



Community Bank  
South Grafton

 **Bendigo Bank**

# Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited

ABN: 35 093 945 370

Consolidated Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2023

# Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited

## Contents

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Item	Page
Directors' Report	1 - 4
Auditor's Independence Declaration	5
Consolidated Financial Statements	
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10-38
Directors' Declaration	39
Independent Auditor's Report	40

## Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited

### Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

The Directors present their report, together with the consolidated financial statements, on Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

#### Board of Directors

The following persons were Directors of Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited during the whole of the financial year up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Peter James	
Title:	Chair
Qualifications:	B. Juris, LLB
Experience & Expertise:	Director - Naupe Holdings Pty Ltd, GSD Distributors Pty Ltd, Solicitor in private practice since 1978. Former councillor of Grafton City Council
Derek Alden	
Title:	Treasurer
Qualifications:	B. Econ (Syd) F.C.A. JP
Experience & Expertise:	Many years Principal of Chartered Accountancy practice. Treasurer since commencement of the Community Bank.
Mervyn Smidt	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Motor Engineer
Experience & Expertise:	Director - Smidt Holdings Pty Ltd; Treasurer - South Grafton Neighbourhood Watch; Board member and committee member of several community groups.
Anthony Wade	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Chef, Arborist
Experience & Expertise:	Self employed for majority of working life. Former Councillor in local government.
Karen Toms	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Certificate IV Business Administration
Experience & Expertise:	Councillor - Clarence Valley Council; Director - JKT & Sons Pty Ltd; Member & Chair of numerous Clarence Valley Council and external organisations advisory committees.
Tania Williams	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	B Arts; Grad Cert Leadership
Experience & Expertise:	Experience in the media and education sectors. Substantial small business experience, hospitality and event management.
Allan Morgan	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Diploma of Agriculture - Agronomy; Farmer; JP
Experience & Expertise:	Past President of the Clarence Pastoral & Agricultural Society; Over 30 years experience in the Rural Agribusiness Sector. Lifetime involvement in the Beef Cattle industry.

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Stephanie Haines	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Diploma Business Administration; Diploma Vocational Education and Training; Cert IV in Training and Assessment; Certificate of Small Business
Experience & Expertise:	12 years with TAFE NSW Casual Teacher, Business and Technology; 25 years experience in executive support positions in Local and State Government; 10 years experience in Finance Manager positions in schools; previous small business owner (short stay holiday accommodation).

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

No Directors have material interests in contracts or proposed contracts with the company.

**Directors' Meetings**

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board Meetings	
	A	B
Peter James	10	10
Derek Alden	10	8
Mervyn Smidt	10	9
Anthony Wade	10	6
Karen Toms	10	7
Tania Williams	10	6
Allan Morgan	10	10
Stephanie Haines	10	9

A - The number of meetings eligible to attend.

B - The number of meetings attended.

-- Not a member of that committee.

**Company Secretary**

The following person held the position of Company Secretary at the end of the financial year.

Peter James	
Qualifications:	B. Juris, LLB
Experience & Expertise:	Director - Naupe Holdings Pty Ltd, GSD Distributors Pty Ltd, Solicitor in private practice since 1978. Former councillor of Grafton City Council.

**Principal Activities**

The principal activities of the company during the course of the financial year were in providing Community Bank branch services under management rights to operate a franchised branch of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

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

**Operating Results**

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

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)	Movement
<b>Profit After Tax</b>	446,768	14,314	3021%

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Directors' Benefits**

Apart from the disclosure in Note 27, 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.

**Director's Interests**

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares		
	Balance at 1 July 2022	Changes During the Year	Balance at 30 June 2023
Peter James	1,001	5,000	6,001
Derek Alden	1	-	1
Mervyn Smidt	15,455	-	15,455
Anthony Wade	3,001	-	3,001
Karen Toms	-	-	-
Tania Williams	-	-	-
Allan Morgan	500	-	500
Stephanie Haines	-	-	-

**Dividends**

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

	Cents per Share	Total Amount (\$)
Final fully franked dividend	8.00	\$33,497.00
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>\$33,497.00</b>

**Options**

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

**Significant Changes in the State of Affairs**

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

**Events Since the end of the Financial Year**

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

**Likely Developments**

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

## Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited

### Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### Environmental Regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

#### Indemnification & Insurance of Directors & Officers

The company has indemnified all directors and the managers 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.

