Annual Report 2020

Paradise Point Financial Services Ltd

Community Bank
Paradise Point and Ormeau

ABN 33 095 686 936

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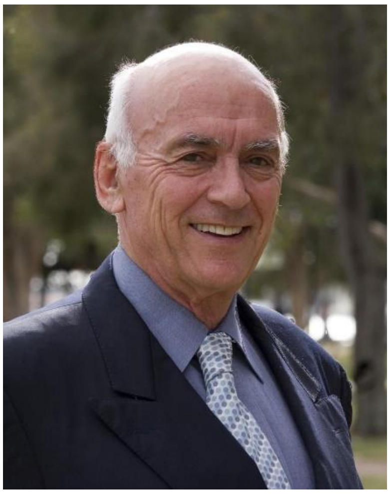
CHAIRMAN’S REPORT 2019 - 2020 FINANCIAL YEAR



Dear Shareholders,

It is my pleasure to present Paradise Point Financial Services Limited Annual Report for 2019-2020 Financial Year. To say that it has been a challenging year is an understatement. The COVID-19 pandemic has determined all aspects of our work and personal relationships, it has forced us to adopt new ways of doing business, it is challenging us to be creative and to be more considerate of those in need. Our employees have risen to the challenge, they continue to provide the excellent service that our customers deserve and that Bendigo Bank expects from all Community Bank employees. Our Company has performed reasonably well, although our profits have not been as good as last year, we have been able to maintain our dividends and support community organisations at the northern end of the Gold Coast.

Dividends

Our Board recommends a fully franked dividend of $0.25 per share. This brings our total fully franked dividends to $2.27 per share since the Company commenced trading in 2001. Our shareholders have been and continue to be well rewarded for their vision in supporting the establishment of banking services at the northern end of the Gold Coast. Service organisations, Clubs, and communities in general benefit from your Community Bank success.

Donations & Sponsorships

An organisation such as Paradise Point Financial Services apart from providing dividends to shareholders also has to support organisations involved with education, health, sport, the arts, the disadvantaged and other not-for-profit organisations whose members donate their time and expertise for the benefit of their community. Our Community Bank Company during the financial year donated in the vicinity of $125,000 in support of local organisations. We are very proud of our long-term association with HOTA - Home of the Arts, Griffith University School of Business and Institute for Glycomics, St Francis Xavier School, locally Rotary and sports clubs and many other organisations. You will find enclosed in this report a comprehensive list of organisations we supported during the year.

Our Employees

The Board is very grateful and would like to say thank-you to all our employees for their commitment to the Community Bank concept. Both managers and staff consistently attend evenings and weekend functions to make presentations, to promote our branches and the services our company provides. Although COVID-19 has put limitations on our activities our employees continue to be proactive ensuring our business continues to achieve the best outcome for our shareholders, customers, staff and the wider community.

Upper Coomera Branch Closure

Following an in-depth review of customers banking habits, transaction activities and visitor numbers the Bank decided to close the Upper Coomera Branch. All customer accounts were transferred to the Paradise Point branch where face-to-face banking to our Coomera customers has been available. The great majority of customers conduct their business online, and as a consequence there has been no loss of customers from the Upper Coomera closure. The cost of running the business has diminished with the full effect of the savings to become evident in the 2020/2021 financial year.

Board of Directors

The success of our Company is also due to the dedication and financial expertise of the Directors particularly the long-term directors who year after year have diligently administered the affairs of the Company and its employees. During the year Paul Wraith retired from the Board, Paul is an original shareholder of our Company, he has been a great supporter of the Community Bank concept and his contribution to the Board has been invaluable. During the financial year William Matthews joined our Board, William's expertise in board responsibilities and good governance will be a great asset to our Community Company.

Profit Share with Bendigo Bank

The challenging financial environment continues to impact on the income we share with Bendigo Bank. With interest rates on deposits, particularly at-call deposits, at historically low levels, our gross income has diminished considerably. It appears interest rates will not increase in the foreseeable future therefore the Board has to explore other aspects of the business where savings can be made and the volume of business increased. Bendigo Bank is the most trusted bank in the country, its products are comparable and, in some instances, better than its competitors. The Board will put in place strategies that will attract more customers to our branches and you, our shareholders, can be the banks ambassadors by promoting its products and services to your relations, friends and acquaintances. By making them aware that by banking with our Community Bank branches, apart from receiving great service, their banking helps support many local organisations and people in need.

The Future

With so much happening during this year, the Board has taken advantage of the changed circumstances to implement relevant policies and put in place strategies that will benefit our employees, our shareholders and our communities. Our senior manager Tony Jensen resigned in August we thank Tony for his services and wish him well for the future. With the closing of the Upper Coomera branch the board decided that we no longer required a senior manager, our branches Ormeau and Paradise Point could individually be accountable to the Board therefore be more transparent in outcomes. Karen McDonald, the Ormeau Branch Manager, has been with us for almost three years, Karen is doing an excellent job in managing the branch. Recently we appointed a new manager for the Paradise Point branch, Brandon Hockley, Brandon has been in banking most of his working life, he brings to our community bank a lot of experience acquired in most levels of the banking industry. The Board is confident that Brandon can guide our employees to perform to the best of their abilities and elevate our community bank to the highest standards achievable in a franchise organisation.

With the changed environment and the modernisation of banking, the Board realises that our branches need updating and are investigating options as they become available.

In conclusion, I trust you find this annual report satisfactory and I thank-you for your confidence and support.

PAUL VERTULLO
Chairman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Left to right (top): Ms Lesley Woodford-Carr (Secretary), Mr Pat Crotty, Mr Eric Lewis, Mr Gary Kuppe
Left to right (bottom): Mr Paul Vertullo (Chairman), Dr Timo Dietrich, Mr Martin Mankowski, Mr William Matthews

