Maffra & District Community Financial Services Limited

ABN 14 600 481 178

2019 Annual Report

Maffra & District Community Bank Branch

Contents

Chairman’s report

For year ending 30 June 2019

Partnering with Australia’s fifth largest bank we continue to work closely with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on ways to improve the customer experience. The Bendigo Community Bank model has been used as an example of a great way of doing business.

As a shareholder, thank you for your ongoing support. There are 75,000 Community Bank shareholders in Australia. To further grow the business we need your support, if every one of our local shareholders referred one customer to Maffra & District Community Bank Branch imagine the growth to our business and your investment and ultimately the contribution that could be made to community groups and projects.

Thank you for your support over the past twelve months we have now invested over $107,000 back into the community and as we continue to grow this amount will also increase.

I take much pleasure in announcing that Maffra & District Community Bank Branch is paying its first dividend this year. This is ahead of our initial predictions and has been made possible thanks to the work carried out by Renee and her staff and your Board.

This year we have been privileged to have our Year 11 Maffra Secondary College Scholarship winner Emily Saddington participating in Board activities and giving us a more youthful perspective. Three new potential Board members have also participated in meetings this year as visitors prior to joining the Board, Judy Stewart, Nathan Smith and Linda Hunt. The addition of these new members will give the Board greater diversity in decision making.

Because of the increasing workload on our Secretary Kylie Hadden the decision was made to employ a part-time assistant responsible for taking minutes, setting out correspondence, creating agendas, writing newsletters and improving communication within the Board and community. Following an interview process Michelle Wright was appointed to the position.

Renee our Manager has done an excellent job again this year ably supported by Sam Shingles promoting and expanding our business. There have been several additions to our staff this year and we welcome Danielle Brown and Kerri McColl to the team.

Thank you to the Board members who give up their time to attend meetings and functions throughout the year and particularly Kylie Hadden who as Secretary since the inception of the Bank has devoted a huge amount of time to ensuring its success.

Finally, thank you to the shareholders who have made the Maffra & District Community Bank Branch possible without your early commitment and ongoing support there would be no community in front of your bank.

The banking and finance sector is more competitive than it has ever been with tightening margins on products and aggressive marketing within the national banking sector as well as closer scrutiny on banking practices. We need your help to continue to grow, talk to others about the benefits the Community Bank branch brings to the community, the different services we offer, every new account means increased support for your community.

Robert Christie
Chairman

Sponsorship recipient list for 2018/19
Maffra Agricultural Society
Maffra Football Netball Club
Maffra Secondary College HPV
Maffra Secondary College Scholarship
St Vincent De Paul
Stratford Bowls Club
Maffra Golf Club
Maffra Municipal Band
Box Rallies
Stratford Bowls Club
Boisdale Briagolong Football Netball Club
Maffra Gymnastics
Bitter on Litter
Maffra Rotary Club Mardi Gras
Maffra Junior Football and Cricket Club
Maffra Past Players
Stratford Football and Netball Club
Maffra Secondary College – Year 10 Driver Ed
Stretton Park Redevelopment Fund
Dustin’ Up a Storm
Maffra Business and Tourism Association

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2019

It's been a challenging, yet fruitful year for the Maffra & District Community Bank Branch and it's my pleasure to present the 2018/19 Manager's report to you all.

The Maffra & District Community Bank Branch has again seen some exciting growth this financial year, whilst again exceeding our expectations. With our budget forecasting a profit of $67,885, the year ended well for the branch showing a profit of $100,917, whilst the overall branch results, due to significant uncertainty in the region, we did not reach our targets. After having a negative lending growth for the first six months we managed to finish the year with positive lending growth of $1.4 million, deposits unfortunately went backwards by $2.6 million with other business also declining by $1.5 million. Which in turn saw our total growth footings fall by $1.8 million.

In August we held our Winter Wonderland Ball with all proceeds raised going to Stretton Park and the redevelopment fund. The night was a huge success and saw us raise in total just over $8,000. In total, the Maffra & District Community Bank Branch are proud to have contributed more than $107,000 to numerous organisations via donations, sponsorships and fundraising. We were well represented at all local community events and welcomed warmly by the clubs and committees at local sporting events.