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

#### Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

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

#### Non-audit Services

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

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

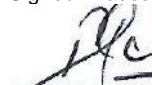
all non audit services are reviewed and approved by the Board prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and

none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks and rewards

#### Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 5 of this financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at South Grafton, NSW, 2460



Peter Jaes  
Chair/Director

14th September 2023

**Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited**

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) The auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

**RSD Audit**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mahesh', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**Mahesh Silva**  
**Partner**  
41A Breen Street  
Bendigo VIC 3550

**Dated:** 14 September 2023

**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from contracts with customers	7	1,572,669	909,692
Other revenue	8	36,167	23,769
Finance income	9	8,251	2,438
		<b>1,617,087</b>	<b>935,899</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	10	(776,416)	(666,502)
Depreciation and amortisation	10	(29,345)	(27,538)
Finance costs	10	(6,415)	(6,728)
Administration and general costs		(126,482)	(117,959)
Occupancy expenses		(21,120)	(17,652)
IT expenses		(20,319)	(24,470)
ATM expenses		(12,048)	(11,160)
		<b>(992,145)</b>	<b>(872,009)</b>
<b>Operating profit before charitable donations and sponsorship</b>		<b>624,942</b>	<b>63,890</b>
Charitable donations and sponsorship	10	(37,111)	(41,017)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>587,831</b>	<b>22,873</b>
Income tax expense	11	(141,063)	(8,559)
<b>Profit for the year after income tax</b>		<b>446,768</b>	<b>14,314</b>
Other comprehensive income		79,321	(38,509)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>526,089</b>	<b>(24,195)</b>
Profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company		526,089	(24,195)
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company</b>		<b>526,089</b>	<b>(24,195)</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
		¢	¢
- basic and diluted earnings per share	31	125.65	(5.78)



Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	305,953	294,344
Trade and other receivables	13	160,428	94,856
Financial assets	14	1,851,359	1,247,320
Current tax asset	18	-	29,196
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>2,317,740</b>	<b>1,665,716</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	15	348	1,337
Right-of-use assets	16	191,580	207,025
Intangible assets	17	33,651	46,562
Deferred tax assets	18	19,275	13,630
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>244,854</b>	<b>268,554</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,562,594</b>	<b>1,934,270</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	19	59,071	43,401
Current tax liability	18	112,926	-
Lease liabilities	20	11,273	10,536
Employee benefits	21	141,358	127,340
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>324,628</b>	<b>181,277</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	20	194,104	205,377
Employee benefits	21	5,605	1,951
Deferred tax liability	18	-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>199,709</b>	<b>207,328</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>524,337</b>	<b>388,605</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>2,038,257</b>	<b>1,545,665</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued capital	22	418,708	418,708
Retained earnings	23	1,381,268	967,997
Reserves	24	238,281	158,960
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,038,257</b>	<b>1,545,665</b>

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Issued Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Reserves \$	Total Equity \$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>		<b>418,708</b>	<b>987,180</b>	<b>197,469</b>	<b>1,603,357</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>					
Profit for the year		-	14,314	-	14,314
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(38,509)	(38,509)
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>					
Dividends paid or provided	30	-	(33,497)	-	(33,497)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>		<b>418,708</b>	<b>967,997</b>	<b>158,960</b>	<b>1,545,665</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2022</b>		<b>418,708</b>	<b>967,997</b>	<b>158,960</b>	<b>1,545,665</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>					
Profit for the year		-	446,768	-	446,768
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	79,321	79,321
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>					
Dividends paid or provided	30	-	(33,497)	-	(33,497)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2023</b>		<b>418,708</b>	<b>1,381,268</b>	<b>238,281</b>	<b>2,038,257</b>

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from customers		1,460,379	991,832
Payments to suppliers and employees		(960,149)	(934,169)
Dividends received		32,885	23,769
Interest paid		(6,420)	(6,724)
Interest received		8,251	2,438
Income tax paid		(4,586)	(40,076)
<b>Net cash flows provided by operating activities</b>	25b	<b>530,360</b>	<b>37,070</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investments		(524,718)	(103,550)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(524,718)</b>	<b>(103,550)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from borrowings		50,000	-
Repayment of lease liabilities		(10,536)	(16,708)
Dividends paid		(33,497)	(33,497)
<b>Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>5,967</b>	<b>(50,205)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>		<b>11,609</b>	<b>(116,685)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		294,344	411,029
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year</b>	25a	<b>305,953</b>	<b>294,344</b>

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

**Note 1. Corporate Information**

These consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited (the Company) as a group entity including Clarence Valley Emerging Enterprises Pty Ltd. Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on the 14th September 2023.

Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activity of the company is provided in the directors' report. Information on the company's related party relationships is provided in Note 27.

**Note 2. Basis of Preparation**

These general purpose consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The consolidated financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals 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 consolidated financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

**Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

**(a) Economic Dependency**

The Company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the following Community Banks branches:

South Grafton - 62 Skinner Street, South Grafton NSW

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

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

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

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

- the design, layout and fit out of the Community Bank premises
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services
- 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.

**(b) Revenue From Contracts With Customers**

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

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

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

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

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

**Revenue Calculation**

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)**

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

Interest paid by customers on loans, less interest paid to customers on deposits
<i>plus</i>
Deposit returns (i.e. interest return applied by BABL on deposits)
<i>minus</i>
Any costs of funds (i.e. interest applied by BABL to fund a loan)

The company is entitled to a share of the margin earned by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank. If this reflects a loss, the company incurs a share of that loss.

Commission

Commission revenue is in the form of commission generated for products and services sold. This commission is recognised at a point in time which reflects when the company has fulfilled its performance obligation.

The company receives trailing commission for products and services sold. Ongoing trailing commission payments are recognised on receipt as there is insufficient detail readily available to estimate the most likely amount of income without a high probability of significant reversal in a subsequent reporting period. The receipt of ongoing trailing commission income is outside the control of the company, and is a significant judgement area.

Fee Income

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

Core Banking Products

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

Ability to Change Financial Return

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

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

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

**(c) Other Revenue**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

Revenue	Revenue Recognition Policy
Discretionary financial contributions (also "Market Development Fund" or "MDF" income)	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.
Other income	All other revenues that did not contain contracts with customers are recognised as goods and services are provided.

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

**Discretionary Financial Contributions**

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

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

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

**(d) Employee Benefits**

**Short-term Employee Benefits**

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for salary and wages (including non-monetary benefits), annual leave, and sick leave which are expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date. They are measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled, plus related on-costs. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

An annual leave liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated.

**Other Long-term Employee Benefits**

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

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

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

**(e) Tax**

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

**Current Income Tax**

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

**Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)**

**Deferred Tax**

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

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

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

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

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

**Goods & Services Tax**

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

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

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

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

**(f) Cash & Cash Equivalents**

For the purposes of the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise: cash on hand, deposits held with banks, and short-term, highly liquid investments (mainly money market funds) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

**(g) Property, Plant & Equipment**

**Recognition & Measurement**

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

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

**Subsequent Expenditure**

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**Depreciation**

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

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

Asset Class	Method	Useful Life
Plant & equipment	Straight line	20 years
Plant & equipment	Diminishing value	7 - 26 years

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

**(h) Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets of the company include the franchise fees paid to Bendigo Bank conveying the right to operate the Community Bank franchise.

**Recognition & Measurement**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

**Subsequent Expenditure**

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

**Amortisation**

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

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

Asset Class	Method	Useful Life
Franchise fee	Straight line	Franchise term (5 years)

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

**(i) Financial Instruments**

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

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

Acronym	Meaning
FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss
FVTOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income
SPPI	Solely payments of principal and interest
ECL	Expected credit loss
CGU	Cash-generating unit

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)**

**Recognition & Initial Measurement**

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

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

**Classification & Subsequent Measurement**

*Financial Assets*

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

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

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

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

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

*Financial Assets - Business Model Assessment*

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

*Financial Assets - Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses*

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

*Financial Liabilities - Classification, Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses*

Borrowings and other financial liabilities (including trade payables) are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

**Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)**

**Derecognition**

*Financial Assets*

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Where the company enters into transactions where it transfers assets recognised in the statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred asset, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

*Financial Liabilities*

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. The company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

**Offsetting**

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

**(j) Impairment**

**Non-derivative Financial Instruments**

The company recognises a loss allowance for estimated credit losses (ECL)'s on its trade receivables.

