

Annual Report 2020

Meander Valley Financial
Services Limited

Deloraine & Districts

ABN 27 111 858 078

Contents

Chair's report	2
Manager's report	4
Director's report	6
Auditor's independence declaration	11
Financial statements	12
Notes to the financial statements	16
Directors' declaration	50
Independent audit report	51

Chair's report

There is little doubt that the second half of the 2019/20 financial year into 2020/21 will be a time that will always stay with us. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures put in place by the Australian and Tasmanian Governments to protect Australians have seen significant impacts on our economy and our day to day lives.

The doors of the Community Bank – Deloraine & Districts have remained open, as our staff and customers adapted to restrictions put in place to manage the risks of COVID-19 and protect our safety. Pleasingly, throughout this time, the Community Bank – Deloraine & Districts has been able to maintain service levels to our customers.

Tasmania has fared comparatively well and it is pleasing to see restrictions easing and a level of socially distanced normality returning.

2019/20 was a year of two parts for the Community Bank – Deloraine & Districts and Meander Valley Financial Services. The first half of the financial year was focused on continuing to capitalise on the closure of other, competing banking institutions within the Meander Valley, while also being out and about in our community supporting a number of community events and initiatives. The second half of the year saw the cancellation of a number of those community events and significant change within the way people undertook their banking.

Fortunately with careful planning and continued investment we are continuing to maintain growth in the business.

On the back of an increase in staffing in the previous year, we were pleased to welcome back Stewart Nankervis to the Bendigo Bank network as our Customer Relationship Manager. Stewart replaced Allison, who has returned to the Launceston Branch. We were very pleased to offer Will Bryan a role as a fulltime CSO, following the successful completion of his traineeship and we increased our team with the addition of Brittany Cameron as a Customer Relationship Officer to work in compliment to Susan. These appointments have taken our annual employment investment in our community to close to \$546,000.

Following the renewal of our Franchise Agreement with Bendigo Bank and some significant planning we have completed the first significant refurbishment of the Branch in fifteen years, and we expect the renovated premises will better meet the needs of our customer and the business now and into the future.

With over \$1.85 million distributed, we continue to grow the contributions returned to our community through dividends to shareholders, numerous sponsorships, donations and our annual grant round.

While COVID-19 has impacted events we have continued to support our community through important community events and organisations such as the Deloraine, Westbury and Chudleigh Shows, the Tasmanian Craft Fair, the Westbury and Deloraine car shows, Apex Tractor Pull, and many other worthy events, projects and organisations in Meander Valley.

We were delighted to see construction commence on the Deloraine Agricultural and Pastoral Society's new shed and amenities. This project was made possible by leveraging \$50,000 from our previous community grants to secure some \$300,000.

Chair's report (continued)

Similarly \$40,000 has been provided to the Deloraine Junior Football Club that was used to secure a Tasmanian Government grant for the installation of additional, demountable change rooms allowing for increased participation, particularly from females.

Sarah Woodberry and Caitlyn Badcock were awarded tertiary scholarships and our annual grant round saw close to \$50,000 returned in 2019/20 to the community.

This strong return to the community and investment back into the business continues to reflect the growth in the business that is backed by strong strategic planning, a professional Board of Directors and a skilled team within the Branch.

With our staff team growing to eight, I would like to thank Simon, Stewart, Brittany, Judy, Katie, Kim, Susan, and Will for their exceptional and professional service as the day to day faces of our business.

We also appreciate the support we receive from both our local team and the wider Bendigo Bank state network including the Agri Specialists at Rural Bank.

My thanks also to the Directors of Meander Valley Financial Services for their dedication and hard work. There has been continuity on the Board in recent years which has enabled a focus on planning for the future of our business and the Meander Valley as we continue to position Meander Valley Financial Services and the Community Bank – Deloraine & Districts to capitalise on opportunity.

There is little doubt that banking is continuing to change and while we are seeing some of this change in our Branch our commitment to our Community remains constant and through the stewardship of Simon and his team the future of our Branch and Meander Valley Financial Services continues to be bright.

Finally, thank you to you, our shareholders and customers, for your on-going support.



Laura Richardson

Chair

Manager's report

2020 has been a year of mixed feelings and new challenges to tackle, not just as a branch but for our community in general. At times throughout the year I have certainly worried about how our staff, customers & broader community members were going to manage under the pressures and new stresses of a super virus such as the Covid-19 pandemic. Looking back at the year that was I am left with one word that sums up 2020 to me, "Resilience".

