

# Annual Report 2020

Community Bank · Canberra  
Group

Molonglo Financial Services Limited

ABN 77 100 097 443

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# Chairman's report

## For year ending 30 June 2020

Welcome to the 18th Annual Report of Molonglo Financial Services Limited (MFSL).

I am pleased to announce that MFSL achieved a before-tax profit of \$6,139 for the 2019/20 financial year.

This year was our most challenging to date. In the first six months of the year, we dealt with the effects of three interest rate cuts and the sale of Bendigo Bank's Financial Planning business. In the second half we saw the effects of bushfires, a global pandemic, and two further interest rate cuts.

The impact to our income cannot be understated. Based on our performance for the year, our gross margin income is approximately \$25,000 per month lower than if we had seen no interest rate cuts.

However, our effort over the past few years to build a strong base for the company has paid off. The reductions in income were almost entirely offset by the tremendous growth we saw across our business. Our lending business grew by \$23.8 million, which compared to the previous five years combined where the lending book grew by a total of \$4.6 million. The investment in our two mobile relationship managers has proven successful, as they settled 75% of our record \$52 million in lending settlements. I congratulate them for their efforts.

The rest of our team should also be congratulated. As essential workers, our staff have kept our doors open through smoke-filled weeks during the bushfires, and continued to safely provide services during the COVID-19 pandemic. I sincerely thank them all for their efforts, especially those that quickly adapted to working from home whilst supervising their children's education. It has not been an easy year for anyone, and this situation will likely continue for some time.

Looking forward, we will continue to adapt to the changes required of us. The move to digital banking services has accelerated this year, and it is highly unlikely these changes will abate beyond the pandemic. With the support of our franchise partner, we will continue to look at new ways of delivering our banking services to meet the needs of our customers, while remaining commercially viable in the current and future environments.

As always, I thank my fellow Directors old and new, for their efforts over the year and look forward to building on our success through these uncertain times.



Neale Guthrie  
Chair

### Dividend History

Financial Year	Amount per share	Share type	Date paid
2006/07	\$0.04	Unfranked	30 June 2007
2007/08	\$0.05	Unfranked	30 June 2008
2008/09	\$0.05	Unfranked	19 December 2008
2009/10	\$0.06	Franked	30 June 2010
2010/11	\$0.03	Franked	30 June 2011
2011/12	\$0.02	Franked	30 June 2012
2014/15	\$0.02	Half-Franked	1 December 2014
2016/17	\$0.02	Unfranked	31 March 2017
2017/18	\$0.02	Unfranked	1 December 2017
2018/19	\$0.02	Unfranked	1 December 2018
2019/20	\$0.02	Unfranked	1 December 2019

# Managers' report

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## For year ending 30 June 2020

Welcome to the 2020 Managers' report.

The revenue across our four branches for 2019-20 decreased by approximately \$44,700 or 1.7% over the year. Although there was growth in Lending (18.0%), Deposits (4.3%), and Wealth (110.5%), the erosion of our gross margin resulted in a lower income than the previous financial year. This is further detailed in the Treasurer's report.

Over the year, customer numbers decreased by 1.3% and products per customer increased by 5.3%. Teller transactions declined by 12.2%, though this is primarily due to restrictions during the pandemic.

The trends across our branches were as follows:

### **Calwell Branch**

The Calwell Branch recorded an overall contraction of \$9.5m to a business size of \$96.1m. This contraction was primarily from non-core banking business. In the core banking business, lending contracted by \$224k, while deposits grew by \$6.2m. The reduced interest rates resulted in a \$79k reduction in revenue for the year.

We are excited about the new financial year. We have had some great results in lending and insurance in the second half of the year, which improved the overall annual result – and we are confident of carrying this momentum over into 2020-21. We have seen a 30% increase in new-to-bank customers refinancing from other banks, which highlights our service promise to customers seeking a local community bank ready to assist.

Despite the challenges of bushfires and COVID-19 and the impact this has had on non-core banking, we are confident of achieving our goals for the year.

### **Curtin Branch**

Over the year, the Curtin Branch enjoyed an \$11.2m growth in its lending business, but saw a \$6.2m contraction in deposits. Overall, the business grew by \$8.8m and the revenue grew by \$82k compared to the previous year.

During the year, the Curtin branch saw valued staff member Sarah White relocate over to our Jerrabomberra branch. The remaining team continued to focus on providing exceptional customer service and look at every opportunity that presented to enhance the customer experience at Curtin. Our Mobile Relationship Manager (MRM), Peter Grady, has seen his solid lending reputation within the community continue to drive business his way.

As a team, Curtin staff have continued to focus on their individual development, and over a particularly hard six-months with COVID-19, support each other with humour and empathy. This team's focus for the coming financial will be to build open their results of the previous year without losing the personal touch that our customers have come to know and respect.

## Managers' report (continued)

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### Jerrabomberra Branch

The Jerrabomberra Branch had its highest growth year since opening, growing \$18.1m to a total of \$75.2m. This was primarily from lending growth of \$14.6m, while deposits grew \$3.5m. This grew the revenue of the branch by \$85k, compared to last year.

With the strongest growth recorded for the branch, we are looking to carry this momentum into the new year. Despite the challenges of bushfires and COVID-19 the lending growth has remained strong and Bryan Dacey, our MRM, has done fantastic work in this space. Our focus remains to provide excellent customer service and assist customers in these challenging times and the team is looking forward to the year ahead.

### Wanniassa Branch

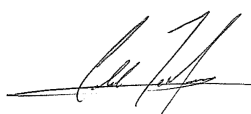
Our Wanniassa business contracted by \$925k in 2019-20. This was due to a decline in our lending book of \$1.7m, and a small growth of \$700k in deposits. While there was growth in deposits, the reduction in our deposit margins meant the revenue reduced by \$132.6k compared to the previous year.

The team at Wanniassa enter the new financial year with a lot of confidence and momentum. We have staff members achieving Delegated Lending Authorities (DLA's) to grow the lending books and continue the success through Insurance.

With the staff set in their roles and a strategy outlined to achieve targets, the team is excited to not only make Wanniassa more profitable but also increase their own skill sets.



Jacob Krog  
Branch Manager  
Calwell & Jerrabomberra



Caleb Te Moananui  
Branch Manager  
Wanniassa



Richard Ferris  
Branch Operations Manager  
Curtin

# Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

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## For year ending 30 June 2020

In the 20-plus years since the opening of the very first Community Bank branch, it's fair to say we haven't seen a year quite like 2020.

