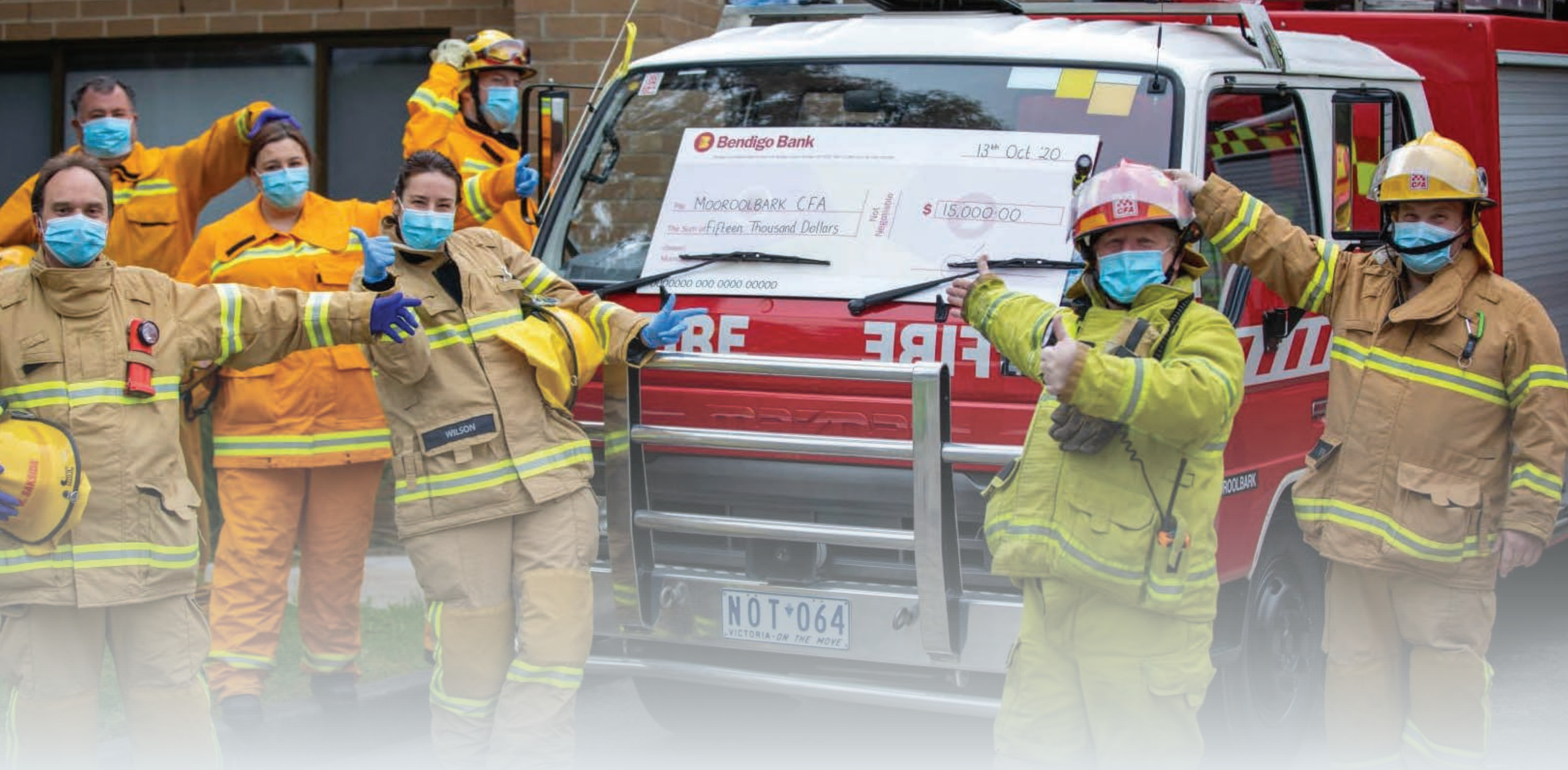
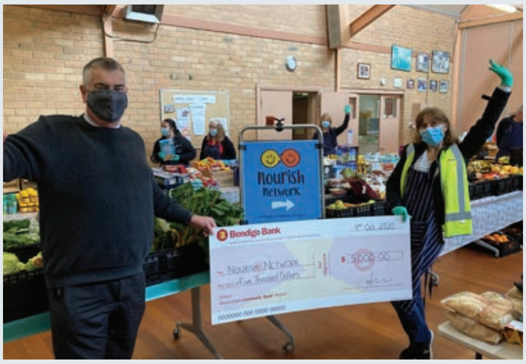


2021 Annual Report



Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited

ABN 45 098 234 354

Community Bank · Mooroolbark

Contents

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2021

Again, I would like to thank our shareholders and supporters for another successful year. In a very stringent and rapidly changing economic environment our branch has demonstrated its underlying strength by returning profits.