2019/2020 Community Contributions

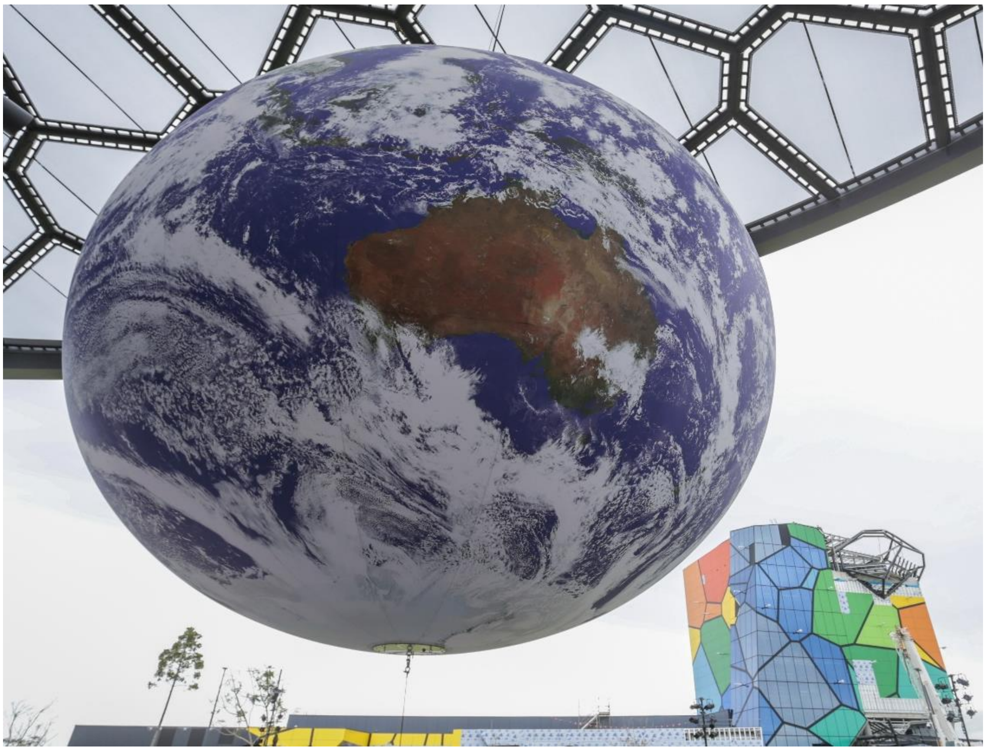
The Board wish to share with you the great community outcomes of the past year, made possible by the ongoing support of our shareholders and customers. Throughout the 2019/2020 Financial Year, the Board has supported more than 35 local community organisations by contributing more than $125,000 in sponsorships, donations and grants.

Drought & Bushfire Appeals
The start of 2020 saw the devastating drought and bushfires impact many parts of Australia, including South East Queensland. With your support, our branches were able to provide $11,000 to assist various drought & bush fire appeals, including much needed funding for local Rural Fire Brigades.

Griffith University Institute of Glycomics
The Board has contributed $70,000 to Griffith University's Institute of Glycomics since 2015, including $21,000 in the 2019/20 Financial Year including $11,000 for student summer school research scholarships and $10,000 to assist the Institute's research into COVID-19 to aid the fight against the global pandemic. Our sponsorship ensures the Institute and its researchers have access to the most innovative assets as they deliver on their vision of delivering novel drugs and vaccines to the community. We continue to be amazed and inspired by the incredible work done by the Institute, and we look forward to seeing how the scholarships help the next generation of researchers.

Griffith University Scholarship Program
In the past three years, 22 local Griffith University students have shared in $28,000 worth of financial support as part of the Bendigo Bank Paradise Point Community Bank Scholarship Program. This program is an investment in education that assists young people to commence their tertiary education, strengthens communities for the long term and is a tangible example of the good that banking with us can achieve.

Home of the Arts (HOTA)
Now in its sixth year as Venue Partner to *Home of the Arts* (HOTA), the Board has contributed more than $168,000 to dozens of spectacular events and productions – this year the Company was the proud partner of the internationally renowned artist, Luke Jerram's artwork GAIA, pictured below. This significant investment by the Board allows HOTA to deliver a diverse, and often free, program of arts and culture to more than 800,000 visitors. With the excitement of the new Art Gallery opening in 2021, the Board looks forward to a long-term partnership to assist HOTA in bringing world class exhibitions for all to enjoy on the Gold Coast.



ABW – Northern Collegiate Australian Business Week & The ACE Project

For the past 3 years we have been the Gold Sponsor of ABW – Northern Collegiate Australian Business Week. Year 11 business students from Pimpama Secondary College, Helensvale State high School, Coombabah State High school, Pacific Pines State High School, Upper Coomera State High School and Ormeau Woods State High School come together to participate in an innovative week-long "think tank". The results are amazing, and it's great to see our emerging entrepreneurs' flourish. From ABW, The ACE project was developed and once again, we were the gold sponsors. The ACE project is run by high school students for year 5 students from the northern Gold Cost Primary schools. Our managers and Directors along with Griffith University business school students help mentor the students to complete the projects. A very worthwhile initiative to help shape the future generation of business entrepreneurs.

2019/2020 Community Contributions

Paradise Point:

- Griffith University Institute for Glycomics
- Griffith University Scholarships
- Griffith University School of Business
- Crusaders Futsal Club
- Paradise Point Bowls Club
- Rotary Club of Runaway Bay – Paradise Point Art Fair
- Rotary Club of Runaway Bay – Bushfire Appeal
- Rotary Club of Hope Island – Bushfire & Drought Appeal
- Runaway Bay Soccer Club - Bayhawks
- Teenage Adventure Camps – Youth Care
- Home of The Arts, Gold Coast
- Seahawks Gold Coast Basketball Inc
- Gold Coast University Hospital Foundation
- Lions Club of Palm Beach
- Runaway Bay Junior Rugby League
- TAFE Queensland
- Runaway Bay Baseball Club
- Hearts of Purple
- Baby Give Back
- Gold Coast Small Business Expo
- The Blenders Singing Group

Upper Coomera:

- Oxenford Men's Shed
- Rotary Club of Coomera Valley – Bushfire Appeal
- Coomera Hope Island Cricket Club
- Coomera City Warriors Basketball Club
- Upper Coomera Neighbourhood Watch
- JDRF
- Coomera Magpies ARFC – Jnr
- CK Kindy
- Tamborine Local Chaplaincy
- Coomera Cubs Baseball Club

Ormeau:

- Highway Christian Church – Carols
- Rotary Club of Ormeau-Pimpama – Bushfire Appeal
- Ormeau Shearers Jnr Rugby League
- Brisbane Polo & Equestrian Club
- Ormeau State School – Student Diaries

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors present their report on Paradise Point Financial Services Ltd, the company, for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

Directors

The names of the directors in office at any time during, or since the end of, the year are:

Paul Vertullo (Chair)	Timo Henrik Oliver Dietrich
Lesley Karen Woodford-Carr	Paul James Wraith (resigned 25/02/2020)
Ewald Gerhard Kuppe	Patrick William Crotty
Eric James Lewis	William Noel Peter Matthews (appointed 01/10/2019)
Martin Leopold Mankowski	

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were facilitating community Bank Services under management rights to operate a franchised branch of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

Review of Operations

The after-tax profit of the company for the financial year amounted to $369,847 which is a 39% decrease as compared with that of the previous year (2019: $610,316).

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

During the financial year, the Australian (and indeed the world) 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 impact of COVID-19. The relief support and uncertain economic conditions has materially impacted the company's earnings for the financial year and we note uncertainty remains in relation to the capacity and speed at which the economy will recover.

Events Subsequent to the End of the Reporting Period

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

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

Dividends

Dividends paid or declared since the start of the financial year are as follows:

– A fully franked dividend of $156,188 (25 cents per share) was declared and paid on 16 December 2019 (2019: $193,673).