After many years of drought, the 2019 calendar year ended with bushfires burning across several states. A number of our Community Bank companies were faced with an unprecedented natural disaster that impacted lives, homes, businesses and schools in local communities.

As fires took hold, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank's head office phones started to ring, emails came in from all over the world and our customers, and non-customers, headed into our branches to donate to an appeal that we were still in the process of setting up.

Our reputation as Australia's most trusted bank and the goodwill established by 321 Community Bank branches across the country meant that people instinctively knew that Bendigo, and our Community Bank partners, would be there to help. An appeal was established and donations were received in branch and online from 135,000 donors from all around the world. More than \$45 million was donated.

Just as the fires had been extinguished and the Bank's Community Enterprise Foundation was working with government, not-for-profit organisations and impacted communities to distribute donations, the global COVID-19 pandemic arrived.

The impact of this pandemic was, and continues to be, more than about health. The impacts are far-reaching and banking is not immune. Your support as a shareholder, and a customer, of your local Community Bank company has never been so important.

You should be proud of your investment in your local Community Bank company. As the Australian workforce had to adjust its way of working, your Community Bank branch staff were classified as essential workers and turned up for work every day throughout the pandemic to serve your local customers.

Your Community Bank company, led by your local directors, were committed to supporting local economies. Often it was the little things like purchasing coffees and meals from local cafes, not only for their branch staff but for other essential workers (teachers, nurses, hospital support staff, ambulance and police officers and aged care workers). This not only supported essential workers also supported many local businesses when they needed it the most.

What we've discovered in 2020 is that in times of crisis, Australia's Community Bank network has unofficially become Australia's 'second responder'. Local organisations and clubs look to their local Community Bank companies not only for financial assistance, but to take the lead in connecting groups and leading the community through a crisis.

So, what does this all mean? For Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, it reinforces the fact that you are a shareholder of a unique and caring company – run by locals to benefit not only your community but those in need.

As Australia's 5th largest bank with more than 1.9 million customers we are proud to partner with your community.

## Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report (continued)

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If 2020 has shown us anything, it's that we're stronger for the partnerships we have with the communities we operate in.

On behalf of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, we thank all of our Community Bank company directors and shareholders and your branch staff and customers for your continued support throughout the year.

**Mark Cunneen**  
**Head of Community Support**  
**Bendigo and Adelaide Bank**

# Treasurer's report

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## For year ending 30 June 2020

The 2019-2020 financial year was a challenging one, with reductions in almost all income categories beyond the control of the company. The details of these reductions are as follows:

**Gross Margin** – Although the company grew its lending and deposits business by 9.73% (lending and deposit growth of \$23.9m and \$4.3m, respectively), five interest rate cuts over ten months saw an overall decrease in our margin income of 1.28%. The primary reduction was to deposit revenue, which saw its monthly income drop 37% over the year, despite the business growth. The lending revenue grew by 30% year on year, due to both improved margins and record lending growth.

**Service Commissions** – As a result of the sale of Bendigo Bank's financial planning business to IOOF on 1 August 2019, the annual trailer commission income decreased by approximately \$16,400 per year.

**Market Development Fund (MDF)** – In March 2020, Bendigo Bank announced changes to how MDF income would be distributed across the Community Bank network in the coming years. While the impact in 2019-20 is minimal, the next three years will see MDF income drop an average of \$20k per year. Unlike other income sources, MDF income is not guaranteed by our franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank, and is recognised in Note 9 as Other revenue.

As part of the Federal Government's cash flow boost, in response to COVID-19, MFSL received \$62,500, partially offsetting some of these income reductions. As result, our year end profit before tax was \$6,139.

As interest rates continued to decline and the government restrictions began to take effect, MFSL imposed a hiring freeze and restricted all spending. Four staff resigned during this period and these positions were not filled as at 30 June 2020. Saturday trade at Wanniassa also ceased. While this was a measure to isolate teams during the pandemic, it also provided some savings in the fourth quarter.

The net asset position of the company is \$678,885, primarily made up of cash and cash equivalents in excess of \$600,000, property plant and equipment in excess of \$550,000, and a new right-of-use asset totalling \$1,296,000, and lease liabilities of \$1,820,400.

I note for particular attention the introduction of the new AASB 16 Leases accounting standard. This new standard had a major impact on the recognition of leases on our balance sheet. A full breakdown of the impacts can be seen in Note 3d). This change was known and discussed at our 2019 Annual General Meeting, however the full impact can now be seen in the accounts.

The 2019-2020 financial year has been full of challenges, I have been buoyed by our Board and Staff and their willingness and agility, regardless of the challenges they are presented with. I look forward to the 2020-2021 financial year.



Alison Bleathman CA  
Treasurer



# Directors' report

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

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## Directors

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

Neale Desmond Guthrie

Chair

Occupation: Company Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Prior to his retirement in September 2014, Neale had nearly nine years' experience as a Senior Executive in the ACT Public Service. He has served on five management boards for ACT Government managed agencies. Neale also has over 30 years of management experience in various leadership and management roles in the Australian Regular Army, private industry and ACT Public Service. Neale has attained the following degrees: Master of Science (Management), Graduate Diploma (Management), Bachelor of Engineering (Civil).

Special responsibilities: Chair: Board of Directors, Chair: Business Development, Sponsorships and Marketing committee. Ex-Officio: Audit, Finance and Governance committee, Ex-Officio: Human Resources committee.

Interest in shares: 1,250 ordinary shares

Brian Joseph Brown

Deputy Chair

Occupation: Electorate Officer/Councillor

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Brian is currently a Councillor at Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council and prior to the merging of the two Councils (Queanbeyan City Council and Palerang Council) served as Councillor at Queanbeyan City Council (2012-16). Brian is also employed as an Electorate Officer for the Federal Member of Eden-Monaro. Formerly was the Deputy Chair at Regional Development Australia Southern Inland, State Member's Representative of the Queanbeyan Local Traffic Committee, Member of the Queanbeyan Health Services Advisory Committee, Executive Committee of the Queanbeyan Business Council and Vice President of the Jerrabomberra Residents' Association. Prior to this, Brian served in the Australian Army, Royal Australian Artillery for 10 years.