Staffing at the branch this year has been a real struggle; Sheree Thorn, Customer Service Officer resigned and finished in September and Melissa Grant, Customer Relationship Officer resigned and finished in October. Recruitment to fill the two vacancies at the branch was a real struggle, with Sam and myself looking after the branch for a few months. We then welcomed Danielle Brown to the team as a part-time Customer Service Officer mid-January and then Kerrie McColl Customer Relationship Officer transferred from Cairns and started with us at the end of March and our team was once again full.

In March this year, I was noticing the impact the drought was having on our region and, in particular, on our customers – especially the farmers. The team and I came together to determine how best we could help these farmers and their families, and we decided that what they really would need would be a day to forget their stresses and just relax. With the support of Sale Bendigo Bank and Heyfield & District Community Bank Branch, we went to work organising a free family fun day. We had three big country music stars, Sara Storer, Amber Lawrence and Pete Denahy, play for a crowd of over 500 people, more than half of which were the target audience – the region's farmers who were doing it tough. The day was a huge success and we even raised a little extra for the local drought relief charity through the Heyfield Lions Club.

The success we have experienced both financially and within the community in the past twelve months would not be possible without the support of our customers and the Maffra and district community members and I'd like to thank you all for contributing in your own way to our continued success.

The Maffra team,

Renee Vidler
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019

The Directors present their report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2019.

Directors

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

Directors	Details
Robert William Christie	
Position	Chairperson
Professional qualifications	Bachelor of Arts, Diploma of Education
Experience and expertise	Former Primary School Principal. Involved in Briagolong Quarry Reserve Committee, 5 Star Project Sale, Blue Pool Working Group, Friends of Grant Committee and Gracehill N.I. Project.
Ryan James Crawford	
Position	Secretary
Professional qualifications	Lawyer- LL.B (Hons) B.Com. GDLP - Member of the Law Institute of Victoria
Experience and expertise	Ryan's qualifications and experience include Practicing Australian Legal Practitioner since January 2012 at a local law firm in Maffra. Involved with/member of Maffra Bowls Club, Maffra Hockey Club, Maffra Squash and Racquetball Club, Gippsland Vehicle Collection, Maffra Dramatic Society and Maffra Community Sports Club.
Kylie Maree Hadden	
Position	Deputy Chair
Professional qualifications	Advanced Diploma Hospitality Studies
Experience and expertise	Owner operator of a local Jewellers (2000- present). Past committee member of Maffra Playgroup, Glassford Kindergarten, Maffra Primary School, Formally associated with Maffra Amateur Basketball, Maffra Angling Club, Maffra Secondary College.
Tomas Justin Pritchett	
Position	Treasurer
Professional qualifications	Diploma of Accounting, Member of The Tax Institute
Experience and expertise	Accountant with local Accounting firm, 15 years' experience in a public accounting practice. Treasurer Stradroke Cricket Club for last 8 years.

Directors (continued)

Directors	Details
Neil Joseph Gannon	
Position	Director
Professional qualifications	AICD & Qualified as diesel mechanic.
Experience and expertise	Owner Manager of irrigation dairy farm. Past Board member of Gippsland and Southern Rural Water Corporation and Gippsland Herd Improvement. Current East Gippsland representative of Victorian Farmers Federation Water Resources Committee and Secretary of Tinamba Public Hall Inc.
Helen Ann Monague	
Position	Director
Professional qualifications	Retired Division 1 Nurse, Community Emergency Facilitator, Advanced Diploma of Public Safety-Emergency Management
Experience and expertise	Chair of Stretton Park Board of Management, Chair of Wellington Shire Heritage Network (WSHN), Secretary of Boisdale & District Progress Association, Boisdale & District History Group and Boisdale Stables Sub-Committee. Committee Member of Boisdale Public Hall, Valencia Soldier's Memorial Hall and contact for Boisdale-Briagolong Friends ofRed Cross. Member of Maffra State Emergency Service and Warden of St George's Church Boisdale, for Anglican Parish of Maffra.
Peter Young	
Position	Director
Professional qualifications	Diploma of Agriculture and Diploma of Valuation and Farm Management
Experience and expertise	Past President Briagolong and District Lions Club, Briagolong Junior Football Club, Gippsland Sheep Breeders Assoc., and life member of Gippsland Sheep Breeders Assoc. and the Briagolong CFA.