Late in the 2019 financial year our Customer Relationships Manager (CRM) Allison decided to make the move back to Launceston to be closer to her family. Allison achieved some great successes in her two years with us in the Community Bank and we all wish her well in returning to the corporate branch network.

I believe the CRM is the most important role in the branch, a role that is the backbone of the overall running and management, as well as key to the growth and promotion of new business. We were pleased to receive over 30 excellent applications when the role was advertised. We were extremely fortunate to be able to appoint Stewart Nankervis as our new CRM. He comes with an extensive and varied banking experience and was a former employee of Bendigo Bank Tasmania. As a long term colleague and mentor, I am pleased to again be working with Stewart. In his eight months with us Stew has already proven what an asset he is to the team and I am sure will play a big role in the future success of our Branch.

We were also very pleased to appoint Brittany Cameron as our second Customer Relationship Officer (CRO) to work alongside and support Susan with account opening, insurance sales, smaller consumer lending applications and enhance our customer experience in and out of Branch. Brittany has previous banking experience and a strong sales focus with lending experience.

Late March brought the successful completion of Trainee Will Bryan's certificate 3 in Business and the end of his traineeship with the branch. Will has been a standout performer and shown his potential during his 12 months with us. We were pleased to offer Will a full time Customer Service Officer (CSO) role, making him the first full time CSO Deloraine has had and a great reward for effort.

The Deloraine branch now boasts 8 staff making us one of the biggest branches in the Bendigo Tasmania network. The new faces in the branch complement our strong and successful team of Kim, Judy, Katie and Susan.

With 2 new staff joining our team in the middle of the COVID pandemic I am extremely pleased to see our performance & growth not only be maintained but grow consistently throughout the entire year. We are now around the \$160 million dollar mark as a business and even more pleasing is the return to you, our community members and shareholders.

The financial climate in Australia is seeing unprecedented changes and continual evolvement. Interest rates are at a historic low and the profit margin is tighter than ever. Banks all over Australia are closing physical branches with a stronger focus towards online lending, mobile banking platforms and remote services. In the last four years 3 banks have closed leaving the Community Bank – Deloraine and Districts, as one of only two remaining banks to service the entire Meander Valley area. In Deloraine we have been able to capitalise on this service level

Manager's report (continued)

drop and are bucking the trend experienced across the industry, seeing accounts opened daily in branch and transactions are increasing from pre COVID-19 levels.

To ensure we continue to provide for our community and to keep our service levels to a high standard while also catering for our growing team in the Branch, we have undertaken an interior redesign and renovations recently. Included are 2 new CRO desks and a back office workstation for our Supervisor. This has improved our in-branch customer service ability and experience. Not only have we invested in our in-branch experience, we have added a motor vehicle to our business and can be seen travelling all over the Meander Valley in our brightly branded vehicle.

Reviewing last year's Annual Report, our target in 2019 was to achieve \$1.5 million back to Meander Valley and we are happy to advise the actual figure was \$1.85 million. This has been achieved in 15 years and we have given the most recent \$1 million in the last 4 years. This goes to show what an amazing business we run, with such a strong focus on community & people first.

I would also like to personally thank Chair Laura Richardson and the board of Directors for their continued efforts and work ethic throughout what has been a challenging year. The hours spent by a volunteer organisation is incredible and although they take a back seat – these results would not be possible without their continued support of the business and guidance.

We are more than just offering a banking service to our community; we are helping our community grow and succeed. This is only possible from the continued support of our shareholders and customers whose continued business is helping their community prosper.

Thank you and I look forward to playing my part into a successful and hopefully slightly less eventful 2021 year.



Simon Rootes
Branch Manager

Director's report

The directors present the 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:

Laura Jane Richardson

Chair

Occupation: Senior Adviser

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Extensive organisational, secretarial, political and administrative experience. Laura is the former company secretary for Meander Vallet Financial Services Limited, former President and current Board member of the Rural Youth Organisation of Tasmania, Member of the Deloraine & District Recreation Precinct Working Group, Life Member of the Deloraine Amateur Basketball Association. Laura is involved in a number of community groups both local and statewide. Laura is currently employed as a Senior Advisor in the Tasmanian Government.

Special responsibilities: Chair, Marketing and Promotion

Interest in shares: 751 ordinary shares

Graham Stephen Dent

Non-executive director

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Graham has been operating a small business which includes retail and processing for 50 years. Rural Fire Brigade captain for 12 years, permit officer for 25 years. He is part of many community committees and farming committee. He is the past Chairman of Tasmanian Feeds Ltd.