Environmental Regulation

The company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory.

Options

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

No shares were issued during or since the end of the year as a result of the exercise of an option over unissued shares or interests.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Indemnification of Officers

The company has paid premiums to insure directors under a Directors and Officers Insurance policy. The details of the indemnity insurance are as follows:

– The company has indemnified all directors, officers 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, officers or managers 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.

No indemnification has been obtained for the auditors of the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Information on Directors

Paul Angelo Vertullo	Real Estate Agent
Qualifications	Real Estate Agent, Auctioneer
Experience	Director of National Company, 19 year Director of Publicly listed company - PPFS
Special Responsibilities	Chairman
Lesley Woodford-Carr	Lawyer
Qualifications	Diploma Law Solicitors Admission Board – Supreme Court of NSW, Admitted Practice NSW, QLD & High Court of Australia, Associate Diploma of Insurance – Insurance Institute and Practice Management Certificate NSW and QLD.
Experience	Judges Associate District Court of NSW to His Honour Judge Godfrey Smith. Legal Clerk at Ebsworth & Ebsworth Solicitors. Australian Operations Claims Manager at QBE Insurance Ltd. Fiduciary Duties Committee NSW as representative from Insurance Industry. Australian Operations Workers Compensation Underwrite at QBE Insurance. Workers Compensation Underwriter, Australia, Switzerland General Insurance. Training in global insurance programs and reinsurance, Switzerland General Insurance Zurich. Switzerland General Corporate Solicitor and Principal of inhouse Legal Department. Senior Associate for Dunhill Madden Butler Solicitors (now Deacons) Insurance Division. Principal at Woodford-Carr & Associates Solicitors. Company Secretary at Bayview Harbour Yacht Squadron Pty Ltd. Director/secretary of other Private Companies with miscellaneous activities.
Special Responsibilities	Company Secretary, Deputy Chair and Sponsorship Committee Chair.
Ewald Gerhard Kuppe	Businessman
Qualifications	Marine Engineering, Petty Officer, RAN for 7 years. Chemical Engineering for Shift Forman ICI Australia. Licensed Real Estate Agent & Proprietor in Sydney. JP in NSW. Accounts Manager for Paradise Lakes Nursing Centre. Company Director of various companies in Sydney. Travel Agency Proprietor in Sydney. Bookkeeping for Trust Accounts for Real Estate Agents. Commissioner for Declarations QLD. Member of QLD Justices Association. Property Investor.
Experience	Director PPFS since 2004
Special Responsibilities	Sponsorship Committee

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Paul James Wraith	Retired Businessman
Qualifications	3 years U/Q Electrical Engineering Radio technology 1/ICS, Business Owner
Experience	36 years Business Owner Civil Contracting
Special Responsibilities	Marketing Committee

Martin Leopold Mankowski	Retired Accountant
Qualifications	UK: Bsc Eng (Hons), MBA, CEng, ACMA
Experience	Engineering, Accounting, Consulting
Special Responsibilities	Financial Controller. Also Director RRtek & Wavebreak. Accountant for Founders Forum.

Timo Henrik Oliver Dietrich	Lecturer at Griffith University & Postdoctoral Research Fellow at The University of Queensland
Qualifications	PhD, MIB(Hons), BBus(Hons)
Experience	Timo is a digital and social marketing expert and uses a suite of behavioural theories to engage and move customers along the conversion funnel. He works with a diverse range of industry partners from the finance, technology, and health sector and has attracted more than $1,350,000 in research and consulting income. Timo started his professional career as a Corporate Relationship Manager at DZ Bank in Germany. He extended his education at Griffith University in Australia, completing a Master degree in International Business (First Class Honours) followed by a PhD in Social Marketing. Timo has published his research in more than 60 refereed books, journal papers and conference papers.
Special Responsibilities	Marketing

Eric James Lewis	Retired Information Technology Executive
Qualifications	BSc. Computer Science, Grad. Dip. Information Management
Experience	30+ years Information Technology Management experience at major Australian Banks, and Global I.T. Service organisations
Special Responsibilities	Executive Management

Patrick William Crotty	Real Estate Consultant
Qualifications	Completed Secondary schooling at Mt Carmel College, Charters Towers, QLD
Experience	Vice Chair Board of advice, Institute for Glycomics, Griffith University 34 years with the Queensland Police Service, finishing as Inspector of Police in charge of Surfers Paradise Received the Police Commissioners Certificate for outstanding service to the Indy Car Race 1997-2002 State Secretary, National Party Queensland Currently Real Estate Consultant with Professionals, Paradise Point

DIRECTORS' REPORT

William Noel Peter Matthews	Director of a Multi-Family Office and Private Care business
Qualifications	BEcon
Experience	Ex-Performance Auditor, ex National Committee Member of the Australian Red Cross

PARADISE POINT FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD ABN: 33 095 686 936

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors' Meetings

During the financial year, 23 meetings of directors (including committees of directors) were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

Directors	Directors' Meetings Eligible to Attend	Directors' Meetings Attended	Sponsorship Committee Eligible to Attend	Sponsorship Committee Attended
Paul Vertullo (Chair)	12	11	-	-
Lesley Woodford-Carr	12	12	11	11
Ewald Gerhard Kuppe	12	10	11	11
Paul James Wraith	8	8	7	6
Martin Mankowski	12	9	-	-
Timo Henrik Oliver Dietrich	12	10	-	-
Eric James Lewis	12	11	-	-
Patrick William Crotty	12	12	3	3
William Matthews	9	9		

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of company secretary at the end of the financial year:

Lesley Woodford-Carr is a lawyer who has established her own practice in Sydney NSW and commenced trading in QLD in June 1993. Lesley Woodford-Carr has the following previous work experience: Associate to His Honour Judge Godfrey-Smith at the District Court of NSW, Australian Operations Claimes Controller with QBE Insurance Ltd, Australian Operations Workers Compensation Underwriter with QBE Insurance Ltd, Switzerland Insurance Workers Compensation Underwriter, Switzerland Insurance Corporate Lawyer, Dunhill Madden Butler Solicitors, Sydney Senior Associate Insurance Division, Mrs Woodford-Carr was appointed Company Secretary on 1 December 2015.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under s 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is included in page 5 of this financial report and forms part of this Director's Report.

This directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors:

Director ……………………………………………………………………………………

Paul Vertullo

Dated this 25th day of September 2020

PARADISE POINT FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
ABN 33 095 686 936

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION
UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001
TO DIRECTORS OF
PARADISE POINT FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020 there have been:

a. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

b. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Boutique Audit Solutions Pty Ltd
Authorised Audit Company No 494151

A.L.Blank.