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

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

Directors' meetings

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board meetings	
	A	B
Robert William Christie	12	10
Ryan James Crawford	12	10
Kylie Maree Hadden	12	12
Tomas Justin Pritchett	12	12
Neil Joseph Gannon	12	9
Helen Ann Monague	12	10
Peter Young	12	9

A - The number of meetings eligible to attend.

B - The number of meetings attended.

Directors' report (continued)

Company Secretary

Ryan Crawford has been the Company Secretary of Maffra & District Community Financial Services Limited since 2016.

Ryan's qualifications and experience include Practicing Australian Legal Practitioner since January 2012 at a local law firm in Maffra. Lawyer- LL.B (Hons) B.Com. GDLP - Member of the Law Institute of Victoria. Involved with/member of Maffra Bowls Club, Maffra Hockey Club, Maffra Squash and Racquetball Club, Gippsland Vehicle Collection and Maffra Community Sports Club.

Principal activities

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

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

Review of operations

The profit of the company for the financial year after provision for income tax was $41,363 (2018 loss: $26,075), which is a 258.6% decrease as compared with the previous year.

The improvement from the previous year is mainly due to the the Stratford Agent ending the Agency agreement and the subsequent closure of the agency.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid for the previous year and the directors recommend that no dividend be paid for the current year.

Options

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

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' report (continued)

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor

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

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

Proceedings on behalf of company

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

Auditor independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set at page 8 of this financial report. No Officer of the company is or has been a partner of the Auditor of the company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Maffra on 1 October 2019.

Robert Christie
Director

Auditor's independence declaration

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Bendigo, Victoria
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Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Maffra & District Community Financial Services Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2019 there have been no contraventions of:

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

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

RSD Audit

Kathie Teasdale
Partner
41A Breen Street
Bendigo VIC 3550

Dated: 4 October 2019

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
Revenue	2	558,490	532,687
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3	(287,014)	(306,914)
Depreciation and amortisation	3	(38,072)	(38,122)
Administration and general costs		(64,423)	(78,305)
Occupancy expenses		(42,427)	(37,071)
IT expenses		(25,467)	(27,414)
Agent Commission		(170)	(46,410)
		(457,573)	**(534,236)**
Operating profit/(loss) before charitable donations & sponsorship		**100,917**	**(1,549)**
Charitable donations and sponsorships		(39,233)	(28,286)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**61,684**	**(29,835)**
Income tax (expense)/benefit	4	(20,321)	3,760
Profit/(loss) for the year after income tax		**41,363**	**(26,075)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**41,363**	**(26,075)**
Profit/(loss) attributable to members of the company		41,363	(26,075)
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company		**41,363**	**(26,075)**
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company (cents per share):			
- basic earnings per share	16	4.72	(2.97)

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	203,256	121,056
Trade and other receivables	6	49,254	50,416
Financial assets	7	76,720	58,402
Other assets	8	10,264	11,263
Total current assets		**339,494**	**241,137**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	171,643	186,838
Intangible assets	10	168,786	190,786
Deferred tax assets	4	44,518	64,784
Total non-current assets		**384,947**	**442,408**
Total assets		**724,441**	**683,545**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	44,576	43,072
Provisions	13	4,762	6,887
Total current liabilities		**49,338**	**49,959**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	13	1,314	1,214
Deferred tax liability	4	244	190
Total non-current liabilities		**1,558**	**1,404**
Total liabilities		**50,896**	**51,363**
Net assets		**673,545**	**632,182**
Equity			
Issued capital	14	848,030	848,030
Accumulated losses	15	(174,485)	(215,848)
Total equity		**673,545**	**632,182**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2018 (reported)	848,030	(215,848)	632,182
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	41,363	41,363
	-	**41,363**	**41,363**
Balance at 30 June 2019	**848,030**	**(174,485)**	**673,545**
Balance at 1 July 2017	848,030	(189,773)	658,257
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(26,075)	(26,075)
	-	**(26,075)**	**(26,075)**
Balance at 30 June 2018	**848,030**	**(215,848)**	**632,182**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		611,929	583,870
Payments to suppliers and employees		(513,583)	(581,428)
Interest received		3,050	2,902
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	**17b**	**101,396**	**5,344**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(877)	(1,426)
Purchase of investments		(18,319)	(17,998)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(19,196)**	**(19,424)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**82,200**	**(14,080)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		121,056	135,136
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	**17a**	**203,256**	**121,056**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the financial statements

For year ended 30 June 2019

These financial statements and notes represent those of Maffra & District Community Financial Services Limited.