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

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

*Recognition of ECL in Consolidated Financial Statements*

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

The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, which is received 14 days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo and Adelaide Bank the company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company. The company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2023.

**Non-financial Assets**

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)**

**(k) Issued Capital**

**Ordinary Shares**

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

**(l) Leases**

**As Lessee**

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of property the company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the company by the end of the lease term or the costs of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate.

The company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from funding sources and where necessary makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option the company is reasonable certain to exercise, lease payments in an option renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (*continued*)**

**Short-term Leases & Leases of Low-value Assets**

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

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

**As Lessor**

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

**(m) Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective**

There are no new standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2022 that are expected to have a significant impact on the company's consolidated financial statements.

**(n) Comparative Figures**

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

**Note 4. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates & Assumptions**

During preparation of the consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual outcomes and balances may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revisions to these estimates are recognised prospectively.

**(a) Judgements**

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

Note	Judgement
Note 7 - Revenue	Whether revenue is recognised over time or at a point in time
Note 20 - Leases:	
(a) Control	Whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception by assessing whether the company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset
(j) Lease term	Whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options, termination periods, and purchase options
(b) Discount rates	Judgement is required to determine the discount rate, where the discount rate is the company's incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The incremental borrowing rate is determined with reference to factors specific to the company and underlying asset including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the amount</li><li>• the lease term</li><li>• economic environment</li><li>• any other relevant factors</li></ul>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 4. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates & Assumptions (continued)**

**(b) Assumptions & Estimation Uncertainty**

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2023 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Note	Assumption
Note 18 - Recognition of deferred tax assets	Availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and carried-forward tax losses can be utilised
Note 15 - Estimation of asset useful lives	Key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset
Note 21 - Long service leave provision	Key assumptions on attrition rate of staff and expected pay increases though promotion and inflation

**Note 5. Financial Risk Management**

The company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

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

Risk management is carried out directly by the Board of Directors.

**(a) Credit Risk**

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

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

**(b) Liquidity Risk**

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

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

30 June 2023		Contractual Cash Flows		
Non-derivative Financial Liability	Carrying Amount	< 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years
Lease liabilities	205,377	17,375	93,612	138,307

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

**Note 5. Financial Risk Management (*continued*)**

**(c) Market Risk**

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

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

**Price Risk**

The company is not exposed to equity securities price risk as it does not hold investments for sale or at fair value. There is no exposure to the company in regard to commodity price risk.

**Cash Flow & Fair Values Interest Rate Risk**

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

The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$305,953 at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$294,344). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank, which are rated BBB on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

**Note 6. Capital Management**

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

The Board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2023 can be seen in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 7. Revenue From Contracts With Customers**

Revenue arises from the rendering of services through its franchise agreement with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The revenue recognised is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Revenue</b>		
- Revenue from contracts with customers	1,572,669	909,692
	<b>1,572,669</b>	<b>909,692</b>
<b>Disaggregation of Revenue From Contracts With Customers</b>		
- Margin income	1,457,065	779,202
- Fee income	66,522	72,016
- Commission income	49,082	58,474
	<b>1,572,669</b>	<b>909,692</b>

All revenue from contracts customers shown above was recognised at a point in time. There was no revenue from contracts with customers recognised over time during the financial year.

**Note 8. Other Revenue**

The company generates other sources of revenue as outlined below.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Other Revenue</b>		
- Other	36,167	23,769
	<b>36,167</b>	<b>23,769</b>

**Note 9. Finance Income**

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

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Finance Income</b>		
<b>At amortised cost:</b>		
- Interest from term deposits	8,251	2,438
	<b>8,251</b>	<b>2,438</b>



Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 10. Expenses**

Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:

**(a) Employee Benefits Expense**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Employee Benefits Expense		
- Wages & salaries	663,668	573,959
- Superannuation costs	70,044	60,641
- Other expenses related to employees	42,704	31,902
	<b>776,416</b>	<b>666,502</b>

**(b) Depreciation & Amortisation Expense**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Depreciation of Non-current Assets		
- plant and equipment	989	780
	<b>989</b>	<b>780</b>
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets		
- leased buildings	15,445	15,461
	<b>15,445</b>	<b>15,461</b>
Amortisation of Intangible Assets		
- franchise fees	12,911	11,297
	<b>12,911</b>	<b>11,297</b>
<b>Total depreciation &amp; amortisation expense</b>	<b>29,345</b>	<b>27,538</b>

The non-current tangible and intangible assets listed above are depreciated and amortised in accordance with the company's accounting policy (see Note 3(g) and 3(h) for details).