Andrea Blank BBus CPA RCA
Director

Dated this 25th day of September 2020

Upper Coomera, Qld 4209

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STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue	2	2,947,845	3,250,968
Other income	2c	66,560	9,278
Employee benefits expense	3	(1,149,150)	(977,636)
Charitable donations, sponsorships, advertising and promotion		(236,534)	(247,163)
Occupancy and associated costs		(72,301)	(301,635)
Finance costs	3	(41,985)	(43)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		(251,393)	(70,350)
General administration		(714,544)	(816,091)
Loss on disposal of non-current assets		(105,944)	(25)
Profit before income tax		442,554	847,303
Tax expense	4	(72,707)	(236,987)
Profit for the year		369,847	610,316
Other comprehensive income:			
Total other comprehensive income for the year			-
Total comprehensive income for the year		369,847	610,316
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company (cash per share):			
- Basic earnings per share	25	59.20	97.65

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	179,727	248,244
Trade and other receivables	8	243,966	291,245
Short-term investments	9	1,814,101	1,532,687
Current tax assets	15	57,973	-
Other assets	10	10,756	25,795
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		2,306,523	2,097,971
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	8	-	1,000
Property, plant and equipment	11	194,587	274,777
Intangible assets	12	44,437	114,663
Right of use	13	1,083,076	-
Deferred tax assets	15	24,058	-
Other assets	10	4,500	4,500
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,350,658	394,940
TOTAL ASSETS		3,657,181	2,492,911
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	105,064	138,408
Current tax liabilities	15	-	79,399
Lease liability	16	120,747	-
Provisions	17	53,241	36,784
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		279,052	254,591
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liabilities	15	-	28,800
Lease liability	16	1,080,982	-
Provisions	17	18,135	15,178
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,099,117	43,978
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,378,169	298,569
NET ASSETS		2,279,012	2,194,342
EQUITY			
Issued capital	18	608,450	608,450
Retained earnings		1,670,562	1,585,892
TOTAL EQUITY		2,279,012	2,194,342

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	Ordinary Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
		$	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2018		608,450	1,169,249	1,777,697
Comprehensive income				
Profit or loss for the year		-	610,316	610,316
Total comprehensive income		-	610,316	610,316
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided for	5	-	(193,673)	(193,673)
Balance at 30 June 2019		608,450	1,585,892	2,194,342
Balance at 1 July 2019		608,450	1,585,892	2,194,342
Comprehensive income				
Profit or loss for the year		-	369,847	369,847
Cumulative adjustment upon adoption AASB 16			(128,989)	(128,989)
Total comprehensive income		-	240,858	240,858
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided for	5	-	(156,188)	(156,188)
Balance at 30 June 2020		608,450	1,670,562	2,279,012

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		3,324,696	3,529,677
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,464,486)	(2,668,913)
Interest received		31,054	33,047
Lease payments (interest component)		(41,899)	-
Interest paid		(86)	(43)
Income tax paid		(262,937)	(215,980)
Net cash provided by operating activities	22a	586,342	677,788
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets		-	6,700
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(53,862)	(3,324)
Proceeds from reimbursement of intangible assets		31,505	(39,062)
Purchase of financial assets		(281,414)	(332,687)
Net cash used in investing activities		(303,771)	(368,373)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net repayments of borrowings		-	(2,790)
Lease repayments (principal components)		(194,900)	-
Payment of dividends on ordinary shares		(156,188)	(193,673)
Net cash used in financing activities		(351,088)	(196,463)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash held		(68,517)	(112,952)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		248,244	135,292
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	7	179,727	248,244

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The financial statements and notes represent those of Paradise Point Financial Services Ltd. Paradise Point Financial Services Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar unless stated otherwise.

Accounting Policies

a. **Income Tax**

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

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss or arising from a business combination.

A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

(a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or

(b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which:

  (i) is not a business combination; and

  (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale. When an investment property that is depreciable is held by the entity in a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property through use over time (rather than through sale), the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of such property will be recovered entirely through use.

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

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where: (i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and (ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

b. **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value, as indicated, less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and are therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(d) for details of impairment).

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

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

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised lease assets but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

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

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Property improvements	2.5%
Plant and equipment	7.5% - 50%
Furniture and fittings	6.67% - 50%
Motor vehicles	25%

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

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

c. **Financial Instruments**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is the date that the Company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted).

Financial instruments (except for trade receivables) are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified "at fair value through profit or loss", in which case transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component or if the practical expedient was applied as specified in AASB 15 : *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* .

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the financial liability is:

- a contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 : *Business Combinations* applies;
- held for trading; or
- initially designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the internal rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

A financial liability is held for trading if it is:

- incurred for the purpose of repurchasing or repaying in the near term;
- part of a portfolio where there is an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or
- a derivative financial instrument (except for a derivative that is in a financial guarantee contract or a derivative that is in an effective hedging relationship).

Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The change in fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the issuer's credit risk is taken to other comprehensive income and is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

If taking the change in credit risk in other comprehensive income enlarges or creates an accounting mismatch, then these gains or losses should be taken to profit or loss rather than other comprehensive income.

A financial liability cannot be reclassified.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value (and if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss and do not arise from a transfer of a financial asset) and subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance to AASB 9.3.25.3; and
- the amount initially recognised less accumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- fair value through profit or loss.

Measurement is on the basis of two primary criteria:

- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.

A financial asset that meets the following conditions is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates; and
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the measurement conditions of amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company initially designates a financial instrument as measured at fair value through profit or loss if:

- it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (often referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases;
- it is in accordance with the documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the groupings is documented appropriately, so the performance of the financial liability that is part of a company of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis; and
- it is a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required by the contract.

The initial designation of the financial instruments to measure at fair value through profit or loss is a one-time option on initial classification and is irrevocable until the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity instruments

At initial recognition, as long as the equity instrument is not held for trading or is not a contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which AASB 3 applies, the Company made an irrevocable election to measure any subsequent changes in fair value of the equity instruments in other comprehensive income, while the dividend revenue received on underlying equity instruments investments will still be recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised at settlement date in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Derecognition

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires). An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantially modified terms, or a substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the holder's contractual rights to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred; and
- the Company no longer controls the asset (ie it has no practical ability to make unilateral decisions to sell the asset to a third party).

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

On derecognition of an investment in equity which the Company elected to classify under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income;
- lease receivables;
- contract assets (eg amount due from customers under construction contracts);
- loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Loss allowance is not recognised for:

- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Expected credit losses 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 following approaches to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9 : *Financial Instruments* :

- the general approach;
- the simplified approach;
- the purchased or originated credit impaired approach; and
- low credit risk operational simplification.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Company assessed whether the financial instruments are credit impaired, and:

- if the credit risk of the financial instrument increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- if there was no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Simplified approach

The simplified approach does not require tracking of changes in credit risk at every reporting period, but instead requires the recognition of lifetime expected credit loss at all times.