Maffra & District Community Financial Services Limited ('the company') is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 1 October 2019.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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

<u>Economic dependency</u>

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

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

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

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

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

(c) Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

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

(d) Comparative figures

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

(e) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Employee benefits provision

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

Income tax

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

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Impairment

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

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

With the exception of the below, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies adopted in the entity's last annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018. Note that the changes in accounting policies specified below ONLY apply to the current period. The accounting policies included in the company's last annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 are the relevant policies for the purposes of comparatives.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and AASB 9 Financial Instruments (2014) became mandatorily effective on 1 January 2018. Accordingly, these standards apply for the first time to this set of annual financial statements. The nature and effect of changes arising from these standards are summarised in the section below.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 replaces AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111Construction Contracts and several revenue-related interpretations. The new Standard has been applied as at 1 July 2018 using the modified retrospective approach. Under this method, the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balances of retained earnings as at 1 July 2018 and comparatives are not restated.

Based on our assessment, there has not been any effect on the financial report from the adoption of this standard.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 Financial Instruments replaces AASB 139's 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' requirements. It makes major changes to the previous guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and introduces an 'expected credit loss' model for impairment of financial assets.

When adopting AASB9, the entity elected not to restate prior periods. Rather, differences arising from the adoption of AASB 9 in relation to classification, measurement, and impairment are recognised in opening retained earnings as at 1 July 2018.

Based on our assessment other than reclassification of financial assets, there has not been any effect on the financial report from the adoption of this standard.

(g) New accounting standards for application in future periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the company.

The company has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The company's assessment of the new and amended pronouncements that are relevant to the company but applicable in the future reporting periods is set out on the proceeding pages.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) New accounting standards for application in future periods (continued)

AASB 16: Leases (applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019)

AASB 16:

- replaces AASB 117 Leases and some lease-related Interpretations;
- requires all leases to be accounted for 'on-balance sheet' by lessees, other than short-term and low value asset leases;
- provides new guidance on the application of the definition of lease and on sale and lease back accounting;
- largely retains the existing lessor accounting requirements in AASB 117; and
- requires new and different disclosures about leases.

The standard will primarily affect the accounting for the company's operating leases. As at the reporting date, the company has non-cancellable operating lease commitments of $21,875. It is expected the company will recognise both a right of use and lease liability of approximately this value. Rent expenses will be replaced with depreciation and an intrest charge.

The standard is mandatory for first interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The company does not intend to adopt the standard before its effective date.

(h) Change in accounting policies

Revenue

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

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied

Given the nature of the agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, there are no performance obligations, therefore the revenue is recognised at the earlier of:

a) when the entity has a right to receive the income and it can be reliably measured; or

b) upon receipt.

Financial Instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Change in accounting policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified according to their business model and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets with contractual cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest and held within a business model of ‘hold to collect’ contractual cash flows are accounted for at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The company’s trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments as well as deposits that were previously classified as held-to-maturity under AASB 139.

Impairment of financial assets

AASB 9’s new forward looking impairment model applies to company’s investments at amortised cost. The application of the new impairment model depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. In using this practical expedient, the company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to determine the expected credit losses on a case-by-case basis.

Financial liabilities

As the accounting for financial liabilities remains largely unchanged from AASB 139, the company’s financial liabilities were not impacted by the adoption of AASB 9. However, for completeness, the accounting policy is disclosed below.

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

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified as “fair value through profit or loss”, in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Change in accounting policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Reconciliation of financial instruments on adoption of AASB 9

The table below shows the classification of each class of financial asset and financial liability under AASB 139 and AASB 9 as at 1 July 2018:

	AASB 139 Classification	AASB 9 Classification	AASB 139 Carrying value ($)	AASB 9 Carrying value ($)
Financial Asset				
Trade and Other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	50,416	50,416
Term deposits	Held to maturity	Amortised cost	58,402	58,402
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	43,072	43,072

Note 2. Revenue

	2019 $	2018 $
Revenue		
- service commissions	555,200	527,497
	555,200	**527,497**
Other revenue		
- interest received	3,050	2,902
- other revenue	240	2,288
	3,290	**5,190**
Total revenue	**558,490**	**532,687**

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

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

Interest and other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

Other income is recognised when the right to the income has been established.