This outcome, despite the difficulties of many months under COVID-19 restrictions, is testament to the dedication and hard work of our Branch Manager, Rowan Alexander and our branch staff. Many thanks for their good work this past year.

Community Bank Mooroolbark is now coming towards 20 years old – a great milestone indeed and still loved by customers and the community. It has grown from a tiny venture into one of Mooroolbark's most visible and important businesses, making all kinds of community activities possible. It is thus truly worthy of the coveted title of Community Bank!

This will be my last Annual General Meeting for the Community Bank Mooroolbark and completes over 20 years in this role. Allow me to thank all my very professional colleagues and members of staff, especially Rowan Alexander, for their hard work and dedication. All have been a pleasure to work with. Community Bank Mooroolbark is in good hands.

I wish the branch every success for the future.

Peter McGowan
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2021

This financial year threw up many different challenges, none the least the impact and management of COVID–19 on Community Bank Mooroolbark. The pandemic has negatively impacted the ability to market ourselves, with many of the groups we sponsor having to cancel events or have shortened seasons of operation. Community lockdowns have also restricted the normal flow of customers through the branch.

Our growth and sales results for the year were, however, quite pleasing. Our Deposits grew by $13.8 million and our lending grew by $2.29 million. Other sales strengths were 53 General Insurance products and 61 Sandhurst Wealth products.

Whilst we continued to grow our banking business, income has declined during the year. The main reason for this being the current low interest rate market, resulting in reduced margins and hence reduced revenue paid by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. Refer to the Treasurer's audited report for further details.

The impact of COVID-19 has brought hardship to many people/families in the local community. As such we directed our 2020 Community Grants round to assist the local charitable groups who assist those in need. We were honoured to be able to make $5,000 grant payments to each of Nourish Network, St Vincent De Paul (Mooroolbark chapter), Discovery Community Care and Holy Fools. These funds were warmly received and we are confident this money was well utilised.

Aside from the Grant payments we also funded $85,000 to the many local not-for-profit groups we sponsor.

As I do each year, I again wish to thank our shareholders, the various Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited staff who support our branch, our Board of Directors, and our friendly, dedicated staff. Finally thank you to our wonderful customers for your banking support.

Rowan Alexander
Branch Manager

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2021

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

Directors

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

Peter Alan McGowan

Non-executive director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: BE(Mech)Hons, PhD, GDipMatE, FIEAust, CPEng, NER, APEC Engineer, IntPE(Aus), MIMEA. Peter is a registered Mechanical Engineer and registered Pressure Vessel Design Verifier. Peter has over 40 years' experience as a professional engineer, retired as a Chief Mechanical Engineer of Orica. Peter is a member of Solve Disability Solutions, ASV , Chairman of Standards Australia Committee ME 1/3, Honorary Senior Fellow Dept. of Mech. & Industrial Engineering, University of Melbourne and a Committee member of Noah's Bark Dog Rescue.

Special Responsibilities: Chairman

Interest in shares: 1,001 ordinary shares

Richard Kim Nicholas

Non-executive director

Occupation: Real Estate Agent

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Member of A.R.E.I. and G.A.I.C.D. Licenced estate agent. Director of Coulter Nicholas Pty Ltd.

Special responsibilities: Secretary and Chairman of the Sponsorship & Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: 500 ordinary shares

David Lynton Wright

Non-executive director

Occupation: Certified Practicing Accountant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: David holds a Bachelor of Accounting and is member of CPA Australia (Financial Services), having being involved in public practice for over 30 years.