Special responsibilities: Deputy Chair: Board of Directors, Deputy Chair: Audit, Finance and Governance Committee, Chair: Human Resources Committee.

Interest in shares: 73,500 ordinary shares

Alison Louise Bleathman

Treasurer

Occupation: Finance Director

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Alison is the Chief Operating Officer and Finance Director for Dexar Group and has over 13 years experience as an accountant in both public and private sectors. Alison specialises in business advisory, financial and management accounting, statutory financial statement preparation, financial viability assessments, business process improvement, project management and taxation. Alison holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting), Graduate Diploma of Chartered Accounting and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Australia and New Zealand.

Special responsibilities: Company Secretary (ceased 30/01/2020), Treasurer, Chair: Audit, Finance and Governance committee.

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Klarisa Dominka Cengic

Non-executive director

Occupation: Business Owner

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Klarisa currently owns and operates a wholefoods based cafe in Civic, and is the Program Manager of Healthier Choices Canberra. For three years prior, Klarisa was the Marketing Coordinator at Molonglo Financial Services. Having completed a Bachelor of Commerce degree at the ANU, majoring in marketing and international business, Klarisa is passionate about marketing, social media, strategy design and implementation, and helping small business thrive.

Special responsibilities: Member: Business Development, Sponsorships and Marketing committee.

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

## Directors' report (continued)

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### Directors (continued)

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Radmila Noveska

Non-executive director

Occupation: Electorate Officer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Radmila was admitted as a Solicitor to the Supreme Court of the ACT in October 2010.

Since then she has worked as a paralegal/solicitor for Galilee Solicitors, a legal officer for United Voice, and most recently as an Employment Relations Consultant for Employsure. Radmila was elected as Councillor on Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council in September 2017.

Special responsibilities: Member: Human Resources Committee.

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Nigel William Phair

Non-executive director

Occupation: Consultant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Nigel Phair is an influential analyst on the intersection of technology, crime and society.

Adjunct Professor Phair has published three acclaimed books on the international impact of cybercrime, is a regular media commentator and provides executive and board advice on strategy, risk & governance of technology. In a 21 year career with the Australian Federal Police he achieved the rank of Detective Superintendent and headed up investigations at the Australian High Tech Crime Centre for four years. He is founder and managing director of a technology 'start up' company and has chaired a number of not-for-profit organisations.

Special responsibilities: Member: Audit, Finance and Governance Committee.

Interest in shares: 9,000 ordinary shares

Sarah Davina Rajic

Non-executive director

Occupation: Business Owner

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Sarah has 19 years of recruitment experience, gained both locally and interstate. In 2014, Sarah co-founded Capital Recruit services clients in government and the private sector in corporate recruitment from business support to executive positions. Sarah has experience recruiting specialist positions as well as volume recruitment of up to 450 positions. Prior to Capital Recruit, Sarah worked in multiple positions in two large global recruitment firms as a consultant and manager in the ACT and Sydney over 13 years. Sarah also worked in house as a HR consultant at Deloitte in Canberra. In addition, Sarah oversees the management of Staff Check which provides personnel vetting services to government. Since 2017, Sarah has been a non-executive Director of the Canberra Business Chamber board. Also, a member of the Giants Hearts a corporate group following the GWS Giants in Canberra and Tuggeranong Vikings Basketball club. Sarah holds a Diploma in Business; Diploma in Financial Planning; accredited with the Recruitment and Consulting Services Association; and has attended the Australian Institute of Company Directors course.

Special responsibilities: Member: Human Resources Committee and Business Development, Sponsorships and Marketing Committee.

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Adrienne Marie Day-Hodge

Non-executive director

Occupation: Director Day & Hodge Associates Pty Ltd

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Adrienne is co-founder and director of Day & Hodge Associates Pty Ltd, a Canberra-based public relations consultancy established in 1998. She has worked in public relations for more than 25 years at both national and international levels in Australia and Switzerland. She specialises in strategic counsel, issues management, government relations, project management and media relations. Adrienne is Deputy Chair of Daramalan College and a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD). She has a BA Communication (With Distinction) from Charles Sturt University and provides pro bono services to HOME in Queanbeyan.

Special responsibilities: Member: Business Development, Sponsorships and Marketing Committee.

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

# Directors' report (continued)

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## Directors (continued)

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Emma Louise Stonham

Non-executive director (resigned 19 August 2019)

Occupation: Chief of Staff - Sport Australia

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Emma has worked in Human Resources and business strategy roles for over 20 years in Australian and International corporations. She have been fortunate to work with both private & government agencies small and large. Her focus is on setting organisations up for success for both employer and employees. She has over 20 years experience in Human Resources, organisational change, culture reviews, learning and development, marketing and business strategy. She has worked with a number of organisations to manage their large scale change programs including over 10 merges & acquisitions.

Special responsibilities: Chair: Human Resources Committee.

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Catherine Lesley Walsh

Non-executive director (resigned 9 August 2019)

Occupation: Public Servant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Catherine is currently and public servant. Past employment includes Royal Australian Air force. She is a member of the Department of defence, Department of Veterans Affairs Human Research Committee. Catherine was also a part of the ACT Divisional Advisory Body, the Deputy Chair (Australian Red Cross): Volunteer Radio 1RPH. Catherine has attained a Masters of Management Studies (HRM), Juris Doctorate and is currently completing the Australian Institute of Company Directors hoping to complete it by September 2019. She also has experience with Stakeholder relations, Government relations and negotiation skills.

Special responsibilities: Member: Audit, Finance and Governance Committee.

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Yvonne Alice Gillett

Non-executive director (resigned 15 July 2019)

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Yvonne has extensive experience as the Chief Financial Officer of the Canberra Raiders Group, and is currently a Board Member of Canberra Raiders Pty Ltd. She has been working as a CPA for many years and holds a Bachelor of Economics. Yvonne is also a member of the Rotary Club of Woden Daybreak. Her other current directorsips include Queanbeyan Leagues Club Ltd and Canberra Raiders Leagues Club (Southside) Ltd.

Special responsibilities: Member: Audit, Finance and Governance Committee.

Interest in shares: 2,500 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.

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## Company Secretary

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There have been two company secretaries holding the position during the financial year:

- Dean Raymond Goulder was appointed company secretary on 30 January 2020.
- Alison Louise Bleathman was appointed company secretary on 8 September 2014 and ceased on 30 January 2020.