Special responsibilities: Deputy Vice Chair, Business Development Committee, Farmer's night organiser

Interest in shares: 28,000 ordinary shares

Melinda Kaye Norton

Secretary

Occupation: Electorate Officer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Melinda is the Secretary of MVFSL and Treasurer of Weegena Hall Committee . She has a background in administration, customer services, hospitality and is a volunteer fire fighter.

Special responsibilities: Secretary and Governance Committee

Interest in shares: 500 ordinary shares

Anne Margaret Harvey

Non-executive director

Occupation: Teacher

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Current Dairy Farmer/ Agistment Business. Diploma of Teaching and Bachelor of Education. Current life member of Deloraine Community band. Life member of Deloraine Primary School Association.

Special responsibilities: Business Development Committee

Interest in shares: 1,000 ordinary shares

David Frank Cameron

Non-executive director

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Ex Butcher for 26 years, which was he owned for 11 years. 10 years at Rotary Deloraine & served as president, Played football, Badminton & Basketball. Member Deloraine Pony Club.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: 2,000 ordinary shares

Director's report (continued)

Directors (*continued*)

Barry Gordon Pearn

Non-executive director

Occupation: Semi Retired / IT Consultant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Barry has completed a Bachelor of Business (Accounting), Graduate Diploma of Applied Computing and a Masters of Computing. He has worked in a number of industries such as earthmoving and land clearing, managing onsite contracting at Woodchip Mill, earthmoving and farm drainage, civil contract administration, IT consulting. He is also a member of the Rotary club of Westbury, Whitemore fire brigade and was a civil contractor federation member as a councillor and treasurer.

Special responsibilities: Treasurer

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Andrew Raymond Johnston

Non-executive director

Occupation: Primary Producer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Primary Producer managing a mixed farming enterprise at Exton, Member and Past President of the Rotary Club of Deloraine, Director of Wool Producers Australia, and Member of the Wool Council for Tasmanian Farmers & Graziers Association.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: 500 ordinary shares

Carmen Elizabeth Creswell

Non-executive director

Occupation: Farmer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Studied at the University of Tasmania before returning to work on the family farm. Owner of a white suffolk sheep stud. Current vice-president of the Deloraine Show Society. Secretarial and administrative experience through past involvement with local sporting groups.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: 1,000 ordinary shares

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 Melinda Norton. Melinda was appointed to the position of secretary on 1 July 2017.

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Melinda is the Secretary of MVFSL and Treasurer of Weegenah Hall Committee. She has a background in administration, customer services, hospitality and is a volunteer fire fighter.

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.

Director's report (continued)

Operating results

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

Year ended 30 June 2020	Year ended 30 June 2019
\$	\$
56,161	30,898

Directors' interests

	Fully paid ordinary shares		
	Balance at start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
Laura Jane Richardson	751	-	751
Graham Stephen Dent	28,000	-	28,000
Melinda Kaye Norton	500	-	500
Anne Margaret Harvey	1,000	-	1,000
David Frank Cameron	2,000	-	2,000
Barry Gordon Pearn	-	-	-
Andrew Raymond Johnston	500	-	500
Carmen Elizabeth Creswell	-	1,000	1,000

Dividends

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

	Cents per share	Total amount \$
Final fully franked dividend	6.50	42,250
Total amount	<u>6.50</u>	<u>42,250</u>

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.

Director's report (continued)

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 29 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 attended by each of the directors of the company during the financial year were:

	Board Meetings Attended	
	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>
Laura Jane Richardson	11	11
Graham Stephen Dent	11	9
Melinda Kaye Norton	11	11
Anne Margaret Harvey	11	9
David Frank Cameron	11	8
Barry Gordon Pearn	11	10
Andrew Raymond Johnston	11	9
Carmen Elizabeth Creswell	11	10

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*.

Director's report (continued)

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 Note 28

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

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

Auditor's independence declaration

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

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors at Deloraine, Tasmania.



Barry Gordon Pearn, Treasurer

Dated this 8th day of October 2020

Auditor's independence declaration



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

As lead auditor for the audit of Meander Valley 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Frewin Stewart'.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo Vic 3550
Dated: 8 October 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joshua Griffin'.