Special Responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Richard Leigh Higgins

Non-executive director

Occupation: Police officer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Richard is current Mayor of Yarra Ranges Council. He has eight years experience as a Councillor on Yarra Ranges Council. Current member of the Yarra Ranges Audit and Review Committee (2 years). He has served on the board for the past seven years. Previous experience includes six years on the MARP (Maroondah Addicts Recovery Program), Lilydale.

Special Responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Directors (continued)

Anthony Michael Wright

Non-executive director

Occupation: Lawyer

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Currently a member of the Footman Foundation and the Foundation’s Board, Board member of the Footman Charitable Trust, member of the Croydon Rotary club for over 20 years, practicing lawyer in the Croydon area for over 35 years, and legal advisor to Croydon Main Street Traders. Past member of the Business Advisory Board and Audit Advisory Committee at Maroondah City Council, past President and Secretary of the Footman Foundation. Past President, Secretary, and Committee member of Croydon Rotary Club, past Committee member of the Croydon Chamber of Commerce.

Special Responsibilities: Vice Chairman

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

Carolyn Anne Geyer

Non-executive director

Occupation: Accountant

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Carolyn Is the proud mother of 3 amazing adult children and 7 even more amazing grandchildren. Carolyn is the Principal of Geyer Accountants in Croydon South. She acquired her degree in accounting and went on to do a Masters in Practicing Accounting in 2004. Carolyn has been running her own business for approx. 15 years and has held previous roles as an accounting teacher and an assistant accountant with one of Australia’s largest retailers.

Special Responsibilities: Treasurer

Interest in shares: 11,000 ordinary shares

Gregory Brian Green

Non-executive director

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Gregory has a Bachelor of Business (Banking & Finance) from the University of South Australia and spent 36 years with ANZ, the last 20 of which were principally in a risk (credit) roll specialising in commercial property. This included 2 years in New Zealand as Senior Credit Manager, Property Risk, 3 months in Port Moresby (2010) as Acting Head of Risk for ANZ Pacific North West Region. Gregory also has 8 years experience with NAB as a Credit Manager in Business Banking. He is a Life member of Croydon North Cricket Club, a member of the 39th Infantry Battalion (1941-43) Association Inc., a member of the Mount Evelyn RSL sub-branch and a member of the Adelaide Football Club.

Special Responsibilities: Nil

Interest in shares: 1,000 ordinary shares

Terence John Avery

Non-executive director (resigned 16 November 2020)

Occupation: Retired

Qualifications, experience and expertise: Member of Victoria Police for 37 years – retired in 2015. Holds a Diploma of Business Management and retired as a Councillor with Yarra Ranges Council in 2020.

Special Responsibilities: Marketing Committee

Interest in shares: nil share interest held

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

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

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Richard Kim Nicholas. Richard was appointed to the position of secretary on 15 August 2018.

Principal activity

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

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

Operating results

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

Year ended 30 June 2021 $	Year ended 30 June 2020 $
23,870	128,465

Directors' interests

	Fully paid ordinary shares		
	Balance at start of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
Peter Alan McGowan	1,001	-	1,001
Richard Kim Nicholas	500	-	500
David Lynton Wright	-	-	-
Richard Leigh Higgins	-	-	-
Anthony Michael Wright	-	-	-
Carolyn Anne Geyer	11,000	-	11,000
Gregory Brian Green	1,000	-	1,000
Terence John Avery	-	-	-

Dividends

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

	Cents per share	Total amount $
Final fully franked dividend	6.00	37,753

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

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

Events since the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Indemnification and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

Directors' meetings

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

E - eligible to attend   A - number attended

	Board Meetings		Committee Meetings					
			Audit		Marketing		Human Resources	
	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A
Peter Alan McGowan	6	6	2	2	-	-	2	2
Richard Kim Nicholas	6	6	-	-	2	2	2	2
David Lynton Wright	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-
Richard Leigh Higgins	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Michael Wright	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carolyn Anne Geyer	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
Gregory Brian Green	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terence John Avery	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Non audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non audit services provided during the year are set out in note 28 to the accounts.

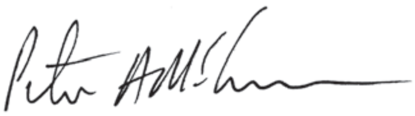
The board of directors has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and, in accordance with the advice received from the Audit Committee, is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements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

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Audit 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.