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Dean graduated from the Australian National University with a Bachelor of Commerce/Bachelor of Arts, and more recently completed a Certificate of Governance Practice from the Governance Institute of Australia. He joined the company in 2011 before assuming the role of Administration Manager in 2014, and later as Executive Officer in 2017.

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## Principal activity

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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.

## Directors' 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
\$	\$
2,418	76,823

### Directors' interests

	Fully paid ordinary shares		
	Balance at start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
Neale Desmond Guthrie	1,250	-	1,250
Brian Joseph Brown	2,500	71,000	73,500
Alison Louise Bleathman	-	-	-
Klarisa Dominka Cengic	-	-	-
Radmila Noveska	-	-	-
Nigel William Phair	9,000	-	9,000
Sarah Davina Rajic	-	-	-
Adrienne Marie Day-Hodge	-	-	-
Emma Louise Stonham	-	-	-
Catherine Lesley Walsh	-	-	-
Yvonne Alice Gillett	2,500	-	2,500

No debentures or rights have been granted or options over such instruments in previous financial years or during the current financial year.

### 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 unfranked dividend	2	75,962
Total amount	<u>2</u>	<u>75,962</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 by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 July 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117: *Leases*. See note 4 for further details.

# Directors' report (continued)

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## 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 provided by the bank has not materially impacted the company's earnings for the financial year.

There was, however, a material impact on the company's earnings as a result of declining interest rates. The two unanticipated interest rate cuts in March brought them to their lowest level in Australian history. The effects on the company's income will be felt for some time to come.

As the pandemic continues to affect the economic environment, uncertainty remains on the future impact of COVID-19 to the company's operations. The Board is aware that COVID-19 has accelerated the trend towards online banking, and decreasing cash use. The Directors will continue to monitor these trends with diligence to ensure the company adapts as required.

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.

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## 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.

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## Likely developments

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

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## Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

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## 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.

## Directors' report (continued)

### Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

### Directors' meetings

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

	Board Meetings Attended		Committee Meetings Attended					
			Audit, Finance and Governance		Human Resources		Business Development, Sponsorships and Marketing	
	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>
Neale Desmond Guthrie	10	9	10	8	6	3	7	5
Brian Joseph Brown	10	7	10	9	6	4	-	-
Alison Louise Bleathman	8	2	8	5	-	-	-	-
Klarisa Dominka Cengic	10	8	-	-	-	-	7	5
Radmila Noveska	10	4	-	-	6	3	-	-
Nigel William Phair	10	6	10	9	-	-	-	-
Sarah Davina Rajic	10	7	-	-	6	5	7	6
Adrienne Marie Day-Hodge	10	10	-	-	-	-	7	6
Emma Louise Stonham	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Catherine Lesley Walsh	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Yvonne Alice Gillett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*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*.

## Directors' report (continued)

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### 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 28 to the accounts.

The board of directors has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and, in accordance with the advice received from the audit, finance and governance committee, 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 audit, finance and governance committee 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.

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### 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 8.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors at Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.



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Neale Desmond Guthrie, Chair

Dated this 31st day of August 2020

# Auditor's Independence Declaration

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Chartered Accountants

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

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

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

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

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

**Joshua Griffin**  
Lead Auditor



# 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	2,485,823	2,545,111
Other revenue	9	201,459	124,377
Finance income	10	3,652	6,355
Employee benefit expenses	11d)	(1,728,596)	(1,581,808)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(116,163)	(136,556)
Occupancy and associated costs	11f)	(44,106)	(302,877)
Systems costs		(142,787)	(147,754)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11a)	(270,329)	(112,837)
Finance costs	11b)	(114,148)	(2,018)
General administration expenses		(268,666)	(285,905)
<b>Profit before income tax expense</b>		<b>6,139</b>	<b>106,088</b>
Income tax expense	12a)	(3,721)	(29,265)
<b>Profit after income tax expense</b>		<b>2,418</b>	<b>76,823</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:</b>		<b>2,418</b>	<b>76,823</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>		<b>¢</b>	<b>¢</b>
- Basic and diluted earnings per share:	31a)	0.06	2.02

## Financial Statements (continued)

### Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	13a)	628,251	606,820
Trade and other receivables	14a)	209,139	230,014
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>837,390</b>	<b>836,834</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	15a)	567,822	665,762
Right-of-use assets	16a)	1,296,055	-
Intangible assets	17a)	66,560	113,610
Deferred tax asset	18a)	329,614	117,897
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,260,051</b>	<b>897,269</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,097,441</b>	<b>1,734,103</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	19a)	215,804	168,422
Loans and borrowings	20a)	-	19,419
Lease liabilities	21b)	203,757	-
Employee benefits	23a)	99,248	89,175
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>518,809</b>	<b>277,016</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	19b)	-	46,442
Loans and borrowings	20b)	-	58,166
Lease liabilities	21c)	1,820,400	-
Employee benefits	23b)	10,404	32,073
Provisions	22a)	68,943	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1,899,747</b>	<b>136,681</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,418,556</b>	<b>413,697</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>678,885</b>	<b>1,320,406</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Issued capital	24a)	2,223,293	2,223,293
Accumulated losses	25	(1,544,408)	(902,887)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>678,885</b>	<b>1,320,406</b>

## Financial Statements (continued)

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

	Notes	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2018</b>		2,223,293	(903,748)	1,319,545
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	76,823	76,823
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</b>				
Dividends provided for or paid	30a)	-	(75,962)	(75,962)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2019</b>		<b>2,223,293</b>	<b>(902,887)</b>	<b>1,320,406</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2019</b>		2,223,293	(902,887)	1,320,406
Effect of AASB 16: Leases	3d)	-	(567,977)	(567,977)
<b>Restated balance at 1 July 2019</b>		2,223,293	(1,470,864)	752,429
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	2,418	2,418
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</b>				
Dividends provided for or paid	30a)	-	(75,962)	(75,962)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2020</b>		<b>2,223,293</b>	<b>(1,544,408)</b>	<b>678,885</b>