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

Financial statements

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

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	8	916,630	820,058
Other revenue	9	48,254	39,478
Finance income	10	2,495	4,704
Employee benefit expenses	11c)	(407,202)	(394,487)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(261,410)	(213,569)
Occupancy and associated costs		(31,833)	(66,349)
Systems costs		(19,395)	(18,329)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11a)	(57,812)	(24,013)
Finance costs	11b)	(1,324)	-
General administration expenses		(113,934)	(104,750)
Profit before income tax expense		74,469	42,743
Income tax expense	12a)	(18,308)	(11,845)
Profit after income tax expense		56,161	30,898
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		56,161	30,898
Earnings per share		¢	¢
- Basic and diluted earnings per share:	31a)	8.64	4.75

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13a)	450,477	314,773
Trade and other receivables	15a)	47,705	42,809
Total current assets		498,182	357,582
Non-current assets			
Investment property	14a)	51,301	-
Property, plant and equipment	16a)	114,490	123,429
Right-of-use assets	17a)	91,211	-
Intangible assets	18a)	64,856	13,612
Total non-current assets		321,858	137,041
Total assets		820,040	494,623
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20a)	222,756	127,672
Current tax liabilities	19a)	8,696	1,555
Lease liabilities	21b)	25,719	-
Employee benefits	23a)	2,461	-
Total current liabilities		259,632	129,227
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20b)	63,284	-
Lease liabilities	21c)	117,540	-
Provisions	22a)	4,402	-
Deferred tax liability	19b)	3,966	8,091
Total non-current liabilities		189,192	8,091
Total liabilities		448,824	137,318
Net assets		371,216	357,305
EQUITY			
Issued capital	24a)	618,894	618,894
Accumulated losses	25	(247,678)	(261,589)
Total equity		371,216	357,305

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Financial statements (continued)

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

	Notes	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2018		618,894	(250,237)	368,657
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	30,898	30,898
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	30a)	-	(42,250)	(42,250)
Balance at 30 June 2019		618,894	(261,589)	357,305
Balance at 1 July 2019		618,894	(261,589)	357,305
Restated balance at 1 July 2019		618,894	(261,589)	357,305
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	56,161	56,161
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	30a)	-	(42,250)	(42,250)
Balance at 30 June 2020		618,894	(247,678)	728,521

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,034,686	916,322
Payments to suppliers and employees		(812,677)	(883,170)
Interest received		2,495	5,816
Lease payments (interest component)	11b)	(1,037)	-
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	11d)	6,894	-
Income taxes paid		(15,114)	(12,104)
Net cash provided by operating activities	26	215,247	26,864
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	(1,394)
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(1,394)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease payments (principal component)	21a)	(30,399)	-
Dividends paid	30a)	(42,250)	(42,250)
Net cash used in financing activities		(72,649)	(42,250)
Net cash increase/(decrease) in cash held		142,598	(16,780)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		314,773	331,553
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	13a)	457,371	314,773

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Financial statements (continued)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 1 Reporting entity

This is the financial report for Meander Valley 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
49 Emu Bay Road Deloraine TAS 7304	49 Emu Bay Road Deloraine TAS 7304

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 29.

Note 2 Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and historical cost basis, 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 8 October 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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

b) As a lessee

As a lessee, the company leases assets including property 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).

Leases classified as operating leases under AASB 117

Previously, the company classified property, 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 that the company:

- 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 sub-leases some of its property. Under AASB 117, the head lease and the sub-lease contracts were classified as operating leases. On transition to AASB 16, the right-of-use asset recognised from the head leases are presented in investment property, and measured at cost at that date. The company assessed the classification of the sub-lease contracts with reference to the right-of-use asset rather than the underlying asset, and concluded that they are operating leases under AASB 16.

The company has applied AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* to allocate consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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, including investment property, and additional lease liabilities, recognising the difference in retained earnings. The impact on transition is summarised below.

	Note	1 July 2019 \$
Asset		
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	17b)	24,491
Right-of-use assets - investment property	14b)	13,709
Liability		
Lease liabilities	21a)	(33,012)
Provision for make-good	22b)	(5,188)
Equity		
Accumulated losses		<u>-</u>

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

Operating lease disclosure as at June 2019	34,113
Add: additional options now expected to be exercised	(52)
Less: present value discounting	(1,049)
Lease liability as at 1 July 2019	<u>33,012</u>

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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:

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Includes</u>	<u>Performance obligation</u>	<u>Timing of recognition</u>
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

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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

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

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.

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Revenue recognition policy</u>
Rental income	Rental income from investment properties, including property owned and right-of-use assets leased, is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. If not received at balance date, revenue is reflected on the balance sheet as a receivable and carried at its recoverable amount.
Discretionary financial contributions (also "Market Development Fund" or "MDF" income)	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.
Cash flow boost	Cash flow boost income is recognised when the right to the payment is established (e.g. monthly or quarterly in the activity statement).
Other income	All other revenues that did not contain contracts with customers are recognised as goods and services are provided.