This approach is applicable to:

- trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions that are within the scope of AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and which do not contain a significant financing component; and
- lease receivables.

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

Purchased or originated credit-impaired approach

For a financial assets that are considered to be credit-impaired (not on acquisition or originations), the Company measures any change in its lifetime expected credit loss as the difference between the asset's gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Any adjustment is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Evidence of credit impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (eg default or past due event);
- where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Low credit risk operational simplification approach

If a financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the initial reporting date, the Company assumes that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and, accordingly, can continue to recognise a loss allowance of 12-month expected credit loss.

In order to make such a determination that the financial asset has low credit risk, the Company applies its internal credit risk ratings or other methodologies using a globally comparable definition of low credit risk.

A financial asset is considered to have low credit risk if:

- there is a low risk of default by the borrower;
- the borrower has strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
- adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term, may, but not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

A financial asset is not considered to carry low credit risk merely due to existence of collateral, or because a borrower has a lower risk of default than the risk inherent in the financial assets, or lower than the credit risk of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Company 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 carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to that asset.

Assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount in relation to change in credit risk is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

For financial assets that are unrecognised (eg loan commitments yet to be drawn, financial guarantees), a provision for loss allowance is created in the statement of financial position to recognise the loss allowance.

d. **Impairment of Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (eg in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: *Property, Plant and Equipment*). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

e. **Intangible Assets Other than Goodwill**

Franchise fee

Franchise fees and other upfront payments have been initially recorded at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis based on the period covered.

Software and website development costs

Software and website development costs are capitalised only when the Company can demonstrate all of the criteria outlined in AASB 138.57. Software and developed websites are considered as having finite useful lives and are amortised on a systematic basis over their useful lives so as to match the economic benefits received to the periods in which the benefits are received. Amortisation begins when the software or websites become operational.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) shall be recognised if, and only if, an entity can demonstrate all of the following:

– the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

– its intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

– its ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

– how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the entity can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;

– the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and

– its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amortisation rates used for each class of intangible asset with a finite useful life are:

Class of Intangible Asset	Amortisation Rate
Franchise fee	20% - 33.33%

f. **Employee Benefits**

Short-term employee benefits

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

The 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 as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

g. **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

h. **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown as borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

i. **Revenue and Other Income**

Interest and fee revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the entity and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and any specific criteria have been met. Interest and fee revenue is recognised when earned. The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is recognised on a net basis and is classified as income rather than revenue. All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Revenue calculation.

The franchise fee agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the Company – margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited 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.

Core banking products

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has identified some Bendigo Bank Group 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.

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 and Adelaide Bank Limited for a deposit;
- Minus and cost of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to fund a loan.

Margin is paid on all core banking products. A funds transfer pricing model is used for the method of calculation of the cost of funds, deposit return and margin.

The company is entitled to a share of the margin earned by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (i.e. income adjusted for Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited’s interest expense and interest income return). However, if this reflects a loss, the company incurs a share of that loss.

Commission

Commission is a fee paid for products and services sold. It may be paid on the initial sale or on an ongoing basis. Commission is payable on the sale of an insurance product such as home contents. Examples of products and services on which ongoing commissions are paid include leasing and Sandhurst Trustees Limited products.

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.

Other income

During the financial year, in response to COVID-19, the Boosting Cash Flow for Employers (Coronavirus Economic Response Package) Act 2020 was enacted. The purpose being 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 have been recognised as other income. The amounts are not assessable for tax purposes and there is no obligation to repay the amounts.

Ability to change financial return

Under the franchise agreement, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited may change the form and amount of financial return that the company receives. The reasons it may make a change includes changes in industry or economic conditions or changes in the way Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited 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 of the revenue earned by the company is entirely dependent on the change.

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

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited must give the company 30 days’ notice before it changes the products and services on which margin, commission or fee income is paid, the method of calculation of margin and the amount of margin, commission or fee income.

Monitoring and changing financial return

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited monitors the distribution of financial return between Community Bank ® companies and Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited on an ongoing basis.

Overall, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited has made it clear that the Community Bank ® model is based on the principle of shared reward for shared effort. In particular, in relation to core banking products and services, the aim is to achieve an equal share of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited’s margin.

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

j. **Trade and Other Receivables**

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1(c) for further discussion on the determination of impairment losses.

k. **Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at cost using the effective interest method.

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

l. **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost base of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

m. **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

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

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

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

n. **Comparative Figures**

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

Where the Company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement of items in the financial statements or reclassifies items in its financial statements, a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.
Short-term deposits have been reclassified from Cash and Cash Equivalents to Financial Assets to more accurately reflect the nature of the term deposits.

o. **Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

Key estimates

(i) *Impairment*

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

Key judgements

(i) *Employee benefits*

For the purpose of measurement, AASB 119: *Employee Benefits* defines obligations for short-term employee benefits as obligations expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. As the company expects that all its employees would use all their annual leave entitlements earned during a reporting period before 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the directors consider that obligations for annual leave entitlements satisfy the definition of short-term employee benefits and, therefore, can be measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid to employees when the obligations are settled.

p. **New accounting standards implemented**

The Company has implemented a new accounting standard that is applicable for the current reporting period. AASB 16: Leases has been applied retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 July 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under AASB 117: *Leases*.

Initial application AASB 16: Leases

The Company has adopted AASB 16: Leases retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying AASB 16 recognised at 1 July 2019. In accordance with AASB 16 the comparatives for the 2019 reporting period have not been restated.

The Company has recognised a lease liability and right-of-use asset for all leases (with the exception of short-term and low-value leases) recognised as operating leases under AASB 117: Leases where the Company is the lessee.

There has been no significant change from prior year treatment for leases where the Company is a lessor.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The Company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 July 2019 was used to discount the lease payments.

The right-of-use assets for manufacturing equipment was measured at its carrying amount as if AASB 16 had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate per lease term as at 1 July 2019.

The right-of-use assets for the remaining leases have been measured and recognised in the statement of financial position as at 1 July 2019 by taking into consideration the lease liability and the prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised as at 1 July 2019 (that are related to the lease).

The following practical expedients have been used by the Company in applying AASB 16 for the first time:

- for a portfolio of leases that have reasonably similar characteristics, a single discount rate has been applied.
- leases that have remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 July 2019 have been accounted for in the same was as short-term leases.
- the use of hindsight to determine lease terms on contracts that have options to extend or terminate.
- applying AASB 16 to leases previously identified as leases under AASB 117: Leases and Interpretation 4: Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease without reassessing whether they are, or contain, a lease at the date of initial application.
- not applying AASB 16 to leases previously not identified as containing a lease under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4.

The Company’s weighted average incremental borrowing rate on 1 July 2019 applied to the lease liabilities was 3%.