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 9.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors at Mooroolbark, Victoria.



Peter Alan McGowan
Chair

Dated this 28th day of September 2021

Auditor's independence declaration

61 Bull Street
Bendigo VIC 3550
afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 28 September 2021

Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation. ABN: 51 061 795 337

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	8	928,651	1,077,938
Other revenue	9	85,524	99,145
Finance income	10	10,091	24,290
Employee benefit expenses	11c)	(625,443)	(651,315)
Charitable donations, sponsorship, advertising and promotion		(117,972)	(126,314)
Occupancy and associated costs		(36,619)	(37,280)
Systems costs		(24,909)	(21,384)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	11a)	(49,123)	(55,697)
Finance costs	11b)	(25,523)	(26,814)
General administration expenses		(120,662)	(122,591)
Profit before income tax expense		**24,015**	**159,978**
Income tax expense	12a)	(145)	(31,513)
Profit after income tax expense		**23,870**	**128,465**
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company:		**23,870**	**128,465**
Earnings per share		**¢**	**¢**
- Basic and diluted earnings per share:	31a)	3.79	20.42

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	1,471,178	1,418,227
Trade and other receivables	14a)	76,614	102,239
Current tax assets	18a)	20,039	22,283
Total current assets		**1,567,831**	**1,542,749**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15a)	444,937	459,324
Right-of-use assets	16a)	249,211	272,393
Intangible assets	17a)	8,787	20,341
Deferred tax asset	18b)	81,430	78,256
Total non-current assets		**784,365**	**830,314**
Total assets		**2,352,196**	**2,373,063**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19a)	53,147	18,482
Loans and borrowings	20a)	-	9,805
Lease liabilities	21a)	31,009	29,386
Employee benefits	23a)	147,071	130,005
Total current liabilities		**231,227**	**187,678**
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19b)	-	12,513
Lease liabilities	21b)	408,263	439,271
Employee benefits	23b)	6,923	14,670
Provisions	22a)	14,026	13,291
Total non-current liabilities		**429,212**	**479,745**
Total liabilities		**660,439**	**667,423**
Net assets		**1,691,757**	**1,705,640**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	24a)	629,209	629,209
Retained earnings	25	1,062,548	1,076,431
Total equity		**1,691,757**	**1,705,640**

-

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2019		629,209	998,303	1,627,512
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	128,465	128,465
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	30a)	-	(50,337)	(50,337)
Balance at 30 June 2020		**629,209**	**1,076,431**	**1,705,640**
Balance at 1 July 2020		629,209	1,076,431	1,705,640
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	23,870	23,870
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	30a)	-	(37,753)	(37,753)
Balance at 30 June 2021		**629,209**	**1,062,548**	**1,691,757**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,103,538	1,267,132
Payments to suppliers and employees		(962,692)	(1,049,726)
Interest received		20,482	24,290
Interest paid		(247)	(36)
Lease payments (interest component)	11b)	(24,542)	(26,081)
Lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	11d)	(15,557)	(13,665)
Income taxes paid		(1,077)	(66,950)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**26**	**119,905**	**134,964**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	(15,273)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		21,364	-
Payments for intangible assets		(11,375)	(11,375)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**9,989**	**(26,648)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(9,805)	(5,891)
Lease payments (principal component)		(29,385)	(27,847)
Dividends paid	30a)	(37,753)	(50,337)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(76,943)**	**(84,075)**
Net cash increase in cash held		**52,951**	**24,241**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		1,418,227	1,393,986
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**13**	**1,471,178**	**1,418,227**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Note 1 Reporting entity

This is the financial report for Mooroolbark & District 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
476 Dorset Road	66-74 Brice Avenue
Croydon South VIC 3136	Mooroolbark VIC 3138

Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activity of the company is provided in the directors' report. Information on the company's related party relationships is provided in Note 29.

Note 2 Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

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

These financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 September 2021.

Note 3 Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations

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

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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

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

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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

Revenue calculation

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

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

Margin

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.

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

b) Other revenue

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

Revenue stream	Revenue recognition policy
Rental income	Rental income from investment properties, including property owned and right-of-use assets leased, is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. If not received at balance date, revenue is reflected on the balance sheet as a receivable and carried at its recoverable amount.