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

Discretionary financial contributions

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

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

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

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

b) Other revenue (*continued*)

Cash flow boost

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

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

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

c) Economic dependency - Bendigo Bank

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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 reliably 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.

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

e) Taxes (*continued*)

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

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

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

g) Property, plant and equipment (*continued*)

Depreciation

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

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

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful life</u>
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	over the lease term
Plant and equipment	Straight-line	2 to 10 years

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

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets of the company 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.

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 are amortised over their useful life and assessed for impairment whenever impairment indicators are present.

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

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

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

i) Financial instruments

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

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

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
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

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

i) Financial instruments (*continued*)

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets - business model assessment

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

Financial assets - subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at amortised cost These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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 its trade receivables.

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.

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 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 company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo Bank, which is received 14 days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo Bank the company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company. The company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2020.

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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 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.

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

m) Leases (*continued*)

Policy applicable from 1 July 2019 (continued)

As a lessee (*continued*)

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.

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 a lease that, at commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less.

As a lessor

At inception 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 their relative stand-alone prices.

When the company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance or operating lease.

To classify each lease, the company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interest in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the company applies AASB 16 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

m) Leases (*continued*)

Policy applicable from 1 July 2019 (continued)

As a lessor (*continued*)

The company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in AASB 9 to the net investment in the lease (see Note 4(l)). The company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

Generally, the accounting policies applicable to the company as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from AASB 16 except for the classification of the sub-lease entered into during the current reporting period that resulted in a finance lease classification.

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

When the company acted as a lessor, it determined at lease inception whether each lease was a finance or operating lease.

To classify each lease, the company made an overall assessment of whether the lease transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this was the case then the lease was a finance lease; if not, then it was an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the company considered certain indicators such as whether the lease was for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions

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

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

a) Judgements

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

<u>Note</u>	<u>Judgement</u>
- Note 8 - revenue recognition	whether revenue is recognised over time or at a point in time;
- Note 21 - leases:	
a) control	a) whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception by assessing whether the company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset;
b) lease term	b) whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options, termination periods, and purchase options;
c) discount rates	c) judgement is required to determine the discount rate, where the discount rate is the company's incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The incremental borrowing rate is determined with reference to factors specific to the company and underlying asset including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the amount;- the lease term;- economic environment; and- other relevant factors.

b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

<u>Note</u>	<u>Assumptions</u>
- 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 16 - estimation of useful lives of assets	key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset;
- Note 22 - make-good provision	key assumptions on future cost estimates in restoring the leased premises in accordance with the lease agreement.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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).

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

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

a) Credit risk

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

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

b) Liquidity risk

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

The 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

<u>Non-derivative financial liability</u>	Contractual cash flows			
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Not later than 12 months</u>	<u>Between 12 months and five years</u>	<u>Greater than five years</u>
Lease liabilities	143,259	31,495	125,979	2,625
Trade payables	213,369	213,369	-	-
	<u>356,628</u>	<u>244,864</u>	<u>125,979</u>	<u>2,625</u>

30 June 2019

<u>Non-derivative financial liability</u>	Contractual cash flows			
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Not later than 12 months</u>	<u>Between 12 months and five years</u>	<u>Greater than five years</u>
Trade payables	112,403	112,403	-	-
	<u>112,403</u>	<u>112,403</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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 held cash and cash equivalents of \$450,477 at 30 June 2020 (2019: \$314,773). 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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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.

<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenue:		
- Revenue from contracts with customers	916,630	820,058
	<u>916,630</u>	<u>820,058</u>

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

At a point in time:

- Margin income	650,155	605,237
- Fee income	72,280	63,336
- Commission income	194,195	151,485
	<u>916,630</u>	<u>820,058</u>

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 rental income from owned and leased investment properties, cash flow boost from the Australian government and discretionary contributions received from the franchisor.

<i>Other revenue</i>	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Revenue:		
- Sub-leasing income	14,424	13,978
- Market development fund income	23,750	25,000
- Cash flow boost	10,000	-
- Other income	80	500
	<u>48,254</u>	<u>39,478</u>

Note 10 Finance income

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

Term deposits which can be readily converted to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change may qualify as a cash equivalent.