**(c) Finance Costs**

Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Finance Costs		
- Interest paid	6,415	6,728
	<b>6,415</b>	<b>6,728</b>

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

**(a) Community Investments & Sponsorship**

The overarching philosophy of the Community Bank model, is to support the local community in which the company operates. This is achieved by circulating the flow of financial capital into the local economy through community contributions (such as donations and grants).

Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Community Investments & Sponsorship		
- Direct sponsorship and grant payments	37,111	41,017
	<b>37,111</b>	<b>41,017</b>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 10. Expenses (continued)**

Any funds contributed to the Community Enterprise Foundation (CEF) are available for distribution as grants to eligible applicants for a specific purpose in consultation with the directors.

When the company pays a contribution in to the CEF, the company loses control over the funds at that point. While the directors are involved in the payment of grants, the funds are not refundable to the company.

**Note 11. Income Tax Expense**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Attributable current and deferred tax expense is recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity as appropriate.

**(a) The Components of Tax Expense**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current tax expense	155,208	11,646
Deferred tax expense	(5,645)	(17,902)
Deferred tax recognised in OCI	-	14,815
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	-	-
Under / (over) provision of prior years	(8,500)	-
	141,063	8,559

**(b) Prima Facie Tax Payable**

The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 25% (2021: 25%)	146,958	5,718
<b>Add Tax Effect Of:</b>		
- ATO Cashflow	-	-
- Under / (over) provision of prior years	(8,500)	-
- Less imputation credits	3,501	2,547
- Temporary differences	6,119	3,806
- Movement in deferred tax	(6,416)	(4,057)
- Non-deductible expenses	-	-
- Change in company tax rate	(599)	545
<b>Income tax attributable to the entity</b>	<b>141,063</b>	<b>8,559</b>
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is:	24.00%	37.42%

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 12. Cash & Cash Equivalents**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	305,953	294,344
	<b>305,953</b>	<b>294,344</b>

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Any bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

**Note 13. Trade & Other Receivables**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Current</b>		
Trade receivables	160,428	94,856
	<b>160,428</b>	<b>94,856</b>

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade and other receivables are due for settlement usually no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

The Company's main debtor relates to the Bendigo & Adelaide Bank monthly profit share distribution, which is deposited within a reasonable timeframe each month. There are no items that require the application of the lifetime expected credit loss model.

**Note 14. Financial Assets**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>At Amortised Cost</b>		
Term deposits	890,227	413,871
<b>At FVTOCI</b>		
Listed investments	729,486	625,097
Unlisted investments	231,646	208,352
	<b>1,851,359</b>	<b>1,247,320</b>

Term deposits classified as financial assets include only those with a maturity period greater than three months. Where maturity periods are less than three months, these investments are recorded as cash and cash equivalents.

Other assets represent items that will provide the entity with future economic benefits controlled by the entity as a result of past transactions or other past events.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 15. Property, Plant & Equipment**

**(a) Carrying Amounts**

	2023			2022		
	At Cost / Valuation	\$ Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value	At Cost / Valuation	\$ Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value
Leasehold improvements	99,823	(99,823)	-	99,823	(99,823)	-
Plant & equipment	59,016	(58,668)	348	58,691	(57,354)	1,337
	<b>158,839</b>	<b>(158,491)</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>158,514</b>	<b>(157,177)</b>	<b>1,337</b>

**(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts**

2023	Plant & Equipment \$
Opening carrying value	1,337
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Depreciation expense	(989)
<b>Closing carrying value</b>	<b>348</b>

2022	Plant & Equipment \$
Opening carrying value	2,116
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Depreciation expense	(780)
<b>Closing carrying value</b>	<b>1,337</b>

**(c) Capital Expenditure Commitments**

The entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2023 (2022: None).

**(d) Changes in Estimates**

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

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

**Note 16. Right-of-use Assets**

Right-of-use assets are measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments on the adoption date, adjusted for lease incentives, make-good provisions, and initial direct costs.

The company derecognises right-of-use assets at the termination of the lease period or when no future economic benefits are expected to be derived from the use of the underlying asset.

The company's lease portfolio includes buildings

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 16. Right-of-use Assets (continued)**

**Options to Extend or Terminate**

The option to extend or terminate are contained in the property lease of the Company. All extension or termination options are only exercisable by the Company. The extension options or termination options which were probable to be exercised have been included in the calculation of the right-of-use asset.

**AASB 16 Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Financial Position**

	Leased Buildings \$	Total ROU Asset \$
Leased asset	231,272	231,272
Depreciation	(39,692)	(39,692)
	<b>191,580</b>	<b>191,580</b>

Movements in carrying amounts:

	Leased Buildings \$	Total ROU Asset \$
Recognised on initial application of AASB 16	207,025	207,025
- Previously classified as operating leases	-	-
- Transferred from property, plant & equipment	-	-
Additions	-	-
Depreciation expense	(15,445)	(15,445)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>191,580</b>	<b>191,580</b>

**AASB 16 Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Lost and Other Comprehensive Income**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Depreciation expense related to right-of-use assets	15,445	15,461
Interest expense on lease liabilities	6,415	6,724

**Note 17. Intangible Assets**

**(a) Carrying Amounts**

	2023			2022		
	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Written Down Value	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Written Down Value
Franchise fees	64,556	(30,905)	33,651	64,556	(17,994)	46,562
	<b>64,556</b>	<b>(30,905)</b>	<b>33,651</b>	<b>64,556</b>	<b>(17,994)</b>	<b>46,562</b>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 17. Intangible Assets**

**(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts**

2023	Franchise Fees \$
Opening carrying value	46,562
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Amortisation expense	(12,911)
<b>Closing carrying value</b>	<b>33,651</b>

2022	Franchise Fees \$
Opening carrying value	57,859
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Amortisation expense	(11,297)
<b>Closing carrying value</b>	<b>46,562</b>

**Note 18. Tax Assets & Liabilities**

**(a) Current Tax**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Income tax payable/(refundable)	112,926	(29,196)

**(b) Deferred Tax**

Movement in the company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2023:

	30 June 2022 \$	Recognised in P & L \$	Recognised in Equity \$	30 June 2023 \$
<b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>				
- RoU assets and lease liabilities from AASB 16	2,222	1,228	-	3,450
- Accrued expenses	-	-	-	-
- Employee provisions	36,741	-	-	36,741
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>38,963</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,191</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>				
- Financial assets carried at FVTOCI	(20,915)	-	-	(20,915)
- Accrued income	-	-	-	-
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(20,915)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20,915)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>18,048</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,276</b>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 18. Tax Assets & Liabilities (continued)**

Movement in the company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2022:

	30 June 2021 \$	Recognised in P & L \$	Recognised in Equity \$	30 June 2022 \$
<b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>				
- Right-of-use assets	1,572	650	-	2,222
- Employee provisions	29,886	2,437	-	32,323
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>31,458</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34,545</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>				
- Financial assets carried at FVTOCI	(35,730)	-	14,815	(20,915)
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(35,730)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,815</b>	<b>(20,915)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>(4,272)</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>14,815</b>	<b>13,630</b>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 19. Trade & Other Payables**

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Current</b>		
Trade creditors	6,336	10,516
Other creditors and accruals	52,735	32,885
	<b>59,071</b>	<b>43,401</b>

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity 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.

**Note 20. Lease Liabilities**

Lease liabilities were measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments of the term reasonably expected to be exercised, discounted at the appropriate incremental borrowing rate on the adoption date. The discount rate used on recognition was 3.04%

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of enforceable future payments takes into account the particular circumstances applicable to the underlying leased assets (including the amount, lease term, economic environment, and other relevant factors).

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

**(a) Lease Portfolio**

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Details
South Grafton	The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of five years which commenced in December 2020. The lease has two further five year extension option available.

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

**(b) Lease Liabilities**

Lease liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current	11,273	10,536
Non-current	194,104	205,377

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 30 June 2023 were as follows:



# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## Note 20. Lease Liabilities (continued)

### (b) Lease Liabilities (continued)

	Minimum lease payments due				Total
	< 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	> 5 years	
<b>30 June 2023</b>					
Lease payments	17,375	36,064	57,584	138,307	249,330
Finance charges	(6,101)	(11,084)	(13,542)	(13,107)	(43,834)
<b>Net present values</b>	<b>11,274</b>	<b>24,980</b>	<b>44,042</b>	<b>125,200</b>	<b>205,496</b>
<b>30 June 2022</b>					
Lease payments	16,951	17,375	36,064	195,772	266,162
Finance charges	(6,415)	(6,101)	(11,084)	(26,649)	(50,249)
<b>Net present values</b>	<b>10,536</b>	<b>11,274</b>	<b>24,980</b>	<b>169,123</b>	<b>215,913</b>

### (c) Lease Payments Not Recognised as a Liability

The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognised as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred.

There were no expenses relating to short term leases.

## Note 21. Employee Benefits

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Current</b>		
Provision for annual leave	78,892	73,285
Provision for long service leave	62,466	54,055
	<b>141,358</b>	<b>127,340</b>
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Provision for long service leave	5,605	1,951
	<b>5,605</b>	<b>1,951</b>

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

### Employee Attrition Rates

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

## Note 22. Issued Capital

### (a) Issued Capital

	2023		2022	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	418,708	418,708	418,708	418,708
	418,708	418,708	418,708	418,708

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 22. Issued Capital (*continued*)**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

**(b) Movements in share capital**

2023		2022
	\$	\$
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	418,708	418,708
<b>At the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>418,708</b>	<b>418,708</b>

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held. At the shareholders' meetings each shareholder is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, or on a show of hands. The company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid. All shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

**Note 23. Retained Earnings**

2023	Note		2022
		\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		967,997	987,180
Profit for the year after income tax		446,768	14,314
Dividends paid	30	(33,497)	(33,497)
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>1,381,268</b>	<b>967,997</b>

**Note 24. Reserves**

2023		2022
	\$	\$
<b>Asset Revaluation Reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	158,960	197,469
Fair value movements during the period	79,321	(38,509)
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>238,281</b>	<b>158,960</b>

The reserves represent undistributable gains recognised on the revaluation of non-current assets.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## Note 25. Cash Flow Information

(a) Cash and cash equivalents balances as shown in the Statement of Financial Position can be reconciled to that shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	12	305,953	294,344
As per the Statement of Cash Flows		<b>305,953</b>	<b>294,344</b>

## (b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit/loss after income tax

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit for the year after income tax	446,768	14,314
<b>Non-cash flows in profit</b>		
- Depreciation	16,434	16,241
- Amortisation	12,911	11,297
- Net (profit) / loss on sale of investments	-	9,782
<b>Changes in assets and liabilities</b>		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(60,659)	(6,372)
- (Increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	(54,913)	-
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	(5,645)	(3,087)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	15,992	13,580
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	142,122	(28,430)
- Increase / (decrease) in current other liabilities	(322)	-
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	17,672	9,745
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>530,360</b>	<b>37,070</b>

## Note 26. Financial Instruments

The following shows the carrying amounts for all financial instruments at amortised costs. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	13	160,428	94,856
Cash and cash equivalents	12	305,953	294,344
Term deposits	14	890,227	413,871
		<b>1,356,608</b>	<b>803,071</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	19	59,071	43,401
Lease liabilities	20	205,377	215,913
		<b>264,448</b>	<b>259,314</b>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 27. Related Parties**

**(a) Key Management Personnel**

Key management personnel includes any person having authority or responsibility for planning, directing or controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that company. The only key management personnel identified for the company are the Board of Directors, the members of which are listed in the Directors' report.

**(b) Key Management Personnel Compensation**

No Director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member. These positions are held on a voluntary basis.

**(c) Other Related Parties**

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.

**(d) Transactions With Key Management Personnel & Related Parties**

During the year, the company purchased goods and services under normal terms and conditions, from related parties as follows:

Name of Related Party	Description of Goods or Services Provided	Value \$
Small Maxwell Pty	Accounting / Share Registry Services	42,608

**(d) Key Management Personnel Shareholdings**

The number of ordinary shares in the company held by each key management personnel during the financial year has been disclosed in the Director's Report.

**(e) Other Key Management Transactions**

There has been no other transactions key management or related parties other than those described above.

**Note 28. Auditor's Remuneration**

The appointed auditor of Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023 is RSD Audit. Amounts paid or due and payable to the auditor are outlined below.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Audit &amp; Review Services</b>		
Audit and review of consolidated financial statements (RSD Audit)	5,750	5,450
	<b>5,750</b>	<b>5,450</b>
<b>Non-Audit Services</b>		
Other non-audit services	3,390	3,350
	<b>3,390</b>	<b>3,350</b>
<b>Total auditor's remuneration</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>8,800</b>

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 29. Interests in Subsidiaries**

**(a) Composition of the Group**

	Principal Place of Business	Percentage owned (%) <sup>*</sup> 2023	Percentage owned (%) <sup>*</sup> 2022
<i>Subsidiary</i>			
Clarence Valley Emerging Enterprises Pty Ltd	South Grafton	100	0

\* The percentage of ownership interest held is equivalent to the percentage of shareholdings.

**(f) Significant restrictions relating to subsidiaries**

There are no significant restrictions to access or use the assets and settle the liabilities of the Group.

**( ) Subsidiary's financial statements**

There is no profit and loss this financial year

**Statement of Financial Position**

2023		2022
\$		\$
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash & Cash Equivalent	50,100	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>50,100</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Borrowings	50,000	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Issued capital	100	-
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 30. Dividends**

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

	2023		2022	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Fully franked dividend	418,708	33,497	418,708	33,497
Dividends provided for and paid during the year	<b>418,708</b>	<b>33,497</b>	<b>418,708</b>	<b>33,497</b>

The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 25% (2022: 25%).

**Note 31. Earnings Per Share**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	526,089	(24,195)
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	418,708	418,708
	¢	¢
Basic and diluted earnings per share	125.65	(5.78)

**Note 32. Events After the Reporting Period**

There have been no significant events after the end of the financial year that would have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements or the company's state of affairs.

**Note 33. Commitments & Contingencies**

Any commitments for future expenditure associated with leases are recorded in Note 20. Details about any capital commitments are detailed in Note 15(c).

The company has no other commitments requiring disclosure.

There were no contingent liabilities or assets at the date of this report that would have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

**Note 34. Company Details**

The registered office of the company is:

Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited	Level 1, 50 Victoria Street, Grafton NSW
------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

The principal place of business is:

South Grafton	62 Skinner Street, South Grafton NSW
---------------	--------------------------------------

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Note 35. Fair Value Measurements**

The company may measure 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 value 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 (i.e. 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 (i.e. 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.

The company measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis after initial recognition:

- freehold land and buildings
- listed investments

The company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

**(a) Fair Value Hierarchy**

AASB 13: *Fair value measurement* requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level	Measurement Details
Level 1	Measurements based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Measurements based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Measurements based on unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

## Note 35. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The following tables provide the fair values of the company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy:

	30 June 2023			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Recurring Fair Value Measurements</b>				
<b>Financial Assets</b>	-	-	-	-
Listed investments	961,132	-	-	961,132
	<b>961,132</b>	-	-	<b>961,132</b>

	30 June 2022			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Recurring Fair Value Measurements</b>				
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Listed investments	833,449	-	-	833,449
	<b>833,449</b>	-	-	<b>833,449</b>

There were no transfers between levels for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2022: no transfers).

## (b) Valuation Techniques

The company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the company are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

Approach	Valuation Details
Market Approach	Valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
Income Approach	Valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and expenses into a single discounted present value
Cost Approach	Valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its current service capacity.

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.



## Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited

### Director's Declaration

For the year ended 30 June 2023

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) The consolidated financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
  - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable

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



\_\_\_\_\_  
**Peter James**  
Chair/Director

14th September 2023

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF CLARENCE VALLEY COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED**

**REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial report of Clarence Valley Community Financial Services Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, 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 other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Clarence Valley Community 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 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

**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 Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (including Independence Standards) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Other Information**

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 2023, 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.

**Director's Responsibility 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. 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 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

## Independence

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.

## RSD Audit

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mahesh Silva'.

**Mahesh Silva**  
Principal

Dated: 14 September 2023.