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Other revenue (continued)

Revenue stream	Revenue recognition policy
Sale of property, plant and equipment	Revenue from the sale of property, plant and equipment is recognised when the buyer obtains control of the asset. Control is transferred when the buyer has the ability to direct the use of and substantially obtain the economic benefits from the asset.
Discretionary financial contributions (also "Market Development Fund" or "MDF" income)	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.
Cash flow boost	Cash flow boost income is recognised when the right to the payment is established (e.g. monthly or quarterly in the activity statement).
Other income	All other revenues that did not contain contracts with customers are recognised as goods and services are provided.

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

Discretionary financial contributions

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

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

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

Cash flow boost

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

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

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

c) Economic dependency - Bendigo Bank

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

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:

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Economic dependency - Bendigo Bank (continued)

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

d) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Defined superannuation contribution plans

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

e) Taxes

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

Current income tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Taxes (continued)

Goods and Services Tax

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

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

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

f) Cash and cash equivalents

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

g) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

Asset class	Method	Useful life
Building	Straight-line	40 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	10 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	Straight-line	3 to 10 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	Straight-line	5 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 and other debtors and creditors, cash and cash equivalents and leases liabilities.

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

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

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

j) Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

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

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

Non-financial assets

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

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

k) Issued capital

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

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.

m) Leases

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

As a lessee

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

Note 4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

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

Note 5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumptions

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

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

a) Judgements

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

Note	Judgement
- 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 the amount, the lease term, economic environment and other relevant factors.

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

b) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

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

Note	Assumptions
- 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 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 though 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.

Note 6 Financial risk management

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

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

a) Credit risk

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

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

b) Liquidity risk

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

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The contractual cash flows amounts are gross and undiscounted.

30 June 2021		Contractual cash flows		
Non-derivative financial liability	Carrying amount	Not later than 12 months	Between 12 months and five years	Greater than five years
Lease liabilities	439,272	53,927	215,709	310,078
Trade and other payables	53,147	53,147	-	-
	492,419	**107,074**	**215,709**	**310,078**

30 June 2020		Contractual cash flows		
Non-derivative financial liability	Carrying amount	Not later than 12 months	Between 12 months and five years	Greater than five years
Chattel Mortgage	9,805	9,805	-	-
Lease liabilities	468,657	53,927	215,709	364,005
Trade and other payables	30,995	18,482	12,513	-
	509,457	**92,019**	**228,222**	**364,005**

Note 6 Financial risk management (continued)

c) Market risk

Market risk

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

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

Price risk

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

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

The company held cash and cash equivalents of $1,471,178 at 30 June 2021 (2020: $1,418,227). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo Bank, which are rated BBB on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Note 7 Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

(a) 20% of the profit or funds of the company otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and

(b) subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the company over that 12 month period where the relevant rate of return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2021 can be seen in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income.

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

Note 8 Revenue from contracts with customers

	2021 $	2020 $
- Margin income	789,771	926,511
- Fee income	54,307	62,371
- Commission income	84,573	89,056
	928,651	**1,077,938**

Note 9 Other revenue

	2021 $	2020 $
- Rental income	24,921	23,614
- Market development fund income	-	10,000
- Cash flow boost	37,500	62,500
- Sale of property, plant and equipment	21,364	-
- Other income	1,739	3,031
	85,524	**99,145**

Note 10 Finance income

	2021 $	2020 $
Term deposits	**10,091**	**24,290**

Finance income is recognised when earned using the effective interest rate method.

Note 11 Expenses

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- Buildings	2,884	2,884
- Leasehold improvements	1,937	1,937
- Plant and equipment	1,718	1,036
- Furniture and fittings	4,089	5,160
- Motor vehicles	3,759	9,944
	14,387	**20,961**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
- Leased land and buildings	23,182	23,182
Amortisation of intangible assets:		
- Franchise fee	2,311	2,311
- Franchise renewal process fee	9,243	9,243
	11,554	**11,554**
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**49,123**	**55,697**
b) Finance costs		
- Bank loan interest paid or accrued	246	37
- Lease interest expense	24,542	26,081
- Unwinding of make-good provision	735	696
	25,523	**26,814**

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

Note 11 Expenses (continued)

	2021 $	2020 $
c) Employee benefit expenses		
Wages and salaries	522,414	583,777
Non-cash benefits	6,964	6,094
Contributions to defined contribution plans	77,478	50,916
Expenses related to long service leave	4,499	(6,620)
Other expenses	14,088	17,148
	625,443	**651,315**

d) Recognition exemption

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

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

	2021 $	2020 $
Expenses relating to low-value leases	9,557	7,609
Expenses relating to short-term leases	6,000	6,056
	15,557	**13,665**

Note 12 Income tax expense

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax expense		
- Current tax	3,321	19,318
- Movement in deferred tax	(6,433)	(51,039)
- Adjustment to deferred tax on AASB 16 retrospective application	-	58,719
- Reduction in company tax rate	3,257	4,515
	145	**31,513**

Progressive changes to the company tax rate have been enacted. Consequently, as of 1 July 2021, the company tax rate will be reduced from 26% to 25%. This change resulted in a loss of $3,257 related to the remeasurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities of the company.

	2021 $	2020 $
b) Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Operating profit before taxation	24,015	159,978
Prima facie tax on loss from ordinary activities at 26% (2020: 27.5%)	6,244	43,994

Note 12 Income tax expense (continued)

	2021 $	2020 $
b) Prima facie income tax reconciliation (continued)		
Tax effect of:		
- Non-deductible expenses	394	192
- Temporary differences	6,433	(7,680)
- Other assessable income	(9,750)	(17,188)
- Movement in deferred tax	(6,433)	(51,039)
- Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect reduction of tax rate in future periods	3,257	4,515
- Leases initial recognition	-	58,719
	145	**31,513**

Note 13 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 $	2020 $
- Cash at bank and on hand	131,380	138,832
- Term deposits	1,339,798	1,279,395
	1,471,178	**1,418,227**

Note 14 Trade and other receivables

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Current assets		
Trade receivables	68,672	81,937
Prepayments	7,942	9,912
Other receivables and accruals	-	10,390
	76,614	**102,239**

Note 15 Property, plant and equipment

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Carrying amounts		
Land		
At cost	**296,657**	**296,657**
Buildings		
At cost	115,366	115,366
Less: accumulated depreciation	(18,592)	(15,708)
	96,774	**99,658**
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	213,540	213,540
Less: accumulated depreciation	(182,842)	(180,905)
	30,698	**32,635**

Note 15 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Carrying amounts (continued)		
Plant and equipment		
At cost	52,714	52,714
Less: accumulated depreciation	(47,185)	(45,467)
	5,529	**7,247**
Furniture and fittings		
At cost	61,694	61,694
Less: accumulated depreciation	(46,415)	(42,326)
	15,279	**19,368**
Motor vehicles		
At cost	-	39,776
Less: accumulated depreciation	-	(36,017)
	-	**3,759**
Total written down amount	**444,937**	**459,324**
b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts		
Land		
Carrying amount at beginning	**296,657**	**296,657**
Buildings		
Carrying amount at beginning	99,658	102,542
Depreciation	(2,884)	(2,884)
	96,774	**99,658**
Leasehold improvements		
Carrying amount at beginning	32,635	34,572
Depreciation	(1,937)	(1,937)
	30,698	**32,635**
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at beginning	7,247	2,100
Additions	-	6,183
Depreciation	(1,718)	(1,036)
	5,529	**7,247**
Furniture and fittings		
Carrying amount at beginning	19,368	15,438
Additions	-	9,090
Depreciation	(4,089)	(5,160)
	15,279	**19,368**
Motor vehicles		
Carrying amount at beginning	3,759	13,703
Depreciation	(3,759)	(9,944)
	-	**3,759**
Total written down amount	**444,937**	**459,324**

The motor vehicle was sold during the period.

Note 15 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Carrying amounts		
Leased land and buildings		
At cost	579,559	579,559
Less: accumulated depreciation	(330,348)	(307,166)
Total written down amount	**249,211**	**272,393**
b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts		
Leased land and buildings		
Carrying amount at beginning	272,393	-
Initial recognition on transition	-	579,559
Accumulated depreciation on adoption	-	(283,984)
Depreciation	(23,182)	(23,182)
Total written down amount	**249,211**	**272,393**

Note 17 Intangible assets

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Carrying amounts		
Franchise fee		
At cost	122,746	122,746
Less: accumulated amortisation	(120,986)	(118,675)
	1,760	**4,071**
Franchise renewal process fee		
At cost	90,983	90,983
Less: accumulated amortisation	(83,956)	(74,713)
	7,027	**16,270**
Total written down amount	**8,787**	**20,341**
b) Reconciliation of carrying amounts		
Franchise fee		
Carrying amount at beginning	4,071	6,382
Amortisation	(2,311)	(2,311)
	1,760	**4,071**
Franchise renewal process fee		
Carrying amount at beginning	16,270	25,513
Amortisation	(9,243)	(9,243)
	7,027	**16,270**
Total written down amount	**8,787**	**20,341**

Note 17 Intangible assets (continued)

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

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Current tax		
Income tax refundable	**(20,039)**	**(22,283)**
b) Deferred tax		
Deferred tax assets		
- expense accruals	775	1,014
- employee provisions	38,575	37,616
- make-good provision	3,507	3,456
- carried-forward tax losses	109,818	121,851
Total deferred tax assets	**152,675**	**163,937**
Deferred tax liabilities		
- income accruals	-	2,701
- property, plant and equipment	8,942	12,158
- right-of-use assets	62,303	70,822
Total deferred tax liabilities	**71,245**	**85,681**
Deferred taxes brought to account	**-**	**-**
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**81,430**	**78,256**
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	**3,174**	**(12,194)**
Movement in deferred tax charged to Statement of Changes in Equity	**-**	**58,719**

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.

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Current liabilities		
Trade creditors	837	837
Other creditors and accruals	52,310	17,645
	53,147	**18,482**
b) Non-current liabilities		
Other creditors and accruals	**-**	**12,513**

Note 20 Loans and borrowings

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Current liabilities		
Chattel mortgage	**-**	**9,805**

Note 20 Loans and borrowings (continued)

b) Terms and repayment schedule

		30 June 2021		30 June 2020	
	Year of maturity	Face value	Carrying value	Face value	Carrying value
Chattel mortgage	2021	-	-	9,805	9,805

Note 21 Lease liabilities

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

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

The company's lease portfolio includes:

- Mooroolbark branch
  The lease agreement commenced in April 2007. A 10 year renewal option was exercised in April 2012. The company has another 10 year renewal option available which for AASB 16: Leases purposes they are reasonably certain to exercise. As such, the lease term end date used in the calculation of the lease liability is March 2032.

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Current lease liabilities		
Property lease liabilities	53,927	53,927
Unexpired interest	(22,918)	(24,541)
	31,009	**29,386**
b) Non-current lease liabilities		
Property lease liabilities	525,787	579,714
Unexpired interest	(117,524)	(140,443)
	408,263	**439,271**
c) Reconciliation of lease liabilities		
Balance at the beginning	468,657	-
Initial recognition on AASB 16 transition	-	496,504
Lease interest expense	24,542	26,081
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(53,927)	(53,928)
	439,272	**468,657**
d) Maturity analysis		
- Not later than 12 months	53,927	53,927
- Between 12 months and 5 years	215,709	215,709
- Greater than 5 years	310,078	364,005
Total undiscounted lease payments	**579,714**	**633,641**
Unexpired interest	(140,442)	(164,984)
Present value of lease liabilities	**439,272**	**468,657**

Note 22 Provisions

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Non-current liabilities		
Make-good on leased premises	**14,026**	**13,291**

In accordance with the branch lease agreement, the company must restore the leased premises to the original condition before the expiry of the lease term. The company has estimated the provision as at $25,000 based on experience and consideration of the expected future costs to remove all fittings and the ATM as well as cost to remedy any damages caused during the removal process. The lease is due to expire on 31 March 2032 at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

Note 23 Employee benefits

	2021 $	2020 $
a) Current liabilities		
Provision for annual leave	74,229	69,409
Provision for long service leave	72,842	60,596
	147,071	**130,005**
b) Non-current liabilities		
Provision for long service leave	**6,923**	**14,670**

c) Key judgement and assumptions

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.