<i>Finance income</i>	2020	2019
	\$	\$
At amortised cost:		
- Term deposits	2,495	4,704
	<u>2,495</u>	<u>4,704</u>

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 11 Expenses

a) Depreciation and amortisation expense	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Depreciation of non-current assets:</i>		
- Leasehold improvements	5,903	6,048
- Plant and equipment	3,036	4,353
	<u>8,939</u>	<u>10,401</u>
<i>Depreciation of right-of-use assets</i>		
- Leased land and buildings	35,261	-
	<u>35,261</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Amortisation of intangible assets:</i>		
- Franchise fee	2,269	2,270
- Franchise renewal process fee	11,343	11,342
	<u>13,612</u>	<u>13,612</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	<u>57,812</u>	<u>24,013</u>

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 \$
<i>Finance costs:</i>			
- Lease interest expense	21a)	1,037	-
- Unwinding of make-good provision		287	-
		<u>1,324</u>	<u>-</u>

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

c) Employee benefit expenses	2020	2019
Wages and salaries	304,468	303,763
Contributions to defined contribution plans	29,292	28,392
Expenses related to long service leave	3,569	4,948
Other expenses	69,873	57,384
	<u>407,202</u>	<u>394,487</u>

d) 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	6,894	-
	<u>6,894</u>	<u>-</u>

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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 \$
<i>Current tax expense</i>		
- Current tax	22,433	13,083
- Movement in deferred tax	(3,896)	(1,238)
- Reduction in company tax rate	(229)	-
	<u>18,308</u>	<u>11,845</u>

Progressive changes to the company tax rate have been enacted. Consequently, as of 1 July 2020, the company tax rate will be reduced from 27.5% to 26%. This change resulted in a gain of \$229 related to the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities of the company.

b) <i>Prima facie</i> income tax reconciliation	2020 \$	2019 \$
Operating profit before taxation	74,469	42,743
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	20,479	11,755
Tax effect of:		
- Non-deductible expenses	809	-
- Other deductible expenses	-	90
- Temporary differences	3,895	1,238
- Other assessable income	(2,750)	-
- Movement in deferred tax	(3,896)	(1,238)
- Reduction in company tax rate	(229)	-
	<u>18,308</u>	<u>11,845</u>

Note 13 Cash and cash equivalents

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks. Term deposits which can be readily converted to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change may qualify as a cash equivalent.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
- Cash at bank and on hand	82,106	66,009
- Term deposits	368,371	248,764
	<u>450,477</u>	<u>314,773</u>

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 14 Investment property

The companies sub-lease arrangement for part of the branch premises ceased at 31 July 2020. The company is currently negotiating new tenants to occupy the premises.

a) Carrying amounts	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Investment properties - sub-lease</i>			
At cost		63,956	-
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment		(12,655)	-
Total written down amount		<u>51,301</u>	<u>-</u>

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

<i>Investment properties - sub-lease</i>			
Carrying amount at beginning		-	-
Initial recognition on transition - at cost	3d)	13,709	-
Remeasurement adjustments		50,247	-
Depreciation		(12,655)	-
Carrying amount at end		<u>51,301</u>	<u>-</u>

The company sub-leases some of its property. The company initially measures the head lease in accordance with AASB 16 before separately identifying the sub lease portion under AASB 140 Investment Property. The investment property is initially measured at cost under AASB 16 and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation under AASB 140 and assessed for impairment under AASB 136 Impairment of Assets.

Note 15 Trade and other receivables

a) Current assets	2020 \$	2019 \$
Trade receivables	33,257	27,476
Prepayments	14,448	6,786
Other receivables and accruals	-	8,547
	<u>47,705</u>	<u>42,809</u>

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 16 Property, plant and equipment

a) Carrying amounts	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Leasehold improvements</i>		
At cost	200,705	200,705
Less: accumulated depreciation	(100,342)	(94,439)
	<u>100,363</u>	<u>106,266</u>
<i>Plant and equipment</i>		
At cost	87,588	87,588
Less: accumulated depreciation	(73,461)	(70,425)
	<u>14,127</u>	<u>17,163</u>
Total written down amount	<u>114,490</u>	<u>123,429</u>

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

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Leasehold improvements</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	106,266	112,314
Depreciation	(5,903)	(6,048)
Carrying amount at end	<u>100,363</u>	<u>106,266</u>
<i>Plant and equipment</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	17,163	20,121
Additions	-	1,395
Depreciation	(3,036)	(4,353)
Carrying amount at end	<u>14,127</u>	<u>17,163</u>
Total written down amount	<u>114,490</u>	<u>123,429</u>

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Leased land and buildings</i>			
At cost		113,818	-
Less: accumulated depreciation		(22,607)	-
Total written down amount		<u>91,211</u>	<u>-</u>