## Financial Statements (continued)

### Statement of Cash Flows as at 30 June 2020

	Notes	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from customers		2,968,528	2,924,959
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,464,509)	(2,712,415)
Interest received		3,503	6,498
Interest paid		(9,567)	(2,018)
Lease payments (interest component)	11b)	(101,360)	-
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	11e)	(64,544)	-
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	26	<b>332,051</b>	<b>217,024</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(6,719)	(146,284)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	23,164
Payments for intangible assets		(42,220)	(42,220)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>(48,939)</b>	<b>(165,340)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		-	77,505
Repayment of loans and borrowings		-	(50,495)
Lease payments (principal component)	21a)	(185,719)	-
Dividends paid	30	(75,962)	(75,962)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(261,681)</b>	<b>(48,952)</b>
<b>Net cash increase in cash held</b>		<b>21,431</b>	<b>2,732</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		606,820	604,088
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	13a)	<b>628,251</b>	<b>606,820</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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<b>Note 1</b>	<b>Reporting entity</b>
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This is the financial report for Molonglo 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
Level 4	Unit 12 & 13 Wanniasa Shopping Centre
15 Moore Street	Sangster Place
Canberra ACT 2601	Wanniasa ACT 2903
	Shop 19-21 Calwell Shopping Centre
	Webber Crescent
	Calwell ACT 2905
	Shop 2A Jerrabomberra Shopping Centre
	2 Limestone Avenue
	Jerrabomberra NSW 2619
	Shop 1 Curtin Shopping Centre
	20 Curtin Place
	Curtin ACT 2605

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.

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<b>Note 2</b>	<b>Basis of preparation and statement of compliance</b>
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*Basis of preparation and statement of compliance*

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

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

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

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

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<b>Note 3</b>	<b>Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations</b>
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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 by recognising the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of equity at 1 July 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117: *Leases*.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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#### 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.

#### b) As a lessee

As a lessee, the company leases many assets including property, motor vehicles, office equipment 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, office equipment, and IT equipment leases as operating leases under AASB 117. On transition, for these leases, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 July 2019.

Right-of-use assets are measured at either:

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

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

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

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

##### *Leases classified as finance leases under AASB 117*

The company leases a number of motor vehicles. These leases were classified as finance leases under AASB 117. For these finance leases, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability as at 1 July 2019 were determined at the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability under AASB 117 immediately before that date.

#### c) As a lessor

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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### d) Impact on financial statements

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

	Note	1 July 2019 \$
<i>Impact on equity presented as decrease</i>		
<b>Asset</b>		
Right-of-use assets - land and buildings	16b)	1,403,126
Deferred tax asset	18a)	215,439
<b>Liability</b>		
Lease liabilities	21a)	(2,120,793)
Provision for make-good	22b)	(65,749)
<b>Equity</b>		
Accumulated losses		<u>(567,977)</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 4.79%.

### *Lease liabilities reconciliation on transition*

Operating lease disclosure as at June 2019	727,148
Add: additional options now expected to be exercised	1,551,807
Add: variable market review / index based increase	432,578
Less: AASB 117 lease commitments reconciliation	(21,435)
Less: present value discounting	(569,305)
Lease liability as at 1 July 2019	<u>2,120,793</u>

# Notes to the 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.



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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### 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 revenue.

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

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

### b) Other revenue

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

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Revenue recognition policy</u>
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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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## for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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#### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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### 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.

#### *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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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### e) Taxes (*continued*)

#### *Deferred tax (continued)*

Deferred tax is not recognised for:

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

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

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

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

#### *Goods and Services Tax*

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

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

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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#### g) Property, plant and equipment

##### *Recognition and measurement*

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

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

##### *Subsequent expenditure*

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

##### *Depreciation*

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

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

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful life</u>
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	1 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	Straight-line	1 to 40 years
Motor vehicles	Straight-line	4 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. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

##### *Subsequent expenditure*

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

##### *Amortisation*

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

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

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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### 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, borrowings and 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

#### *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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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### i) Financial instruments (*continued*)

#### 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.

#### *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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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### j) Impairment

#### *Non-derivative financial assets*

The company recognises a loss allowance for ECL on:

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

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

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

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

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

This approach is applicable to:

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

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

#### Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

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

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

#### *Non-financial assets*

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

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

### k) Issued capital

#### *Ordinary shares*

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



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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

### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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

#### As a lessor

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

*Policy applicable before 1 July 2019*

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

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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#### m) Leases (*continued*)

*Policy applicable before 1 July 2019 (continued)*

##### As a lessee

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

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

##### As a lessor

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

#### 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.

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### Note 5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions

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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"><li>- the amount;</li><li>- the lease term;</li><li>- economic environment; and</li><li>- other relevant factors.</li></ul>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

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

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#### 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 8 - revenue recognition	estimate of expected returns;
- Note 18 - recognition of deferred tax assets	availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and carried-forward tax losses can be utilised;
- Note 11a) - impairment test of intangible assets	key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts;
- Note 15 - estimation of useful lives of assets	key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset;
- Note 23 - long service leave provision	key assumptions on attrition rate and pay increases through promotion and inflation;
- Note 22 - make-good provision	key assumptions on future cost estimates in restoring the leased premises in accordance with the lease agreement;

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### Note 6 Financial risk management

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

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

## Note 6 Financial risk management (continued)

### b) Liquidity risk (continued)

30 June 2020

<u>Non-derivative financial liability</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>		
		<u>Not later than 12 months</u>	<u>Between 12 months and five years</u>	<u>Greater than five years</u>
Lease liabilities	2,024,157	296,254	1,184,574	1,018,633
Trade payables	10,561	10,561	-	-
	<u>2,034,718</u>	<u>306,815</u>	<u>1,184,574</u>	<u>1,018,633</u>

30 June 2019

<u>Non-derivative financial liability</u>	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>		
		<u>Not later than 12 months</u>	<u>Between 12 months and five years</u>	<u>Greater than five years</u>
Chattel Mortgage	77,585	22,706	18,922	-
Trade payables	2,512	2,512	-	-
	<u>80,097</u>	<u>44,637</u>	<u>18,922</u>	<u>-</u>

### 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.

#### Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$628,251 at 30 June 2020 (2019: \$606,820). The cash and cash equivalents are held with BEN, 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

### Note 7 Capital management (continued)

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

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

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

### Note 8 Revenue from contracts with customers

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

<i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue:		
- Revenue from contracts with customers	2,485,823	2,545,111
	<u>2,485,823</u>	<u>2,545,111</u>
<i>Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers</i>		
At a point in time:		
- Margin income	2,192,991	2,221,497
- Fee income	191,139	199,858
- Commission income	101,693	123,756
	<u>2,485,823</u>	<u>2,545,111</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 discretionary contributions received from the franchisor and cash flow boost from the Australian Government.