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

Note 2. Revenue (continued)

Rendering of services

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

Core Banking Products

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited identify specific products and services as ‘core banking products’, however it also reserves the right to change the products and services identified as ‘core banking products’, providing 30 days notice is given. The core banking products, as at the end of the financial year included:

- Home loans
- Term deposits
- At call deposits

Margin

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

Commission

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

Fee Income

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

Discretionary Financial Contributions

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

Form and Amount of Financial Return

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

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

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

Note 2. Revenue (continued)

Form and Amount of Financial Return (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Note 3. Expenses

Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

	2019 $	2018 $
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries	252,003	264,541
- superannuation costs	22,301	24,525
- other costs	12,710	17,848
	287,014	**306,914**
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation		
- leasehold improvements	12,561	12,561
- plant and equipment	3,511	3,561
	16,072	**16,122**
Amortisation		
- franchise fees	2,000	2,000
- establishment costs	20,000	20,000
	22,000	**22,000**
Total depreciation and amortisation	**38,072**	**38,122**
Auditors' remuneration		
Remuneration of the Auditor, RSD Audit, for:		
- Audit or review of the financial report	4,900	5,040
	4,900	**5,040**

Note 3. Expenses (continued)

Operating expenses

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

Depreciation and amortisation

The depreciable amount of all fixed and intangible assets is depreciated over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of asset	**Rate**	**Method**
Leasehold improvements	2.5 - 40%	Straight Line
Plant and equipment	2.5 - 15%	Straight Line
Franchise fees & establishment costs	20%	Straight Line

Note 4. Income tax

	2019 $	**2018 $**
a. The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current tax expense	18,969	-
Deferred tax expense	20,321	(3,760)
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	(18,969)	-
	20,321	**(3,760)**
b. Prima facie tax payable		
The prima facie tax on profit / (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit / (loss) before income tax at 27.5% (2018: 27.5%)	16,963	(8,205)
Add tax effect of:		
- Other deductible expenses	(1,605)	(1,605)
- Timing differnences	(1,087)	-
- Non-deductible expenses	6,050	6,050
Income tax attributable to the entity	**20,321**	**(3,760)**
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is:	-32.94%	-12.60%
c. Current tax liability		
Current Tax	18,969	-
Recoupment of PY tax losses	(18,969)	-
Current tax liability at year end	**-**	**-**

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 4. Income tax (continued)

	2019 $	2018 $
d. Deferred tax asset		
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Deferred tax assets comprise:		
Accruals	1,610	2,350
Employee provisions	1,671	2,228
Unused tax losses	41,237	60,206
	44,518	**64,784**
Deferred tax liabilities comprise:		
Accrued income	244	190
	244	**190**
Net deferred tax asset	**44,274**	**64,594**
e. Deferred income tax included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets	20,266	(3,762)
(Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities	55	2
	20,321	**(3,760)**

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 $	2018 $
Cash at bank and on hand	110,687	50,010
Short-term bank deposits	92,569	71,046
	203,256	**121,056**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

The effective interest rate on short-term bank deposits was 2% (2018: 2%); these deposits have an average maturity of 183 days.

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 6. Trade and other receivables

Current

Trade receivables	49,254	50,416
	49,254	**50,416**

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any provision for doubtful debts. Trade and other receivables are due for settlement usually no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts, which are known to be uncollectable, are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is established in accoradance with the expected credit loss model, or when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognised on profit or loss.

Credit risk

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

The following table details the company's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the company.

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

	Gross amount $	Not past due $	Past due but not impaired			Past due and impaired $
			< 30 days $	31-60 days $	> 60 days $	
2019						
Trade receivables	49,254	49,254	-	-	-	-
Total	**49,254**	**49,254**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2018						
Trade receivables	50,416	50,416	-	-	-	-
Total	**50,416**	**50,416**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 7. Financial assets

Amortised cost		
Term deposits	76,720	58,402
	76,720	**58,402**

The effective interest rate on the bank deposit was 2.1% (2018: 2.1%). This deposit has a term of 6 months, maturing on 10 August 2019.