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

<i>Leased land and buildings</i>			
Carrying amount at beginning		-	-
Initial recognition on transition	3d)	24,491	-
Remeasurement adjustments		89,326	-
Depreciation		(22,606)	-
Carrying amount at end		<u>91,211</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 18 Intangible assets

a) Carrying amounts

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Franchise fee</i>		
At cost	93,722	82,913
Less: accumulated depreciation	(82,913)	(80,644)
	<u>10,809</u>	<u>2,269</u>
<i>Franchise renewal process fee</i>		
At cost	168,613	114,566
Less: accumulated depreciation	(114,566)	(103,223)
	<u>54,047</u>	<u>11,343</u>
Total written down amount	<u>64,856</u>	<u>13,612</u>

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 18 Intangible assets (continued)

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Franchise fee</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	2,269	4,539
Additions	10,809	-
Amortisation	(2,269)	(2,270)
Carrying amount at end	<u>10,809</u>	<u>2,269</u>
<i>Franchise renewal process fee</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	11,343	22,685
Additions	54,047	-
Amortisation	(11,343)	(11,342)
Carrying amount at end	<u>54,047</u>	<u>11,343</u>
Total written down amount	<u>64,856</u>	<u>13,612</u>

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

	2020 \$	2019 \$
a) Current tax		
Income tax payable	<u>8,696</u>	<u>1,555</u>

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 19 Tax assets and liabilities (*continued*)

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	30 June 2020
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>			
- expense accruals	798	(17)	781
- employee provisions	-	640	640
- make-good provision	-	1,144	1,144
- lease liability	-	37,248	37,248
Total deferred tax assets	798	39,015	39,813
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>			
- income accruals	306	(306)	-
- property, plant and equipment	8,583	(1,857)	6,726
- right-of-use assets	-	37,053	37,053
Total deferred tax liabilities	8,889	-	43,779
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(8,091)	-	(3,966)

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

	30 June 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	30 June 2019
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>			
- expense accruals	743	55	798
Total deferred tax assets	743	55	798
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>			
- income accruals	-	306	306
- property, plant and equipment	10,072	(1,489)	8,583
Total deferred tax liabilities	10,072	(1,183)	8,889
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(9,329)	1,238	(8,091)

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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	213,369	112,403
Other creditors and accruals	9,387	15,269
	<u>222,756</u>	<u>127,672</u>
b) Non-current liabilities		
Other creditors and accruals	63,284	-
	<u>63,284</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 21 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

Prior to 30 June 2019, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as either finance leases or operating leases. From 1 July 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company.

The company's lease portfolio includes:

- Deloraine Branch A new lease agreement was entered into in August 2020 for 5 years.

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 21 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.

<i>Lease liabilities on transition</i>	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Balance at the beginning (finance lease liabilities)		-	-
Initial recognition on AASB 16 transition	3d)	33,012	-
Remeasurement adjustments		140,646	-
Lease payments - interest		1,037	-
Lease payments		(31,436)	-
		<u>143,259</u>	<u>-</u>

b) Current lease liabilities

Property lease liabilities	31,495	-
Unexpired interest	(5,776)	-
	<u>25,719</u>	<u>-</u>

c) Non-current lease liabilities

Property lease liabilities	128,604	-
Unexpired interest	(11,064)	-
	<u>117,540</u>	<u>-</u>

d) Maturity analysis

- Not later than 12 months	31,495	-
- Between 12 months and 5 years	125,979	-
- Greater than 5 years	2,625	-
Total undiscounted lease payments	<u>160,099</u>	<u>-</u>
Unexpired interest	(16,840)	-
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>143,259</u>	<u>-</u>

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 21 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 \$8,921.

	AASB 117 expense not recognised	Impact on current reporting period	AASB 16 expense now recognised
Profit or loss - increase (decrease) in expenses			
- Occupancy and associated costs	31,436	(31,436)	-
- Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	22,607	35,261
- Finance costs	-	1,324	1,324
Decrease in expenses - before tax	31,436	(7,505)	36,585
- Income tax expense / (credit) - current	(8,645)	8,645	-
- Income tax expense / (credit) - deferred	-	(10,061)	(10,061)
Decrease in expenses - after tax	22,791	(8,921)	26,524

Note 22 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	4,402	-
	4,402	-

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 \$
Balance at the beginning		-	-
Face-value of make-good costs recognised	3d)	5,500	-
Present value discounting	3d)	(312)	-
Present value unwinding		287	-
Provision remeasurements		(1,073)	-
		4,402	-

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 22 Provisions (*continued*)

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 31 July 2025 at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

Note 23 Employee benefits

a) Current liabilities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Provision for annual leave	2,461	-
	<u>2,461</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 24 Issued capital

a) Issued capital

	2020		2019	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000
Less: equity raising costs	-	(31,106)	-	(31,106)
	<u>650,000</u>	<u>618,894</u>	<u>650,000</u>	<u>618,894</u>

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.

