
Fiona Elizabeth Murphy

b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.	2020 $	2019 $
Short-term employee benefits	9,475	9,850
Post-employment benefits	900	936
	10,375	10,786

Compensation of the company's key management personnel includes salaries, non-cash benefits, contributions to a post-employment defined contribution plan.

c) Related party transactions

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

Note 31 Dividends provided for or paid

a) Dividends proposed not recognised at balance date

Subsequent to financial year-end, the following dividends were proposed by the directors. The dividends have not been provided for in the financial statements.

	30 June 2020		30 June 2019	
	Cents	$	Cents	$
Fully franked dividend	10	32,891	-	-
Total dividends declared subsequent to financial year end	10	32,891	-	-

The tax rate at which future dividends will be franked is 26% (2021: 25%).

b) Franking account balance

	2020	2019
	$	$
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods		
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	109,714	116,186
Franking transactions during the financial year:		
- Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	(3,331)	(13,075)
- Franking credits from income tax instalments paid	-	6,600
- Franking credits from franked distributions received	3	3
Franking account balance at the end of the financial year	106,386	109,714
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
- Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	9,036	(3,331)
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	115,422	106,383

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

Note 32 Earnings per share

a) 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.

	2020	2019
	$	$
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	94,425	(9,985)
	Number	Number
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	328,919	328,919
	Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share	28.71	(3.04)

Note 33 Commitments

a) Lease commitments

Following the adoption of AASB 16 as of 1 July 2019, all lease commitment information and amounts for the financial year ending 30 June 2020 can be found in 'Lease liabilities' (Note 22).

Operating lease commitments - lessee	2020	2019
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not capitalised in the financial statements	$	$
Payable - minimum lease payments:		
- not later than 12 months	-	8,945
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	-
- greater than 5 years	-	-
Minimum lease payments payable	-	8,945

b) Other commitments

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

Note 34 Contingencies

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

Note 35 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.

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Kulin Community Financial Services Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* , including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Derek Harvie Young, Chair

Dated this 31st day of August 2020

Partners in success

Chartered Accountants

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Kulin Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion
In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Kulin 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 financial performance for the year ended; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

What we have audited
Kulin Community Financial Services Limited's (the company) financial report comprises the:

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

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

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

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

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

Partners in success
Chartered Accountants
61 Bull Street, Bendigo 3550
PO Box 454, Bendigo 3552
03 5443 0344
afsbendigo.com.au

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

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

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

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

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, 3550
Dated: 31 August 2020

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor