

Annual Report 2021

Rupanyup/Minyip Finance
Group Limited

Community Bank
Rupanyup and Minyip

ABN 80 083 123 924



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Chairperson's report

For year ending 30 June 2021

Welcome members to the 23rd Chairman's report of the Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd.

This has been another very difficult year with COVID-19 and the lockdowns one after another. Despite this, we have managed to once again keep our head above water. The two branches have remained open to service our customers. We thank our hard-working staff for their diligence so thank you Rae, Kellie and Mario for a great job done. We said goodbye to Dianne Walsh in March and we wish her all the best in retirement. She has done a brilliant job for us during her tenure. We also welcomed Nathan Smith to the team as he joined us on a part time basis, two days a week. We co shared him with Edenhope who employed him for two days also. He, along with Marc Thomas, our Senior Agribusiness Relationship Manager with Rural Bank, have been actively supporting our customers in the rural sector.

Thank you to our loyal customers for their support and as people leave and new ones enter our towns, it's fantastic to see locals recommending our community branches and helping share our story, this really encourages new business to help keep our bank viable.

We have once more handed out grants to various groups around both towns and sponsoring our two football teams and other community groups. We have seen a new fuel depot established in Minyip and a new supermarket in Rupanyup which is nearing completion. We have also assisted the Rural Migration Scheme to help bring new people into our towns.

In closing I would like to thank each Director for their help and support.

I'd also like to especially thank Natalie, our hard-working secretary and Megan for looking after our finances.



Robert Eelman
Chairperson

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2021

Welcome to the 2020/21 Annual Report for Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd.

This financial year we continued to see the impacts on our community and our branch with the effects of COVID-19. While we have been fortunate to have no local cases, I still want to firstly recognise the social impact faced by our community, with restrictions, and cancellation of community and sporting events through this period. In the face of the restrictions our district once again has shown exceptional resilience.

One stand out success for this financial year has been the significant increase in activity in home lending. Not only has RMFG benefited from an increase in real estate enquiries locally, but we've also had a number of referrals from Rural Bank, and in particular Marc Thomas, our Senior Agribusiness Relationship Manager. The support of our customers through the branch and through Marc, has seen our Bendigo Bank lending book size increase by \$1.1 million representing a 10.7% annual increase. Our Bendigo Bank deposits also grew by around \$4.6 million through the year.

With our farmers having a successful season in 2020, we did have a large number of Rural Bank loans repaid and reduced, with a significantly lower utilisation rate of overdraft facilities. As a result, our overall book size reduced by \$777,000, to \$87.9 million.

Thank you to our branch staff for your support of our customers through this year. As many of you would be aware, Dianne Walsh retired in March after 16 years with our bank, and is now enjoying her new found freedom! As always, Mario Del Giudice, Rae Baker and Kellie Oxbrow have done an awesome job keeping the branch running, with Eileen Walsh continuing to step in and help during the year – thank you all!

Thank you also to the RMFG Board, led by our Chairman Robert Eelman. The Board have always been a great encouragement to myself personally, to the branch staff, and focussed on our purpose within the community.

Finally, thank you to our community and our customers. It has been an honour to be able to meet with you through the year, and be able to learn many tips around farming and livestock handling, operating businesses within rural areas and the secret family recipes you've shared! It is our customers who trust us to assist with their finances that allow us to provide an essential service to the district, as well as community grants and sponsorships that assist many events, programs and organisations.

Thank you,



Nathan Smith
Branch Manager

Minutes of 2020 AGM

MINUTES FOR THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RUPANYUP/MINYIP FINANCE GROUP LTD

TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 28 OCTOBER 2020, VIA 'ZOOM' MEETING.

Welcome: Chair Robert Eelman, thanked those attending meeting.

Meeting Opened: 6:03pm

Attendees: Lynette Teasdale, Trent Kerrins, Paul Morgan, Kellie Oxbrow, Dianne Walsh, Mario Del Giudice, Nick McIntyre, Unmani Kingston, Rae Faulkner, Luke Fisher, James Matthews, Sandra Loats, Leanne Martin, Peter Niewand, Chris Niewand, Robert Eelman, David Matthews, Gayle Emmett, Sudath Pathirana, Lloyd Milgate, Michael Funcke

Apologies: Peter Haney, Graeme and Barbara Oxbrow, Samantha Matthews and Nathan Smith

Moved that the apologies be accepted.

Moved: Lloyd Milgate Sec: Gayle Emmett

Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting:

Moved: David Matthews Sec: Michael Funcke

Chairman's Report: As presented by Robert Eelman

What a year it has been, we started off well and then we were hit by COVID-19. We are lucky to live where we are, but still it has crept up on us slowly. We now have had restrictions placed on us in our everyday lives including limited entry to our bank.

We have seen a fundamental change in how people bank, with a lot of us doing more internet banking. In fact, we have seen this process accelerate a lot faster than expected.

This year we will see our Senior Manager Nathan Smith change his role to spend 2 days with us and the same with Edenhope and no longer looking after Horsham. We look forward to having him on board on a more permanent basis. He and Rural Bank Senior Agribusiness Relationship Manager Marc Thomas will be actively visiting our farming community to assist them with their financial needs.

This year we have handed out \$56,486.00 to projects in both towns and have once more opened up a new round of project funding. Minyip is concentrating on their new fuel depot, whilst Rupanyup is progressing with a new supermarket.

I wish to thank our departing Directors Michelle Clark and Richard King for their work and wish them well in the future. To our hardworking secretary Natalie, thanks. To Megan and all the Directors, thank you for your help and support.

Manager's Report: As presented by Dianne Walsh on behalf of Nathan Smith

This year has been very interesting with the impact of COVID-19 in particular. We're used to seeing many challenges in the district – droughts, floods, fires, frosts etc, but COVID-19 has been very different to any of those challenges. It has been very pleasing to see our branch staff rise up and help our clients through this period.

Clearly, the economic impact nationally has resulted in tighter margins on our finances. While we have done well overall in maintaining our book size, our reliance on deposits has resulted in lower overall income for the branch.

Through the 2019/20 year, we have grown the size of our business by \$4.2 million. This was substantially through our deposits with \$4.6 million growth through the year, while Wealth grew by \$0.8 million and even lending increased by \$0.2 million. Our 'Other' business items decreased by \$1.5 million, however this was due mainly to the sale of Bendigo Financial Planning. At the end of the financial year we had over 1,200 customers trusting us with \$88.7 million in business.

Minutes of 2020 AGM (continued)

I want to thank Dianne Walsh, Mario Del Giudice, Rae Faulkner and Kellie Oxbrow for their work through the year. I particularly wanted to call out Marc Thomas, our business partner through Rural Bank. Marc has done an exceptional job not only with providing his customers with great advice and service, but also connecting them with the Community Bank model to RMFG.

Finally, thank you to the RMFG Board (led by Robert Eelman) and our Regional office (led by Leanne Martin). The Board have been a great encouragement in what we do as a branch as well as to myself personally.

Financial Report: As presented by Lloyd Milgate

The 2020 financial year resulted in 19.7% decrease in net profit from \$215,000 in 2019 to \$173,000.

The company opened the year with a cash balance of \$1.17 million.

During the year, the net cashflows in from operating activities were \$173,000.

We also received net cashflows in from investing activities of \$12,000. This was the net result of interest received and payment for the franchise fee to Bendigo Bank.

We made community project payments of \$114,000 during the year.

Overall, the net increase in cash held was \$72,000 for the year.

The balance of cash held at year end was therefore \$1.24 million.

The financial report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable Australian Accounting Standards and audited by Crowe Audit Australia, who found that it was in accordance with the Corporations Act, including giving a true and fair view and complying with the standards.

Moved that the Financial Reports be accepted

Moved: David Matthews Sec: Gayle Emmett

Election of Directors:

Three directors retire from office by rotation being Sudath Pathirana, Robert Eelman and Michael Funcke. All three offer themselves for re-election, plus a new nominee. Nominations for the Board as received are as follows:

1. Sudath Pathirana
2. Robert Eelman
3. Michael Funcke
4. Nick McIntyre

Those nominated were duly elected unopposed

Moved: Dianne Walsh Sec: Gayle Emmett

Appointment of Auditor:

Crowe Horwarth have been retired as auditors and Connect National Audit Pty Ltd elected as new auditors

Moved: Sudath Pathirana Sec: Lloyd Milgate

General Business:

- Project Recipients for 2020 - announced
- Audience questions

Closing / Thankyou: Thank you to those attending via zoom and to the Directors that attended in person.

Meeting closed: 6:24pm

Projects and sponsorships

Projects overview

Association	Project
Minyip Progress Association	Fuel supply to Minyip
Enterprise Rupanyup	Rupanyup Retail Precinct
Rupanyup Memorial Hall	Painting kitchen and supper room
Rupanyup Minyip Cricket Club	Carpet wicket
Woods' Farming and Heritage Museum	Running costs during COVID-19
Rupanyup Bowls Club	Repair and replace east wall of club house

Read on for an update on some of the projects from the associations...

Fuel Station opens

It was an historic day in Minyip with the official opening of our new Fuel Station in March. Our town was left without a fuel station for quite a while after the old station was decommissioned, which made it difficult for a lot of locals and people passing through who needed fuel. So, the Minyip Progress Association looked into getting a new fuel depot up and running.

A lot of support and work was needed to make this a reality for our small town, but with a lot of determination we did it. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd for their generous contribution towards the project.



Enterprise Rupanyup

Another major community project is taking shape – with thanks to Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd.

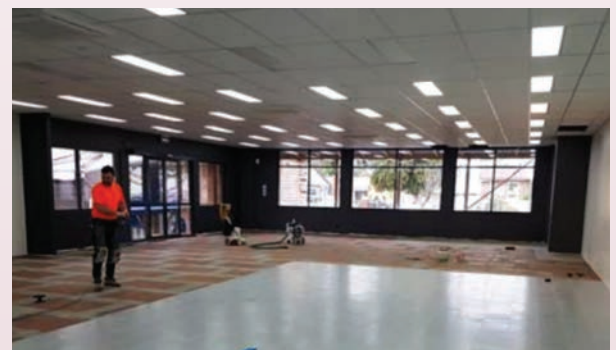
Stage 1 of the Enterprise Rupanyup Retail Revitalisation project is almost completed, including the purchase of land, construction of a modern supermarket and negotiation of a management lease.

Initially identified in the Rupanyup Community Action Plan in 2014, the revitalisation of the retail precinct has been a priority for the community.

Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd, through Community Bank Rupanyup and Minyip, supported this important community project with seeding grants totalling of \$260,000. This enabled the local Board to source further funding support through Yarriambiack Shire Council, Regional Development Victoria and the Commonwealth Drought Fund, totalling \$1.2 million. A loan of \$200,000 from Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd has ensured full project completion.

There has also been significant local donations and volunteer labour. The supermarket will officially open in late 2021.

Stage 2 includes the construction of a car park, demolition of the old supermarket building and significant landscaping of a new community space. Work has already commenced to ensure that the Rupanyup community vision is delivered in full.



Projects and sponsorships (continued)

Rupanyup Public Hall

Through Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd community funding, the Supper room and Kitchen of the Rupanyup Public Hall has been freshened up with a new coat of paint. This has been part of our long-term plan to update and maintain all sections of the Hall into the future, an extremely valuable asset to the community. Many thanks to Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd for their continued support.



Sponsorships

Golf Mates Day

The Rupanyup Golf Club were finally able to hold their annual 'Mates Day' on Sunday 15 August 2021. We had a great crowd turn out for the event and the day was enjoyed by all.

68 players enjoyed the 4-Person Ambrose Event which was kindly sponsored by the Community Bank Rupanyup and Minyip. Winners were Rodney, Lachlan, Connor and Hugh Weidemann (pictured).



Minyip Murtoa Football Netball Club

Thanks to Community Bank Rupanyup and Minyip for their continued support of the Minyip Murtoa Football Netball Club. Just like the bank, we are a community organisation and hope to help our community thrive and continue to be proud of where we live.

The Community Bank contribution goes directly to support our junior players providing awards at all levels of junior netball and football. The awards are recognised weekly in our club newsletter the Burra Bugle and on our social media and at after match functions. The Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd sponsorship is greatly appreciated.

Pictured are Sadie and Judd.



Cars show their shine

We had another successful day at the Annual Show and Shine held in Minyip's main street. A great number of people turned out to show off their pride and joy to the very appreciative crowd. The committee did a great job organising the day in



rather trying times due to COVID-19. A big thank you to Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd for sponsoring the day once again.



Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2021

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

Directors

The names and details of the company's directors who held office during or since the start of the financial year are:

Peter Niewand - Director
David Matthews - Director
Michael Funcke - Director
Samantha Matthews - Director
Michelle Clark - Director (to 13/7/20)
Lloyd Milgate - Director
Gayle Emmett - Director
Robert Eelman - Chairman
Sudath Pathirana - Director
Richard King - Director (to 31/7/20)
Nicholas McIntyre - Director (from 28/10/20)

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

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of entity secretary since: 13/7/2020

Lloyd Milgate

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the entity during the financial year was:

Community Bank Service provision

No significant changes in the nature of the entity's activity occurred during the financial year.

Operating Results

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations. The result or surplus of the company

For the year ended 30th June 2021 was	\$119,822
For the year ended 30th June 2020 was	\$173,184

Dividends Paid or Recommended

No dividends are payable on the basis of being a not for profit community purpose entity and as such is prohibited from distributing any income or profits to its members in any form: cash property or otherwise.

Review of Operations

A review of operations of the entity indicates that Operating Revenue decreased by 13.2% to \$468,815 during the 2021 financial year. Total Expenses decreased by 6.7% to \$367,643 for the same period. The resulting overall decrease in Net Surplus was 30.8% to \$119,822, of which \$101,172 was from operations (2020 \$146,302).

Directors' report (continued)

Significant Changes in State of Affairs

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

Significant events after Balance Date

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

Future Developments

The entity expects to maintain the present status and level of operations and hence there are no likely developments in the entity's operations.

Environmental Issues

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

Information on Directors

David Matthews

Qualifications

Experience

Director 23 Years

Diploma Business (International Trade)

Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD)

Pulse Australia - Director

Australian Field Crops Association - Director (past)

Co-Chair Community Bank Strategic Advisory Board

Bendigo & Adelaide Bank - Non Executive Director

Lloyd Milgate

Qualifications

Experience

Director 23 Years

Dip. Farm Management

Board Member Dunmunkle Health Services

Board Member of Dunmunkle Lodge

Michael Funcke

Qualifications

Experience

Director 5 Years

President Minyip Primary School Council

Peter Niewand

Qualifications

Experience

Director 18 Years

Director Rupanyup North Co-Operative, Lions President

Samantha Matthews

Qualifications

Experience

Director 20 Years

Company Secretary 14 Years

Bachelor of Business (Acc), GAICD, FIPA

Director GWM Water

Sudath Pathirana

Qualifications

Experience

Director 4 Years

Robert Eelman

Qualifications

Experience

Director 4 Years

Bachelor of Business (Acc)

Vice President Rupanyup Lions

Treasurer Rupanyup Bowls

Treasurer Rupanyup and District Mens Shed

Committee Member West Wimmera Health Services

Community Advisory

Directors' report (continued)

Information on Directors (continued)

Gayle Emmett	Director 3 Years
Qualifications	
Experience	Trustee Dunmunkle Health Services Foundation Chairperson Dunmunkle Health Services Foundation Director Enterprise Rupanyup Ltd Committee Member Rupanyup Community Centre
Nicholas McIntyre	Director 1 Year
Qualifications	Certificate of Business Studies (Real Estate) Licensed Estate Agent
Experience	

Meetings of Directors

During the financial year, 9 meetings of directors were held. Attendances by each director were as follows:

	Directors Meetings	
	Number eligible to attend	Number attended
Peter Niewand - Director	9	6
David Matthews - Director	9	8
Michael Funcke - Director	9	8
Samantha Matthews - Director	9	6
Lloyd Milgate - Director	9	7
Gayle Emmett - Director	9	4
Robert Eelman - Chairman	9	8
Sudath Pathirana - Director	9	5
Nicholas McIntyre - Director (from 28/10/20)	5	4

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

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

Director's Benefits

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

Auditor's Independence Declaration

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2021 has been received.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Robert Eelman
Director

Dated this 2nd day of September 2021

Financial statements

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

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue	2	487,465	567,098
Employee Expenses		(161,005)	(193,831)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	3	(20,486)	(21,577)
Other Expenses		(186,152)	(178,506)
Surplus (Loss) before Income Tax Expense		119,822	173,184
Income Tax Expense		-	-
Net Surplus (Loss) attributable to members		119,822	173,184

The above statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Financial Position for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	898,427	1,246,572
Trade and Other Receivables	5	57,459	57,163
Total Current Assets		955,886	1,303,735
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	227,876	235,140
Intangible assets	7	26,264	39,486
Other non-current assets		200,000	-
Total Non-Current Assets		454,140	274,626
Total Assets		1,410,026	1,578,361
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables	8	32,630	34,271
Employee Benefits	9	13,982	23,973
Other Payables	8	14,544	14,544
Total Current Liabilities		61,156	72,788
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee Benefits	9	1,111	585
Other Payables	8	-	14,545
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,111	15,130
Total Liabilities		62,267	87,918
Net Assets		1,347,759	1,490,443
EQUITY			
Retained surpluses		1,347,759	1,490,443
Total Equity		1,347,759	1,490,443

The above statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Financial statements (continued)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2021 \$	2020 \$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts in the course of operations		470,559	546,179
Cash payments in the course of operations		(360,303)	(373,010)
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	13	110,256	173,169
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest and grants received		18,650	26,882
Payments for purchase of intangibles		(14,545)	(14,544)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	-
Loans made to other entities		(200,000)	-
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		(195,895)	12,338
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Community Project Payments		(262,506)	(113,902)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities		(262,506)	(113,902)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash held		(348,145)	71,605
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,246,572	1,174,967
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	4	898,427	1,246,572

Financial statements (continued)

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

	Retained Earnings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2019	1,431,161	1,431,161
Surplus attributable to Members	173,184	173,184
Community Funds Distribution	(113,902)	(113,902)
Balance at 30 June 2020	1,490,443	1,490,443
Balance at 1 July 2020	1,490,443	1,490,443
Surplus attributable to Members	119,822	119,822
Community Funds Distribution	(262,506)	(262,506)
Balance at 30 June 2021	1,347,759	1,347,759

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2021

These financial statements and notes represent Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd. Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Australia

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 2nd September 2021 by the directors of the company.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial reports have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements and Interpretations of the Australian Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Company is a not-for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are represented 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.

(a) Income Tax

The company is an income tax exempt company. There are two requirements for a company to be accepted as income tax exempt. Firstly, it should be a non-profit organisation. Secondly, the company must be established for one of the exempt purposes, specified in the income tax legislation. Both requirements are satisfied as outlined below:

A non-profit organisation generally means that the company:-

- is prohibited from distributing any income or profits to its members in any form: cash property or otherwise; and
- on winding up, no money or property will be paid, given or shared amongst the members.

These two conditions are clearly stated in the Rupanyup / Minyip Finance Group Ltd constitution.

The exempt purpose for which the company has been established is for community service purposes. Clause 1.2.3.21 of the Constitution outlines one of the objects of the company: To pursue community service purposes only and to apply its income in promoting those purposes. On the basis of current ATO case law and Income Tax Rulings and Determinations the Company assesses itself as fulfilling the exemption requirements set out therein.

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable accounting standard.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (continued)

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Property

Freehold land and buildings are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are charge to the statement of profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

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(i) for details of impairment).

The cost of fixed assets constructed includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

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, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on the basis elected below 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
Buildings	2% straight line
Plant and equipment	15-40% diminishing value
Fixtures & Fittings	15-30% diminishing value

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.

(d) Leases (the Company as lessee)

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (ie a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Leases (the Company as lessee) (continued)

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by a reduction to the carrying amount of any payments made and an increase to reflect any interest on the lease liability.

The right-of-use assets is an initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability less any incentives and initial direct costs. Subsequently, the measurement is the cost less accumulated depreciation (and impairment if applicable).

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

(e) 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 transactions 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 15.16.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at:

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

A financial liability is measured at fair value through profit and 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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and Subsequent Measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

- 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 assets

Financial assets are 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 is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets the following conditions:

- 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 is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it meets the following conditions:

- 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;
- the business model for managing the financial assets 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 that the performance of the financial liability that is part of a group of financial liabilities or financial assets can be managed and evaluated consistently on a fair value basis;
- 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 and 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 investment will still be recognised in profit and loss.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

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 of the following criteria need to be satisfied for derecognition of 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 a unilateral decision 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 at 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 was elected to classified under fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment 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;

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:

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.

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 customer base, appropriate groupings of historical loss experience, etc).

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. Amounts in relation to change in credit risk are transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss at every reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued))

(f) 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 entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.

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.

(g) Intangible Assets Other than Goodwill

Franchise Fee and IT Licence

Costs associated with franchise fee and IT licence are deferred and amortised on a straight line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 years, as applicable under AASB 138 Intangible Assets.

(h) 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 annual 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 annual leave are recognised as employee benefits 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 corporate bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Upon the remeasurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefits expense.

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.

(i) 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.

(j) 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 within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Revenue

Revenue Recognition

As at the reporting date 30 June 2019, the directors concluded that the impact of AASB 1058 and AASB 15 would not be material on the financial statements.

- AASB 1058: Income of Not-for-Profit Entities (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019) and AASB 15: *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019)

The entity chose not to early-adopt AASB 1058 and AASB 15. The entity has conducted a high-level assessment of the impact of these new Standards, as follows.

A core change of AASB 1058 and AASB 15 is that it shifts the focus from a reciprocal/non-reciprocal basis to a basis of assessment that considers the enforceability of a contract and the specificity of performance obligations. AASB 1058 is applicable when an entity receives volunteer services or enters into other transactions where the consideration to acquire the asset is significantly less than the fair value of the asset principally to enable the entity to further its objectives.

The significant accounting requirements of AASB 1058 are as follows:

- Income arising from an excess of the initial carrying amount of an asset over the 'related amount' (being contributions by owners, increases in liabilities, decreases in assets and revenue arising from a contract with a customer in accordance with AASB 15*) should be immediately recognised in profit or loss. For this purpose, the assets, liabilities and revenue are to be measured in accordance with other applicable Standards.
- Liabilities should be recognised for the excess of the initial carrying amount of a financial asset (received in a transfer to enable the entity to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset that is to be controlled by the entity) over any related amounts recognised in accordance with the applicable Standards. Income must be recognised in profit or loss when the entity satisfies its obligations under the transfer.

* AASB 15 applies where there is an 'enforceable' contract with a customer with 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations which results in income being recognised when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied under AASB 15, as opposed to immediate income recognition under AASB 1058. AASB 15 introduced a 5-step approach to revenue recognition which is far more prescriptive than AASB 118.

AASB 15 and AASB 1058 have been applied by the entity from its mandatory adoption date of 1 July 2019. The modified transition approach has been the chosen approach, and thus the comparative amounts for the year prior to first adoption have not been restated and the entity has recognised the cumulative effect of retrospective application to incomplete contracts on the date of initial application (1 July 2019) which has amounted to \$(0)

In the current year

Contributed assets

The Entity receives assets from the government and other parties for nil or nominal consideration in order to further its objectives. These assets are recognised in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138).

On initial recognition of an asset, the Entity recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer).

The Entity recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Operating grants, donations and bequests

When the entity received operating grant revenue, donations or bequests, it assesses whether the contract is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations in accordance with AASB 15.

When both these conditions are satisfied, the Entity:

- identifies each performance obligation relating to the grant;
- recognises a contract liability for its obligations under the agreement; and
- recognises revenue as it satisfies its performance obligations.

Where the contract is not enforceable or does not have sufficiently specific performance obligations, the Entity:

- recognises the asset received in accordance with the recognition requirements of other applicable accounting standards (eg AASB 9, AASB 16, AASB 116 and AASB 138);
- recognises related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer); and
- recognises income immediately in profit or loss as the difference between the initial carrying amount of the asset and the related amount.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Revenue (continued)

In the current year (continued)

Operating grants, donations and bequests (continued)

If a contract liability is recognised as a related amount above, the Entity recognises income in profit or loss when or as it satisfies its obligations under the contract.

Capital grant

When the Entity receives a capital grant, it recognises a liability for the excess of the initial carrying amount of the financial asset received over any related amounts (being contributions by owners, lease liability, financial instruments, provisions, revenue or contract liability arising from a contract with a customer) recognised under other Australian Accounting Standards.

The Entity recognises income in profit or loss when or as the Entity satisfies its obligations under the terms of the grant.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividend income

The Entity recognises dividends in profit or loss only when the Entity's right to receive payment of the dividend is established.

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

In the comparative period

Non-reciprocal grant revenue was recognised in profit or loss when the Entity obtained control of the grant and it was probable that the economic benefits gained from the grant would flow to the Entity and the amount of the grant could be measured reliably.

If conditions were attached to the grant which must be satisfied before the Entity was eligible to receive the contribution, the recognition of the grant as revenue was deferred until those conditions were satisfied.

When grant revenue was received whereby the Entity incurred an obligation to deliver economic value directly back to the contributor, this was considered a reciprocal transaction and the grant revenue was recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability until the service had been delivered to the contributor; otherwise, the grant was recognised as income on receipt.

The Entity received non-reciprocal contributions of assets from the government and other parties for no or nominal value.

These assets were recognised at fair value on the date of acquisition in the statement of financial position, with a corresponding amount of income recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Donations and bequests were recognised as revenue when received.

Interest revenue was recognised using the effective interest method, which for floating rate financial assets is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue was recognised when the right to receive a dividend had been established. Rental income from operating leases was recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant leases.

Revenue from the rendering of a service was recognised upon the delivery of the service to the customer.

(l) 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(e) for further discussion on determination of impairment losses.

(m) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the Group 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. Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

(o) 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.

(p) New or Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2021. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

(q) 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) Performance obligations under AASB 15

To identify a performance obligation under AASB 15, the promise must be sufficiently specific to be able to determine when the obligation is satisfied. Management exercises judgement to determine whether the promise is sufficiently specific by taking into account any conditions specified in the arrangement, explicit or implicit, regarding the promised goods or services. In making this assessment, management includes the nature/ type, cost/ value, quantity and the period of transfer related to the goods or services promised.

(ii) Lease term and option to extend under AASB 16

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and also periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The options that are reasonably certain of being exercised is a key management judgement that the Company will make. The Company determines the likelihood to exercise on a lease-by-lease basis, looking at various factors such as which assets are strategic and which are key to the future strategy of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

(iii) 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. The Company expects most employees will take their annual leave entitlements within 24 months of the reporting period in which they were earned, but this will not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in respect of obligations for employees' leave entitlements.

	2021 \$	2020 \$
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Note 2 - Revenue

Operating revenue		
- Gross receipts	433,815	505,216
- Market Development	35,000	35,000
	468,815	540,216
Non-operating revenue		
- Interest received	6,326	16,882
- Cash flow boost stimulus	12,324	10,000
	18,650	26,882
Total Revenue	487,465	567,098

Note 3 - Operating Profit

Operating profit before income tax has been determined after:		
Crediting as Income:		
Interest received	6,326	16,882
Charging as Expenses:		
Bad and doubtful debts	4	345
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- Plant and equipment	7,264	8,355
Amortisation		
- Franchise fee	13,222	13,222
Remuneration of the auditors:		
- audit	4,550	4,430

Note 4 - Cash & Cash Equivalents

Current		
Cash At Bank	108,145	135,956
Sandhurst Trustees	789,525	1,109,749
Eftpos account	757	867
	898,427	1,246,572

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Note 5 - Trade & Other Receivables		
Current		
Trade Debtors	44,384	46,128
Rural Migration Initiative	13,075	11,035
	57,459	57,163

Note 6 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Fixtures & Fittings		
At Cost	114,045	114,045
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(104,790)	(102,694)
	9,255	11,351
Plant and equipment		
At Cost	66,526	66,526
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(62,785)	(61,617)
	3,741	4,909
Land		
Freehold Land - at cost	5,200	5,200
	5,200	5,200
Buildings		
At Cost	260,750	260,750
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(51,070)	(47,070)
	209,680	213,680
	227,876	235,140

Movement in Carrying Amounts

Movement in the carrying amount for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year.

	Land \$	Buildings \$	Fixtures & Fittings \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Total \$
2020					
Balance at Beginning of Year	5,200	217,720	14,082	6,493	243,495
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	(4,040)	(2,731)	(1,584)	(8,355)
Carrying Amount at End of Year	5,200	213,680	11,351	4,909	235,140

	Land \$	Buildings \$	Fixtures & Fittings \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Total \$
2021					
Balance at Beginning of Year	5,200	213,680	11,351	4,909	235,140
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	(4,000)	(2,096)	(1,168)	(7,264)
Carrying Amount at End of Year	5,200	209,680	9,255	3,741	227,876

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Note 7 - Intangible Assets		
Franchise Fee and IT Licence - at cost	175,824	175,824
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(149,560)	(136,338)
	26,264	39,486

Note 8 - Trade Payables

Current

Unsecured		
Trade Creditors	25,957	25,004
Net GST Payable	6,673	9,267
	32,630	34,271

The above trade creditors \$25,957 includes a facility amount of \$2,000, of which \$1,455 is undrawn at year end.

Other Payables

Current

Franchise Fee 2018 Payable	14,544	14,544
	14,544	14,544

Non Current

Franchise Fee 2018 Payable	-	14,545
	-	14,545

Note 9 - Provisions

Current

Employee Benefits - Annual Leave	1,508	4,030
Employee Benefits - Long Service Leave	12,474	19,943
	13,982	23,973

Non Current

Employee Benefits - Long Service Leave	1,111	585
	1,111	585

Note 10 - Superannuation Commitments

The company has registered as an employer with the fund nominated by each employee. Contributions to the funds are based on percentage of employee gross remuneration and are made by the employer or by the employee and the employer. Contributions to the plans will not exceed the permitted levels prescribed by income tax legislation from time to time.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Note 11 - Remuneration of Auditor		
Amounts received, or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for:		
Auditing the accounts	4,550	4,430
	4,550	4,430

Note 12 - Related Parties

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

Transactions with related parties:

Professional fees of \$30,771 for accounting and taxation were paid to Samantha Matthews & Associates, of which Samantha Matthews is the principal.

	2021 \$	2020 \$
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Note 13 - Cashflow Information

Reconciliation of Cash Flow from Operations with Surplus from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax

Surplus / (Deficit) from ordinary activities	119,822	173,184
Revenue and expenditure disclosed as investing and financing activities in statement of cash flows		
Interest revenue	(6,326)	(16,882)
Cash flow boost stimulus	(12,324)	(10,000)
Non-cash flows in profit from ordinary activities		
Amortisation	13,222	13,222
Depreciation	7,264	8,355
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(Increase) in receivables	1,744	5,963
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	(2,040)	(2,037)
Increase/(Decrease) in payables	(1,641)	(3,659)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	(9,465)	5,023
Cash flows from operations	110,256	173,169

Note 14 - Members' Guarantees

The company is limited by guarantee. If the company is wound up, the constitution states that each member is required to contribute a maximum of \$10 each towards meeting any outstanding obligations of the company. At 30 June 2021, the number of members was 136.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 15 - Key management personnel disclosures

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to directors and other members of key management personnel of the company is set out below:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Aggregate compensation	5,200	5,200

Note 16 - Economic Dependency

The normal trading activities of the Company (which undertakes the branch activities of the Bendigo Bank in Rupanyup and Minyip districts) rely on the franchise contracts with the Bendigo Bank Group.

Note 17 - Financial Risk Management

The company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, local money market instruments, short-term and long term investments, accounts receivable and payable, and leases. The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Financial Assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
- cash and cash equivalents	898,427	1,246,572
- loans and receivables	57,459	57,163
Total Financial Assets	955,886	1,303,735
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
- trade payables	32,630	34,271
- other payables (current)	14,544	14,544
- other payables (non current)	-	14,545
Total Financial Liabilities	47,174	63,360

The aggregate net fair values and carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the balance sheet and in the notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

Note 18 - Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

Rupanyup / Minyip Finance Group Ltd
9 Stewart Street
Rupanyup Vic 3388

Note 19 - Subsequent Events

COVID on going concern:

The company is aware of the World Health Organisation's declaration of a global health emergency relating to the spread of COVID-19 on 31 January 2020. The Directors have considered that this is a "non-adjusting" subsequent event and have appropriately disclosed all known information about this event in the financial statements. The Directors have considered whether there is reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future, a period not less than one year from the approval date of the financial statements. The pandemic continues to evolve and the extent of the pandemic and measures to counter it is uncertain. The Directors are unable to quantify the financial impact of the pandemic on the Company. For these reasons, the Board members continue to adopt the going concern assumption in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Directors' declaration

In the directors opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the directors



Director



Director

Dated: 2nd September 2021

Auditor's independence declaration



AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

As lead auditor for the audit of Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2021, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- (a) No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of 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.

This declaration is in respect of Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'G. Georgiou', is placed above the printed name of the auditor.

George Georgiou FCA
Managing Partner
Connect National Audit
ASIC Authorised Audit Company No. 521888
Melbourne, Victoria
Dated: 2 September 2021

Independent audit report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RUPANYUP MINYIP FINANCE GROUP LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Rupanyup Minyip Finance Group Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements as disclosed in Note 1 and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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.

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 the Directors Declaration, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financials Statements*, that these general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit entities.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or 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.

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



George Georgiou FCA
Managing Partner
Connect National Audit Pty Ltd
ASIC Authorised Audit Group No. 521888
2 September 2021

Community Bank - Rupanyup
32 Cromie Street.,
Rupanyup VIC 3388
Phone: 03 5385 5320 Fax: 03 5385 5336
Email: RupanyupMailbox@bendigoadelaide.com.au
Web: www.bendigobank.com.au/rupanyup

Community Bank - Minyip
63 Main Street.,
Minyip VIC 3392
Phone: 03 5385 7680 Fax: 03 5385 7675
Email: MinyipMailbox@bendigoadelaide.com.au
Web: www.bendigobank.com.au/minyip

Franchisee: Rupanyup/Minyip Finance Group Limited
ABN: 80 083 123 924
32 Cromie Street,
Rupanyup Vic 3388
Phone: 03 5385 5320 Fax: 03 5385 5320
Email: rmfgadmin@own.net.au

Share Registry:
AFS & Associates Pty Ltd
PO Box 454, Bendigo VIC 3552
Phone: 5443 0344
Fax: 5443 5304
Email: shareregistry@afsbendigo.com.au

 [/RupanyupMinyipCommunityBankBranches](#)

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 **Bendigo Bank**