<i>Other revenue</i>	2020 \$	2019 \$
Revenue:		
- Market development fund income	138,959	124,375
- Cash flow boost	62,500	-
- Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	2
	<u>201,459</u>	<u>124,377</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

### 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	3,652	6,355
	<u>3,652</u>	<u>6,355</u>

### Note 11 Expenses

a) Depreciation and amortisation expense	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Depreciation of non-current assets:</i>		
- Leasehold improvements	32,902	37,521
- Plant and equipment	4,326	5,513
- Motor vehicles	-	22,715
	<u>37,228</u>	<u>65,749</u>
<i>Depreciation of right-of-use assets</i>		
- Leased land and buildings	168,720	-
- Leased motor vehicles	17,331	-
	<u>186,051</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Amortisation of intangible assets:</i>		
- Franchise fee	8,552	8,552
- Franchise renewal process fee	38,498	38,536
	<u>47,050</u>	<u>47,088</u>
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	<u>270,329</u>	<u>112,837</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)	97,993	-
- Unwinding of make-good provision		3,220	-
- Interest on superannuation payable		9,568	-
- Chattel mortgage interest paid or accrued		3,367	2,018
		<u>114,148</u>	<u>2,018</u>

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

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

### Note 11 Expenses (continued)

#### c) Impairment loss on trade receivables and contract assets

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

#### d) Employee benefit expenses

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Wages and salaries	1,498,946	1,315,427
Non-cash benefits	12,578	20,047
Contributions to defined contribution plans	148,111	120,229
Expenses related to long service leave	(14,502)	15,718
Other expenses	83,463	110,387
	<u>1,728,596</u>	<u>1,581,808</u>

#### e) 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	64,544	-
	<u>64,544</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.

#### f) Occupancy and associated costs

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Cleaning	1,962	1,361
Electricity/Gas	20,652	24,124
Repairs & Maintenance	9,297	9,320
Rent	-	251,889
Security Monitoring	12,195	16,183
	<u>44,106</u>	<u>302,877</u>

Following the adoption of AASB 16 as of 1 July 2019, property lease payments which were previously recognised as rent expense are now recognised through depreciation of right-of-use assets and lease interest expense. Please see note 21 Lease liabilities e) Impact on the current reporting period for a further breakdown on the changes in expenses under AASB 16 for the current financial year.



# Notes to the 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>		
- Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	(26,063)	2,640
- Movement in deferred tax	(204,671)	26,625
- Adjustment to deferred tax on AASB 16 retrospective application	215,439	-
- Reduction in company tax rate	19,016	-
	<u>3,721</u>	<u>29,265</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 loss of \$19,016 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	6,139	106,088
Prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities at 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	1,688	29,174
Tax effect of:		
- Non-deductible expenses	205	91
- Other deductible expenses	-	(1)
- Temporary differences	(10,769)	(26,624)
- Other assessable income	(17,187)	-
- Movement in deferred tax	(204,671)	26,625
- Leases initial recognition	215,439	-
- Reduction in company tax rate	19,016	-
	<u>3,721</u>	<u>29,265</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	589,043	568,622
- Term deposits	39,208	38,198
	<u>628,251</u>	<u>606,820</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

## Note 14 Trade and other receivables

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>a) Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	194,908	213,498
Prepayments	12,996	15,430
Other receivables and accruals	1,235	1,086
	<u>209,139</u>	<u>230,014</u>

## Note 15 Property, plant and equipment

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>a) Carrying amounts</b>		
<i>Leasehold improvements</i>		
At cost	830,652	830,652
Less: accumulated depreciation	(307,762)	(274,860)
	<u>522,890</u>	<u>555,792</u>
<i>Plant and equipment</i>		
At cost	332,817	326,098
Less: accumulated depreciation	(287,885)	(283,558)
	<u>44,932</u>	<u>42,540</u>
<i>Motor vehicles</i>		
At cost	-	69,329
Less: accumulated depreciation	-	(1,899)
	<u>-</u>	<u>67,430</u>
Total written down amount	<u>567,822</u>	<u>665,762</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.

	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts</b>		
<i>Leasehold improvements</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	555,792	516,363
Additions	-	76,950
Depreciation	(32,902)	(37,521)
Carrying amount at end	<u>522,890</u>	<u>555,792</u>
<i>Plant and equipment</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	42,539	48,052
Additions	6,719	-
Depreciation	(4,326)	(5,513)
Carrying amount at end	<u>44,932</u>	<u>42,539</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

### Note 15 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

<b>b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts (continued)</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020 \$</b>	<b>2019 \$</b>
<i>Motor vehicles</i>			
Carrying amount at beginning		67,431	43,978
Lease asset transferred out - at cost	16a)	(69,329)	-
Lease asset transferred out - accumulated depreciation	16a)	19,230	-
Additions		-	69,330
Disposals		-	(23,162)
Depreciation		(17,332)	(22,715)
Carrying amount at end		-	67,431
Total written down amount		567,822	665,762

Following the adoption of AASB 16, the company has grouped its leased assets previously recognised in 'property, plant and equipment' in 'right-of-use assets'.

### c) Changes in estimates

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

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

### Note 16 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 has elected to present right-of-use assets measured in right-of-use assets rather than the underlying asset class. Accordingly, leased assets recognised in the statement of financial position have been reallocated to right-of-use assets from property, plant and equipment.

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.