Note 24 Issued capital

a) Issued capital

	2021		2020	
	Number	$	Number	$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	**629,209**	**629,209**	**629,209**	**629,209**

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.

Note 24 Issued capital (continued)

b) Rights attached to issued capital (continued)

Ordinary shares (continued)

Dividends

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

Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 389. As at the date of this report, the company had 385 shareholders (2020: 393 shareholders).

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

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

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

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

Note 25 Retained earnings

	Note	2021 $	2020 $
Balance at beginning of reporting period		1,076,431	1,153,108
Adjustment for transition to AASB 16		-	(154,805)
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities		23,870	128,465
Dividends provided for or paid	30a)	(37,753)	(50,337)
Balance at end of reporting period		**1,062,548**	**1,076,431**

Note 26 Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2021 $	2020 $
Net profit after tax from ordinary activities	23,870	128,465
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation	37,569	44,143
- Amortisation	11,554	11,554
- (Profit)/loss on disposal of non-current assets	(21,364)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	25,625	17,323
- (Increase)/decrease in other assets	(931)	(10,088)
- Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	33,528	(34,961)
- Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	9,319	3,182
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	735	696
- Increase/(decrease) in tax liabilities	-	(25,350)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	**119,905**	**134,964**

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	2021 $	2020 $
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	131,380	138,832
Term deposits	13	1,339,798	1,279,395
Trade and other receivables	14	68,672	92,327
		1,471,178	**1,418,227**
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	53,147	30,995
Chattel mortgage	20	-	9,805
Lease liabilities	21	439,272	468,657
		492,419	**509,457**

Note 28 Auditor's remuneration

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

	2021 $	2020 $
Audit and review services		
- Audit and review of financial statements	4,800	5,700
Non audit services		
- Taxation advice and tax compliance services	1,295	690
- General advisory services	4,200	3,430
- Share registry services	3,865	4,244
Total auditor's remuneration	**14,160**	**14,064**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 29 Related parties

a) Details of key management personnel

The directors of the company during the financial year were:

Peter Alan McGowan
Richard Leigh Higgins
Gregory Brian Green
Richard Kim Nicholas
Anthony Michael Wright
Terence John Avery
David Lynton Wright
Carolyn Anne Geyer

b) Key management personnel compensation

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

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

c) Related party transactions

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

	2021 $	2020 $
Transactions with related parties		
- The company reimbursed its directors for membership payments for the Institute of Company Directors. The total benefit received was:	4,400	4,000
- The company lease a boardroom and offices from Coulter Nicholas Pty Ltd, a company which Richard Nicholas has a majority shareholding. The total benefit received was:	6,000	6,600
- Carolyn provided bookkeeping and BAS lodgement services for the company and was also reimbursed for software fees. The total benefit was:	6,054	5,600
Total transactions with related parties	**16,454**	**16,200**

Note 30 Dividends provided for or paid

a) Dividends provided for and paid during the period

The following dividends were provided for and paid to shareholders during the reporting period as presented in the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows.

	30 June 2021		30 June 2020	
	Cents	$	Cents	$
Fully franked dividend	**6.00**	**37,753**	**8.00**	**50,337**

The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 26% (2020: 27.5%).

	2021 $	2020 $
b) Franking account balance		
Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods		
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	593,643	545,784
Franking transactions during the financial year:		
- Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	(22,284)	(4,492)
- Franking credits from instalment payments	23,360	71,444
- Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(13,264)	(19,093)
Franking account balance at the end of the financial year	**581,455**	**593,643**
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
- Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	(20,039)	(21,883)
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	**561,416**	**571,760**

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

Note 31 Earnings per share

a) Basic and diluted earnings per share

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

	2021 $	2020 $
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	23,870	128,465
	Number	**Number**
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares	629,209	629,209
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic and diluted earnings per share	3.79	20.42

Note 32 Commitments

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

Note 33 Contingencies

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

Note 34 Subsequent events

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

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Mooroolbark & District 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 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

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

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

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

Peter Alan McGowan
Chair

Dated this 28th day of September 2021

61 Bull Street
Bendigo VIC 3550

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Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Mooroolbark & District Financial Services Limited's (the company), which comprises:

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Mooroolbark & District 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 2021 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

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

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 28 September 2021

Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor

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Bendigo Bank

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