(a) Classification of financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

Classifications are determined by both:

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

(b) Measurement of financial assets

<u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>

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

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

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

(c) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

Note 7. Financial assets (continued)

(c) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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

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

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

(d) Derecognition

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

Note 8. Other assets

	2019 $	2018 $
Prepayments	8,875	10,574
Security bond	500	-
Other	889	689
	10,264	**11,263**

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

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment

	2019 $			2018 $		
	At cost	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Written down value**	**At cost**	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Written down value**
Leasehold improvements	199,442	(51,447)	147,995	199,442	(38,886)	160,556
Plant and equipment	37,782	(14,134)	23,648	36,905	(10,623)	26,282
Total property, plant and equipment	**237,224**	**(65,581)**	**171,643**	**236,347**	**(49,509)**	**186,838**

Note 9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(a) Capital expenditure commitments

The entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments at 30 June 2019 (2018: None)

(b) Movements in carrying amounts of PP&E

2019	Opening written down value $	Additions $	Depreciation $	Closing written down value $
Leasehold improvements	160,556	-	(12,561)	147,995
Plant and equipment	26,282	877	(3,511)	23,648
Total property, plant and equipment	**186,838**	**877**	**(16,072)**	**171,643**

2018	Opening written down value $	Additions $	Depreciation $	Closing written down value $
Leasehold improvements	173,117	-	(12,561)	160,556
Plant and equipment	28,416	1,426	(3,647)	26,195
Total property, plant and equipment	**201,533**	**1,426**	**(16,208)**	**186,751**

Note 10. Intangible assets

	2019 $			2018 $		
	At cost	Accumulated amortisation	Written down value	At cost	Accumulated amortisation	Written down value
Franchise fees	10,000	(8,191)	1,809	10,000	(6,191)	3,809
Establishment costs	100,000	(81,918)	18,082	100,000	(61,918)	38,082
Goodwill	148,895	-	148,895	148,895	-	148,895
Total intangible assets	**258,895**	**(90,109)**	**168,786**	**258,895**	**(68,109)**	**190,786**

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

Goodwill relates to the amount paid for the purchase of business from an unrelated agency. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows, and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Movements in carrying amounts

2019	Opening written down value $	Amortisation $	Closing written down value $
Franchise fees	3,809	(2,000)	1,809
Establishment costs	38,082	(20,000)	18,082
Goodwill	148,895	-	148,895
Total intangible assets	**190,786**	**(22,000)**	**168,786**

2018	Opening written down value $	Amortisation $	Closing written down value $
Franchise fees	5,809	(2,000)	3,809
Establishment costs	58,082	(20,000)	38,082
Goodwill	148,895	-	148,895
Total intangible assets	**212,786**	**(22,000)**	**190,786**

Note 11. Financial liabilities

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

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

Note 12. Trade and other payables

	2019 $	2018 $
Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade creditors	29,866	26,638
Other creditors and accruals	14,710	16,434
	44,576	**43,072**

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

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

Note 13. Provisions

	2019 $	2018 $
Current		
Employee benefits	4,762	6,887
Non-current		
Employee benefits	1,314	1,214
Total provisions	**6,076**	**8,101**

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Note 13. Provisions (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 14. Share capital

	2019 $	2018 $
877,210 Ordinary shares fully paid	877,210	877,210
Less: Equity raising costs	(29,180)	(29,180)
	848,030	**848,030**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

(a) Movements in share capital

	2019 $	2018 $
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	877,210	877,210
At the end of the reporting period	**877,210**	**877,210**

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

(b) Capital management

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

Note 14. Share capital (continued)

(b) Capital management (continued)

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

(i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:
  - (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the company otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
  - (b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the Relevant Rate of Return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the Franchisee over that 12 month period; and

(ii) the Relevant Rate of Return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

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

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

Note 15. Accumulated losses

	2019 $	2018 $
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(215,848)	(189,773)
Profit/(loss) for the year after income tax	41,363	(26,075)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**(174,485)**	**(215,848)**

Note 16. Earnings per share

	2019 $	2018 $
Basic earnings per share (cents)	4.72	(2.97)
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	41,363	(26,075)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	877,210	877,210

<u>Basic earnings per share</u>

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

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 17. Statement of cash flows