<b>a) Carrying amounts</b>	<b>2020 \$</b>	<b>2019 \$</b>
<i>Leased land and buildings</i>		
At cost	2,893,673	-
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,647,717)	-
	1,245,956	-
<i>Leased motor vehicles</i>		
At cost	69,329	-
Less: accumulated depreciation	(19,230)	-
	50,099	-
Total written down amount	1,296,055	-

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

## Note 16 Right-of-use assets (continued)

<b>b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020 \$</b>	<b>2019 \$</b>
<i>Leased land and buildings</i>			
Initial recognition on transition	3d)	2,882,123	-
Accumulated depreciation on adoption	3d)	(1,478,997)	-
Remeasurement adjustments		11,550	-
Depreciation		(168,720)	-
Carrying amount at end		<u>1,245,956</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Leased motor vehicles</i>			
Lease asset transferred in - at cost	15b)	69,329	-
Lease asset transferred in - accumulated depreciation	15b)	(1,899)	-
Depreciation		(17,331)	-
Carrying amount at end		<u>50,099</u>	<u>-</u>
Total written down amount		<u>1,296,055</u>	<u>-</u>

## Note 17 Intangible assets

<b>a) Carrying amounts</b>	<b>2020 \$</b>	<b>2019 \$</b>
<i>Franchise fee</i>		
At cost	200,518	200,518
Less: accumulated amortisation	(188,457)	(179,905)
	<u>12,061</u>	<u>20,613</u>
<i>Franchise establishment fee</i>		
At cost	140,000	140,000
Less: accumulated amortisation	(140,000)	(140,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Franchise renewal process fee</i>		
At cost	342,745	342,745
Less: accumulated amortisation	(288,246)	(249,748)
	<u>54,499</u>	<u>92,997</u>
<i>Other intangible assets</i>		
At cost	34,208	34,208
Less: accumulated amortisation	(34,208)	(34,208)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total written down amount	<u>66,560</u>	<u>113,610</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

### Note 17 Intangible assets (continued)

b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts	2020 \$	2019 \$
<i>Franchise fee</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	20,613	29,165
Amortisation	(8,552)	(8,552)
Carrying amount at end	<u>12,061</u>	<u>20,613</u>
<i>Franchise renewal process fee</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning	92,997	131,533
Amortisation	(38,498)	(38,536)
Carrying amount at end	<u>54,499</u>	<u>92,997</u>
Total written down amount	<u>66,560</u>	<u>113,610</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 18 Tax assets and liabilities

#### a) Deferred tax

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

	30 June 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in equity	30 June 2020
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
- expense accruals	995	149	-	1,144
- employee provisions	33,343	1,485	-	34,828
- make-good provision	-	(156)	18,081	17,925
- lease liability	-	(72,061)	583,218	511,157
- carried-forward tax losses	136,512	17,195	-	153,707
Total deferred tax assets	<u>170,850</u>	<u>(53,388)</u>	<u>601,299</u>	<u>718,761</u>
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
- income accruals	299	22	-	321
- property, plant and equipment	52,654	12,223	-	64,877
- right-of-use assets	-	(61,911)	385,860	323,949
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>52,953</u>	<u>(49,666)</u>	<u>385,860</u>	<u>389,147</u>
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	<u>117,897</u>	<u>(3,722)</u>	<u>215,439</u>	<u>329,614</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

### Note 18 Tax assets and liabilities (continued)

#### a) Deferred tax (continued)

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

	30 June 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in equity	30 June 2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Deferred tax assets</i>				
- expense accruals	1,249	(254)	-	995
- employee provisions	23,724	9,619	-	33,343
- carried-forward tax losses	139,152	(2,640)	-	136,512
Total deferred tax assets	164,125	6,725	-	170,850
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>				
- income accruals	338	(39)	-	299
- property, plant and equipment	16,625	36,029	-	52,654
Total deferred tax liabilities	16,963	35,990	-	52,953
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	147,162	(29,265)	-	117,897

#### b) Uncertainty over income tax treatments

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

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

### Note 19 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	10,561	2,512
Other creditors and accruals	205,243	165,910
	<u>215,804</u>	<u>168,422</u>

#### b) Non-current liabilities

Other creditors and accruals	-	46,442
	<u>-</u>	<u>46,442</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

### Note 20 Loans and borrowings

a) Current liabilities	2020 \$	2019 \$
Chattel mortgage	-	19,419
	<u>-</u>	<u>19,419</u>
b) Non-current liabilities		
Chattel mortgage	-	58,166
	<u>-</u>	<u>58,166</u>

Following the adoption of AASB 16, the company has grouped its 'Chattel mortgage' previously recognised in 'loans and borrowings' in 'lease liabilities'.

### c) Terms and repayment schedule

	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	30 June 2020		30 June 2019	
			Face value	Carrying value	Face value	Carrying value
Chattel mortgage	9.2%	2022	-	-	77,585	77,585

### 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 of property leases was 4.79%.

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. As a result, finance leases which were previously disclosed as property, plant and equipment have been reclassified to right-of-use assets upon adoption.

The company's lease portfolio includes:

- Calwell branch  
The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of five years which commenced in September 2002. An extension option term of five years was exercised in September 2007, 2012 and 2017. The lease has three further five year extension options available. The company is reasonably certain to exercise the three final five-year lease terms.
- Curtin branch  
The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of five years which commenced in June 2012. An extension option term of five years was exercised in June 2017. The lease has two further five year extension option available. The company is reasonably certain to exercise the two final five-year lease terms.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

## Note 21 Lease liabilities (continued)

### Lease portfolio (continued)

- Jerrabomberra branch      The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of five years which commenced in August 2011. An extension option term of five years was exercised in August 2016. The lease has two further five year extension options available. The company is reasonably certain to exercise the two final five-year lease term.
- Wanniasa branch      The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of five years which commenced in December 2012. An extension option term of five years was exercised in December 2017. The lease has two further five year extension options available. The company is reasonably certain to exercise the two final five-year lease term.
- Administration office      The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of two years. The lease is due to expire on August 2020. Prior to its expiration, the lease was reviewed and extended for a further 1 year term.
- Motor vehicles      The lease agreement is a non-cancellable term of three years. The lease includes a balloon payment at which time the registered security over the three motor vehicles is removed.

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.