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 24 Issued capital (*continued*)

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

Dividends

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

Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 316. As at the date of this report, the company had 340 shareholders (2019: 340 shareholders).

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

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

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

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

Note 25 Accumulated losses

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Balance at beginning of reporting period		(261,589)	(250,237)
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities		56,161	30,898
Dividends provided for or paid	30a)	(42,250)	(42,250)
Balance at end of reporting period		<u>(247,678)</u>	<u>(261,589)</u>

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 26 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities	56,161	30,898
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	44,200	10,401
- Amortisation	13,612	13,612
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(4,897)	11,850
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	93,513	(40,174)
- Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	2,461	-
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	287	-
- Increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	3,016	277
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>208,353</u> (6,894)	<u>26,864</u>

Note 27 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	15a)	33,257	36,023
Cash and cash equivalents	13a)	82,106	66,009
Term deposits	13a)	368,371	248,764
		<u>483,734</u>	<u>350,796</u>
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20a)	213,369	112,403
Lease liabilities	21a)	143,259	-
		<u>356,628</u>	<u>112,403</u>

Note 28 Auditor's remuneration

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

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Audit and review services</i>		
- Audit and review of financial statements	4,800	4,600
	<u>4,800</u>	<u>4,600</u>
<i>Non audit services</i>		
- General advisory services	2,160	1,400
- Share registry services	3,870	4,315
	<u>6,030</u>	<u>5,715</u>
Total auditor's remuneration	<u>10,830</u>	<u>10,315</u>

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 29 Related parties

a) Details of key management personnel

The directors of the company during the financial year were:

Laura Jane Richardson
Graham Stephen Dent
Melinda Kaye Norton
Anne Margaret Harvey
David Frank Cameron
Barry Gordon Pearn
Andrew Raymond Johnston
Carmen Elizabeth Creswell

b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.

Short-term employee benefits

2020	2019
\$	\$
10,000	8,000
<u>10,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>

Compensation of the company's key management personnel includes salaries.

c) Related party transactions

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Transactions with related parties

- Laura Richardson provided marketing and promotional services. The total benefit received was:

2020	2019
\$	\$
2,000	2,500
<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,500</u>

Total transactions with related parties

Community Bank Directors' Privileges Package

The board has adopted the Community Bank Directors' Privileges Package. The package is available to all directors, who can elect to avail themselves of the benefits based on their personal banking with the Community Bank. There is no requirement to own Bendigo Bank shares and there is no qualification period to qualify to utilise the benefits. The package mirrors the benefits currently available to Bendigo Bank shareholders. The total benefits received by the directors from the Directors' Privilege Package are \$nil for the year ended 30 June 2020 (2019: \$nil).

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 30 Dividends provided for or paid

a) Dividends provided for and paid during the period

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

	30 June 2020		30 June 2019	
	Cents	\$	Cents	\$
Fully franked dividend	6.50	42,250	6.50	42,250
Total dividends provided for and paid during the financial year	6.50	42,250	6.50	42,250

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

b) Franking account balance

	2020	2019
<i>Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods</i>	\$	\$
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	15,884	20,838
Franking transactions during the financial year:		
- Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	15,073	11,072
- Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(16,026)	(16,026)
Franking account balance at the end of the financial year	14,931	15,884
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
- Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	8,696	1,555
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	23,627	17,439

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

Note 31 Earnings per share

a) Basic and diluted earnings per share

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

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	56,161	30,898
	Number	Number
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	650,000	650,000
	Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings per share	8.64	4.75

Financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 32 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 21).

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	-	31,547
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	2,566
Minimum lease payments payable	-	34,113

b) Other commitments

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

Note 33 Contingencies

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

Note 34 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.

Director's Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Meander Valley 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.



Barry Gordon Pearn, Treasurer

Dated this 8th day of October 2020

Independent auditor report



61 Bull Street, Bendigo 3550
PO Box 454, Bendigo 3552
03 5443 0344
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Independent auditor's report to the members of Meander Valley Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Meander Valley 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

Meander Valley 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 *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Other information

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

Auditor's report (continued)

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: 8 October 2020



Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

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