The difference between the undiscounted amount of operating lease commitments at 1 July 2019 of $1,631,945 and the discounted operating lease commitments as at 1 July 2019 of $1,396,629 were $235,916 which is due to discounting the operating lease commitments at the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

q. **Economic Dependency**

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

The company promotes and sells the products and services, but it 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 and Adelaide Bank Limited 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 Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the Community Bank ® branch/es franchise operations. It also continues to provide ongoing management and operational support and other assistance and guidance in relation to all aspects of the franchise operation, including advice in relation to:

- Advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout and fit out of the Community Bank® branch/es;
- 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

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

		Note	2020 $	2019 $
Revenue				
Services and other revenue			2,919,804	3,218,958
Dividend revenue		2a	-	-
Interest revenue		2b	28,041	32,010
Total Revenue			2,947,845	3,250,968
a.	**Dividend revenue**			
	Dividends from short-term investments (available-for-sale)		-	-
	Total dividend income		-	-
b.	**Interest revenue**			
	Other corporations		28,041	32,010
	Total interest income		28,041	32,010
c.	**Other income**			
	Other sundry income		66,560	9,278
	Total other income		66,560	9,278

NOTE 3: PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX

	2020 $	2019 $
Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following expenses:		
Expenses		
Employee benefits expense:		
– Employee benefits expense	1,149,150	977,636
Finance costs:		
– Interest expense	41,985	43

NOTE 4: INCOME TAX

		Note	2020 $	2019 $
a.	The components of tax expense comprise:			
	– current tax expense		125,564	233,073
	– deferred tax (benefit) / expense relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	15	(52,857)	3,914
			72,707	236,987

NOTE 4: INCOME TAX

		Note	2020 $	2019 $
b.	The prima facie tax on profit from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to income tax as follows:			
	Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before income tax at 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)		121,702	233,008
	Add tax effect of:			
	– Non-deductible depreciation and amortisation		-	-
	– other non-allowable items		(48,995)	3,979
	Income tax attributable to entity		72,707	236,987
	The applicable income tax rate is the Australian federal tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 27.5%) applicable to Australian resident companies.			
	Weighted average effective tax rates are:		16.4%	28.0%

NOTE 5: DIVIDENDS

	2020 $	2019 $
Dividends recognised as distributions and paid during the period:		
Final fully franked ordinary dividend of nil cents per share (2019: 21 cents per share) franked at the tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	-	131,198
Interim fully franked ordinary dividend of 25 cents per share (2019: 10 cents per share) franked at the tax rate of 27.5% (2019: 27.5%)	156,188	62,475
	156,188	193,673
Per share dividends amount paid during the period	0.25	0.31

NOTE 6: AUDITOR’S REMUNERATION

	2020 $	2019 $
Remuneration of the auditor is as follows:		
Auditing or reviewing the financial statements	5,500	5,500
Total auditor’s remuneration	5,500	5,500

NOTE 7: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020	2019
	$	$
Cash at bank and on hand	179,727	248,244
	179,727	248,244

Cash and cash equivalents balance as shown in the statement of financial position can be reconciled to that shown in the statement of cash flows as follows:

Per the statement of financial position	179,727	248,244
Less bank overdraft	-	-
Per the statement of cash flows	179,727	248,244

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020	2019
	$	$
CURRENT		
Trade receivables:		
Trade receivables	241,934	285,840
	241,934	285,840
Other receivables:		
Accrued income	2,032	5,405
	2,032	5,405
Total current receivables	**243,966**	**291,245**

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020	2019
	$	$
NON-CURRENT		
Security deposit	-	1,000
Total non-current receivables	**-**	**1,000**

Credit risk

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 8. The main sources of credit risk to the company are considered to relate to the classes of assets described as “trade and other receivables”.

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

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

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

	Gross Amount	Past Due and Impaired	Past Due but Not Impaired (Days Overdue) < 30	31–60	> 60	Not Past Due
	$	$	$	$	$	$
2020						
Trade receivables	241,934	-	238,634	-	3,300	-
Other receivables	2,032	-	-	-	-	2,032
Total	**243,966**	**-**	**238,634**	**-**	**3,300**	**3,032**
2019						
Trade receivables	285,840	-	-	-	-	285,840
Other receivables	6,405	-	-	-	-	6,405
Total	**292,245**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**292,245**

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2020	2019
		$	$
a.	**Financial assets at amortised cost classified as trade and other receivables**		
	Trade and other receivables:		
	Current	243,966	291,245
	Non-current	-	1,000
	Total financial assets classified as trade and other receivables	243,966	292,245
b.	**Collateral held**		

No collateral is held over trade and other receivables.

NOTE 9: FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT			
Short-term investments:			
Held-to-maturity investments	9a	1,814,101	1,532,687
Total current financial assets		1,814,101	1,532,687

NOTE 9: FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
a. Held-to-maturity investments:			
Term deposits	24	1,814,101	1,532,687
		1,814,101	1,532,687

NOTE 9: FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Gross Amount $	Past Due and Impaired $	Past Due but Not Impaired $	Not Past Due $
2020				
Short-term investments	1,814,101	-	-	1,814,101
Total	1,814,101	-	-	1,814,101
2019				
Short-term investments	1,532,687	-	-	1,532,687
Total	1,532,687	-	-	1,532,687

NOTE 10: OTHER ASSETS

	2020 $	2019 $
CURRENT		
Prepayments	10,756	25,795
Total current other assets	**10,756**	**25,795**
NON-CURRENT		
Prepayments	4,500	4,500
Total non-current other assets	**4,500**	**4,500**

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Leasehold improvements:			
At cost		9,396	8,720
Accumulated depreciation		(33)	(590)
Total leasehold improvements	11a	9,363	8,130
Motor vehicles:			
At cost		-	-
Accumulated depreciation		-	-
Total motor vehicles	11a	-	-
Plant and equipment:			
At cost		504,807	715,261
Accumulated depreciation		(319,583)	(448,614)
Total plant and equipment	11a	185,224	266,647
Total property, plant and equipment		194,587	274,777

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a. **Movements in carrying amounts**

Leasehold improvements:		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	8,130	8,348
Disposals – at written-down value	(7,949)	-
Additions	9,396	-
Depreciation expense	(214)	(218)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	9,363	8,130
Motor vehicles:		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	7,417
Disposals – at written-down value	-	(6,116)
Depreciation expense	-	(1,301)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-	-
Plant and equipment:		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	266,647	293,760
Disposals – at written-down value	(101,406)	-
Additions	47,877	2,715
Depreciation expense	(27,894)	(29,828)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	185,224	266,647

NOTE 12: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Franchise fees:			
Franchise renewal fees at cost		269,611	301,117
Franchise establishment fees at cost		277,800	277,800
Accumulated amortisation		(502,974)	(464,254)
Net carrying amount	12a	44,437	114,663
I.T Software at cost:			
At cost		30,491	30,491
Accumulated amortisation		(30,491)	(30,491)
Net carrying amount	12a	-	-
Borrowing costs:			
At cost		-	1,170
Accumulated amortisation		-	(1,170)
Net carrying amount		-	-
Total intangible assets	12a	44,437	114,663

a. **Movements in carrying amounts**

	2020 $	2019 $
Franchise fees:		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	114,663	114,558
Additions	-	39,061
Written-off franchise Upper Coomera	(32,473)	-
Amortisation expense	(37,753)	(38,956)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	44,437	114,663

NOTE 12: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
I.T Software:			
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		-	-
Amortisation expense		-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period		-	-
Borrowing costs:			
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		-	45
Amortisation expense		-	(45)
Balance at the end of the reporting period		-	-

Intangible assets, other than goodwill, have finite useful lives. The current amortisation charges for intangible assets are included under depreciation and amortisation expense per the statement of profit or loss.