(a) Cash and cash equivalents balances as shown in the Statement of Financial Position can be reconciled to that shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	203,256	121,056
As per the Statement of Cash Flow	**203,256**	**121,056**

(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit/(loss) after income tax

	2019 $	2018 $
Profit/(loss) for the year after income tax	41,363	(26,075)
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation and amortisation	38,072	38,122
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	1,162	1,026
- (increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	999	2,182
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	20,321	(3,760)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	1,504	(8,025)
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(2,025)	1,874
Net cash flows from operating activities	**101,396**	**5,344**

Note 18. Key management personnel and related party disclosures

(a) Key management personnel

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

(b) Other related parties

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

(c) Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

No key management personnel or related party has entered into any contracts with the company. No Director fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

The Maffra & District Community Financial Services Limited have not accepted the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited's Community Bank Directors Privileges package.

Note 18. Key management personnel and related party disclosures (continued)

(d) Key management personnel shareholdings

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

	2019	2018
Robert William Christie	5,000	5,000
Ryan James Crawford	5,001	5,001
Kylie Maree Hadden	5,001	5,001
Tomas Justin Pritchett	3,001	3,001
Neil Joseph Gannon	2,001	2,001
Helen Ann Monague	5,000	5,000
Peter Young	-	-
	25,004	**25,004**

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

(e) Other key management transactions

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

Note 19. Events after the reporting period

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

Note 20. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Note 21. Operating segments

The company operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The company operates in one area being Maffra, Victoria. The company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited who account for 100% of the revenue (2018: 100%).

	2019 $	2018 $

Note 22. Commitments

	2019 $	2018 $
Operating lease commitments		
Payable:		
- no later than 12 months	21,875	26,250
- between 12 months and five years	-	21,875
Minimum lease payments	**21,875**	**48,125**

The property lease is a non-cancellable lease with a five year term expiring on the 18 May 2020 and has the option to continue for two further terms of five years, with rent payable monthly in advance.

Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for are not capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position.

Note 23. Company details

The registered office and principal place of business is 146 Johnson Street, Maffra, Victoria.

Note 24. Financial instrument risk

Financial risk management policies

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

Specific financial risk exposure and management

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

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

	Note	2019 $	2018 $
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	203,256	121,056
Trade and other receivables	6	49,254	50,416
Financial assets	7	76,720	58,402
Total financial assets		**329,230**	**229,874**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	44,576	43,072
Total financial liabilities		**44,576**	**43,072**

Note 24. Financial instrument risk (continued)

(a) Credit risk

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

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

Credit risk exposures

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

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

None of the assets of the company are past due (2018: nil past due) and based on historic default rates, the company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of assets not past due.

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

(b) Liquidity risk

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

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

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

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

30 June 2019	Weighted average interest rate %	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.71%	203,256	203,256	-	-
Trade and other receivables		49,254	49,254	-	-
Financial assets	2.10%	76,720	76,720	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**329,230**	**329,230**	**-**	**-**

Note 24. Financial instrument risk (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2019	Weighted average interest rate %	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables		44,576	44,576	-	-
Total expected outflows		**44,576**	**44,576**	**-**	**-**
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		**284,654**	**284,654**	**-**	**-**

30 June 2018	Weighted average interest rate %	Total $	Within 1 year $	1 to 5 years $	Over 5 years $
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	1.18%	121,056	121,056	-	-
Trade and other receivables		50,416	50,416	-	-
Financial assets	2.10%	58,402	58,402	-	-
Total anticipated inflows		**229,874**	**229,874**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables		43,072	43,072	-	-
Total expected outflows		**43,072**	**43,072**	**-**	**-**
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments		**186,802**	**186,802**	**-**	**-**

(c) Market risk

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

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

Interest rate risk

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

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

Note 24. Financial instrument risk (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

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

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

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

Directors' declaration

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

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 4 to 36 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
   (i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1(a) to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
   (ii) give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;
2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Robert Christie
Director

Signed at Maffra on 1 October 2019.

Independent audit report

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF MAFFRA & DISTRICT COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Maffra & District Community Financial Services Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the financial report of Maffra & District 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 2019 and of its performance for the year then ended; and

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Independence

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

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

Director's Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. On connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RSD Audit
Chartered Accountants

Kathie Teasdale
Partner
Bendigo
Dated: 4 October 2019

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