### 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>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020 \$</b>	<b>2019 \$</b>
Balance at the beginning (finance lease liabilities)		77,505	-
Initial recognition on AASB 16 transition	3d)	2,120,793	-
Remeasurement adjustments		11,578	-
Lease payments - interest		101,360	-
Lease payments		(287,079)	-
		<u>2,024,157</u>	<u>-</u>

### b) Current lease liabilities

Property lease liabilities	273,548	-
Unexpired interest	(90,099)	-
	<u>183,449</u>	<u>-</u>
Motor Vehicle lease liabilities	22,706	-
Unexpired interest	(2,398)	-
	<u>20,308</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>203,757</u>	<u>-</u>



# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

## Note 21 Lease liabilities (continued)

c) Non-current lease liabilities	2020 \$	2019 \$
Property lease liabilities	2,164,043	-
Unexpired interest	(381,502)	-
	<u>1,782,541</u>	<u>-</u>
Motor Vehicle lease liabilities	39,164	-
Unexpired interest	(1,305)	-
	<u>37,859</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,820,400</u>	<u>-</u>
d) Maturity analysis		
- Not later than 12 months	296,254	-
- Between 12 months and 5 years	1,184,574	-
- Greater than 5 years	1,018,633	-
Total undiscounted lease payments	<u>2,499,461</u>	<u>-</u>
Unexpired interest	(475,304)	-
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>2,024,157</u>	<u>-</u>

## 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 \$134.

	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	287,079	(287,079)	-
- Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	186,051	186,051
- Finance costs	-	101,213	101,213
Increase in expenses - before tax	<u>287,079</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>287,264</u>
- Income tax expense / (credit) - current	(78,947)	78,947	-
- Income tax expense / (credit) - deferred	-	(78,998)	(78,998)
Increase in expenses - after tax	<u>208,132</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>208,266</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

## Note 22 Provisions

### a) Non-current liabilities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Make-good on leased premises	68,943	-
	<u>68,943</u>	<u>-</u>

### 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.

<i>Provision</i>	<b>Note</b>	2020 \$	2019 \$
Face-value of make-good costs recognised	3d)	100,810	-
Present value discounting	3d)	(35,061)	-
Present value unwinding		3,220	-
Provision remeasurements		(26)	-
		<u>68,943</u>	<u>-</u>

### 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.

It is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due at the expiration of the leases

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

<i>Profit or loss</i>	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024+
Expense:					
- Finance costs	3,194	3,266	3,506	3,719	21,376
<i>Statement of financial position</i>					
Liability:					
- Make-good provision	68,943	72,209	75,715	79,434	100,810

## Note 23 Employee benefits

### a) Current liabilities

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Provision for annual leave	91,523	80,432
Provision for long service leave	7,725	8,743
	<u>99,248</u>	<u>89,175</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

## for the year ended 30 June 2020

### Note 23 Employee benefits (continued)

b) Non-current liabilities	2020 \$	2019 \$
Provision for long service leave	10,404	32,073
	<u>10,404</u>	<u>32,073</u>

### c) Key judgement and assumptions

#### Employee attrition rates

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

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

### Note 24 Issued capital

a) Issued capital	2020		2019	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	2,520,014	1,008,007	2,520,014	1,008,007
Ordinary shares - fully paid (Jerrabomberra)	494,401	494,401	494,401	494,401
Ordinary shares - fully paid (Curtin)	783,700	783,700	783,700	783,700
Less: equity raising costs (Jerrabomberra)	-	(32,082)	-	(32,082)
Less: equity raising costs (Curtin)	-	(30,733)	-	(30,733)
	<u>3,798,115</u>	<u>2,223,293</u>	<u>3,798,115</u>	<u>2,223,293</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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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## Note 24 Issued capital (*continued*)

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### 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").

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.

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## Note 25 Accumulated losses

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	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Balance at beginning of reporting period		(902,887)	(903,748)
Adjustment for transition to AASB 16	3d)	(567,977)	-
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities		2,418	76,823
Dividends provided for or paid	30a)	(75,962)	(75,962)
Balance at end of reporting period		<u>(1,544,408)</u>	<u>(902,887)</u>

# Notes to the 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	2,418	76,823
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	223,279	65,749
- Amortisation	47,050	47,088
- (Profit)/loss on disposal of non-current assets	-	2
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	20,875	(18,825)
- (Increase)/decrease in other assets	3,722	71,485
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	43,083	(60,278)
- Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(11,596)	34,980
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	3,220	-
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>332,051</u>	<u>217,024</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 \$
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	14	196,143	214,584
Cash and cash equivalents	13	589,043	568,622
Term deposits	13	39,208	38,198
		<u>824,394</u>	<u>821,404</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	19	10,561	2,512
Chattel Mortgage	20	-	77,585
Lease liabilities	21	2,024,157	-
		<u>2,034,718</u>	<u>80,097</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

## 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	7,400	7,250
	<u>7,400</u>	<u>7,250</u>
<i>Non audit services</i>		
- Taxation advice and tax compliance services	600	1,295
- General advisory services	3,350	2,430
- Share registry services	2,111	-
	<u>6,061</u>	<u>3,725</u>
Total auditor's remuneration	<u>13,461</u>	<u>10,975</u>

## Note 29 Related parties

### a) Details of key management personnel

The directors of the company during the financial year were:

Neale Desmond Guthrie  
Brian Joseph Brown  
Alison Louise Bleathman  
Klarisa Dominka Cengic  
Radmila Noveska  
Nigel William Phair  
Sarah Davina Rajic  
Adrienne Marie Day-Hodge  
Emma Louise Stonham  
Catherine Lesley Walsh  
Yvonne Alice Gillett

### b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.	2020 \$	2019 \$
Short-term employee benefits	17,908	18,303
Post-employment benefits	1,880	1,921
	<u>19,788</u>	<u>20,224</u>

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

### c) Related party transactions

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

### for the year ended 30 June 2020

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#### Note 30 Dividends provided for or paid

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##### 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	\$
Unfranked dividend	2.00	75,962	2.00	75,962
Total dividends provided for and paid during the financial year	2.00	75,962	2.00	75,962

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#### Note 31 Earnings per share

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##### 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	2,418	76,823
	Number	Number
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	3,798,115	3,798,115
	Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings per share	0.06	2.02

# Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2020

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## Note 32 Commitments

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### 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	-	257,236
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	469,912
Minimum lease payments payable	-	727,148
Finance lease commitments		
Payable - minimum lease payments:		
- not later than 12 months	-	22,786
- between 12 months and 5 years	-	61,870
Minimum lease payments	-	84,656
Less future finance charges	-	(7,071)
Present value of minimum lease payments	-	77,585

### b) Other commitments

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

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## Note 33 Contingencies

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

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## Note 34 Subsequent events

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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.



# Directors' declaration

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In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Molonglo 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.



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Neale Desmond Guthrie, Chair

Dated this 31st day of August 2020

## Independent auditor's report to the members of Molonglo Financial Services Limited

### Report on the audit of the financial report

#### Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Molonglo 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

Molonglo 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.

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

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

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

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

#### **Directors' responsibility for the financial report**

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

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

#### **Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial report**

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

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



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



**Joshua Griffin**  
Lead Auditor

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