NOTE 13: RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

a. **Options to extend or terminate**

The options to extend or terminate are contained in several of the property leases of the Company. These clauses provide the Company opportunities to manage leases in order to align with its strategies. All of the extension or termination options are only exercisable by the Company. The extension options or termination options which management were reasonably certain to be exercised have been included in the calculation of the lease liability.

		2020	2019
		$	**$**
a.	**AASB 16 Related amounts recognised in the balance sheet**		
	Recognised on initial application of AASB 16 (previously classified as operating leases under AASB 117)	2,706,765	-
	Accumulated depreciation	(1,439,125)	-
	Depreciation expense	(184,564)	-
	Net carrying amount	**1,083,076**	-
b.	**AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss**		
	Depreciation charge related to right-of-use assets	184,564	-
	Interest expense on lease liabilities (under finance cost)	41,899	-
		226,463	-
	Cash outflows for leases	**242,441**	-

NOTE 14: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2020	2019
	Note	**$**	**$**
CURRENT			
Unsecured liabilities:			
Sundry payables and accrued expenses		105,064	138,408
Total current unsecured liabilities		105,064	138,408
Total trade and other payables	14a	105,064	138,408
a. **Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables**			
Trade and other payables:			
Total current		105,064	138,408
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	24	105,064	138,408

NOTE 15: TAX BALANCES

	2020	2019
	$	$
Current liabilities		
Income tax payable / (refundable)	(57,973)	79,399
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities / (refundable)	(24,058)	28,800

	Balance as at 30 June 2020	(Charged)/ Credited to Income	Balance as at 30 June 2019	(Charged)/ Credited to Income	Balance as at 30 June 2018
	$	$	$	$	$
Deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	25,434	(9,531)	34,966	(3,121)	38,087
Provisions	(19,418)	(5,739)	(13,679)	5,845	(19,524)
Other	(30,074)	(37,587)	7,513	1,190	6,323
	(24,058)	(52,857)	28,800	3,914	24,886

The amount of deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been brought to account:

– temporary differences $76,395 (2019: $76,395)

– tax losses: operating losses $nil (2019: $nil)

The benefits of the above temporary differences and unused tax losses will be realised when the conditions for deductibility set out in Note 1(a) occur. These amounts have no expiry date.

NOTE 16: LEASE LIABILITY

	2020	2019
	$	$
CURRENT		
Lease liability	120,747	-
NON-CURRENT		
Lease liability	1,080,982	-
Total lease liability	1,201,729	-

NOTE 17: PROVISIONS

	Employee Benefits	Other	Total Provisions
Analysis of Provisions	**$**	**$**	**$**
Opening balance at 1 July 2019	49,741	2,221	51,962
Amount provided / (utilised) during the year	20,867	(1,454)	19,413
Balance at 30 June 2020	70,608	767	71,375

	2020	2019
	$	**$**
CURRENT		
Annual leave	52,474	27,209
Long service leave	-	7,354
Dividends	767	767
Fringe benefits tax	-	1,454
	53,241	36,784
NON-CURRENT		
Long service leave	18,135	15,178
Total provisions	71,376	51,962

Provision for employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

The current portion for this provision includes the total amount accrued for annual leave entitlements and the amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have vested due to employees having completed the required period of service. Based on past experience, the company does not expect the full amount of annual leave or long service leave balances classified as current liabilities to be settled within the next 12 months. However, these amounts must be classified as current liabilities since the company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of these amounts in the event employees wish to use their leave entitlement.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested in relation to those employees who have not yet completed the required period of service.

In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits have been discussed in Note 1(f).

NOTE 18: ISSUED CAPITAL

	2020	2019
	$	$
624,750 fully paid ordinary shares (2019: 624,750)	624,750	624,750
Less: Bonus share reserve	(16,300)	(16,300)
Total share capital	608,450	608,450

NOTE 18: ISSUED CAPITAL

	2020	2019
	No.	No.
a. **Movements in issued capital**		
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	608,450	608,450
Shares issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the reporting period	608,450	608,450
Fully paid bonus ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	16,300	16,300
Shares issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the reporting period	16,300	16,300

Rights attached to shares

(i) 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.

(ii) 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 and Adelaide Bank Limited 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).

(iii) Transfer

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

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

NOTE 18: ISSUED CAPITAL

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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 suspended by the board of having) a legal of 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 an 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.

b. **Capital management**

Management controls the capital of the company in order to maintain a satisfactory debt to equity ratio and to ensure that the company can fund its operations and continue as a going concern.

The company's debt and capital include ordinary share capital and financial liabilities, supported by financial assets. Currently, the company does not consider it necessary to finance its operations through debt capital. Accordingly, the company's only material financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period are trade and other payables.

Management manages the company's capital by assessing the company's financial risks and adjusting its capital structure in response to changes in these risks and in the market.

There have been no changes in the capital structure or the objectives, policies, processes and strategy adopted by management to manage the capital of the company from the previous year.

The capital structure at 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2019 is as follows:

	Note	2020 $	2019 $
Borrowings:			
- chattel mortgage liabilities		-	-
Total borrowings		-	-
Net debt		-	-
Total equity		2,279,012	2,194,342
Total capital		2,279,012	2,194,342
Gearing ratio (%)		0%	0%

NOTE 19: CAPITAL AND LEASING COMMITMENTS

	2020 $	2019 $
Non-cancellable operating leases contracted for but not recognised in the financial statements		
Payables – minimum lease payments:		
– not later than 12 months	168,409	244,919
– between 12 months and 5 years	6,671	324,819
– later than 5 years	-	-
Total operating lease payables	175,080	549,738

The property leases are non-cancellable leases with a three or five-year terms, with rent payable monthly in advance. Contingent rent provisions within the lease agreement require that lease payments shall be increased annually by the change in the consumer price index (CPI). An option exists to renew the leases at the end of the three or five-year terms for an additional term of three or five years respectively. Leases also allow for subletting of lease areas.

NOTE 20: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Contingent Liabilities

There has been no contingent liabilities after the end of the financial year that would materially affect the financial statements.

Contingent Assets

There has been no contingent assets after the end of the financial year that would materially affect the financial statements.

NOTE 21: EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

NOTE 22: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

		2020	2019
		$	$
a.	**Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities with profit for the year**		
	Profit after income tax	369,847	610,316
	Non-cash items:		
	Depreciation and amortisation	251,393	70,350
	Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	105,944	25
		727,184	680,691
	Changes in assets and liabilities:		
	Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	48,280	(21,541)
	Decrease/(increase) in prepayments	15,039	(1,386)
	Decrease/(increase) in trade and other payables	(34,798)	22,491
	(Decrease)/increase in provisions – employee benefits	20,867	(23,475)
	(Decrease)/increase in provisions - other	-	-
	(Decrease)/increase in current tax liabilities	(137,373)	17,094
	(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	(52,858)	3,914
		(140,843)	(2,903)
	Net cash provided by operating activities	586,342	677,788

NOTE 23: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company's main related parties are as follows:

a. **Key management personnel of the company**

Any person(s) having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the entity, is considered key management personnel.

b. **Other related parties of the company**

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

Transactions and outstanding balances with related parties

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties (ie at arm's length) unless the terms and conditions disclosed below state otherwise. The following transactions occurred with related parties:

NOTE 23: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

		2020	2019
		$	$
(i)	*Key management personnel*		
	Key management personnel compensation	10,000	10,000
	Total compensation	10,000	10,000
		# Shares	**# Shares**
	Shares held by key management personnel:		
	Paul Vertullo	50,500	50,500
	Ewald Gerhard (Garry) Kuppe	16,000	16,000
	Paul James Wraith	59,900	59,900
	Lesley Karen Woodford-Carr	3,500	3,500
	Martin Leopold Mankowski	2,500	2,500
	Timo Henrik Oliver Dietrich	1,000	1,000
	Eric James Lewis	500	500
	Patrick William Crotty	500	-
	William Matthews	500	-
	Total shares held by key management personnel	134,900	133,900

NOTE 23: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

No director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the company. No directors fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

During the year, directors were paid honorarium to reimburse costs incurred in the conduct of their duties. The total honorarium was $37,300 (2019: $39,500).

NOTE 24: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable, loans to and from related parties, bills, leases, preference shares, and derivatives.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139: *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* as detailed in the accounting policies, are as follows:

NOTE 24: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

		2020	**2019**
	Note	**$**	**$**
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (net of bank overdrafts)	7	179,727	248,244
Trade and other receivables	8	243,966	292,245
Short-term investments:			
– held-to-maturity investments	9	1,814,101	1,532,687
Total financial assets		2,237,794	2,073,176
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14a	105,064	138,408
Borrowings	14	-	-
Total financial liabilities		105,064	138,408

Financial Risk Management Policies

The Board's overall risk management strategy seeks to assist the company in meeting its financial targets, while minimising potential adverse effects on financial performance. Risk management policies are approved and reviewed by the Board on a regular basis. These include the credit risk policies and future cash flow requirements.

Senior executives meet on a regular basis to analyse financial risk exposure in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management

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

NOTE 24: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

a. **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the company might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The company is not currently exposed to any significant liquidity risk on the basis that the realisable value of financial assets is significantly greater than the financial liabilities due for settlement. The company manages its liquidity risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities. The company has no bank overdrafts. The company has no financial guarantee liabilities.

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

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis

		Within 1 year		**1 to 5 years**		**Over 5 years**		**Total**	
	Note	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Financial liabilities due									
Trade and other payables	14a	105,064	138,408	-	-	-	-	105,064	138,408
Total expected outflows		105,064	138,408	-	-	-	-	105,064	138,408
Financial assets realisable									
Cash and cash equivalents	7	179,727	248,244	-	-	-	-	179,727	248,244
Trade and other receivables	8	243,966	291,245	-	1,000	-	-	243,966	292,245
Short-term investments	9	1,814,101	1,532,687	-	-	-	-	1,814,101	1,532,687
Total anticipated inflows		2,237,794	2,072,176		1,000	-	-	2,237,794	2,073,176
Net inflow/(outflow)		2,132,730	1,933,768		1,000	-	-	2,132,730	1,934,768

NOTE 24: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

b. **Market risk**

(i) *Interest rate risk*

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

There is no effective variable interest rate borrowings (i.e. un-hedged debt). The company is not exposed to interest rate risk which will impact future cash flows and interest charges.

(ii) *Other price risk*

The company is not exposed to other price risks.

Fair Values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying amounts as presented in the statement of financial position.

NOTE 24: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

		Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
		2020	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
	Note				
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents (i)	7	179,727	248,244	179,727	248,244
Trade and other receivables (i)	8	243,966	292,245	243,966	292,245
Held-to-maturity investments	9	1,814,101	1,532,687	1,814,101	1,532,687
Total financial assets		2,237,794	2,073,176	2,237,794	2,073,176
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables (i)	14a	105,064	138,408	105,064	138,408
Chattel mortgage liabilities		-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities		105,064	138,408	105,064	138,408

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term instruments whose carrying amounts approximate their fair values. Trade and other payables exclude amounts relating to the provision of annual leave and deferred revenue, which are outside the scope of AASB 139.

NOTE 25: EARNINGS PER SHARE

		2020	**2019**
		$	**$**
(a)	Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating earnings per share	369,847	610,316
(b)	Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	624,750	624,750

NOTE 26: COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the company is:

Paradise Point Financial Services Ltd

Shops 3 & 4, 42 The Esplanade Paradise Point QLD 4216

The registered place of business is:

Paradise Point Financial Services Ltd

Shops 3 & 4, 42 The Esplanade Paradise Point QLD 4216

PARADISE POINT FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD ABN: 33 095 686 936

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Paradise Point Financial Services Ltd, the directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 43, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:

   a. comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and

   b. give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2020 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company.

2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

....

Paul Vertullo (Director)

Dated this 25th day of September 2020

Boutique audit solutions

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PARADISE POINT FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Paradise Point Financial Services Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion:

the accompanying financial report of Paradise Point 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 then ended; and

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Other Matter

The company is a franchisee of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited in respect of the operation of the community bank branch. The company therefore is bound by franchise agreements and income is calculated by Bendigo bank reporting systems to allocate revenue due to the company in line with the terms of the franchise agreements. The validation, including completeness and accuracy of the commission and revenue calculations in line with the franchise agreements are outside the scope of this audit.

CPA

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Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

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. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with 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.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Boutique Audit Solutions Pty Ltd

Authorised Audit Company No 494151

A.L.Blank.

Andrea Blank BBus CPA RCA

Director

Dated this 25th day of September 2020

Upper Coomera, Qld 4209

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42 The Esplanade,
Paradise Point QLD 4216
Phone: 5577 4199 Fax: 5577 3944
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