Annual Report 2023

Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited

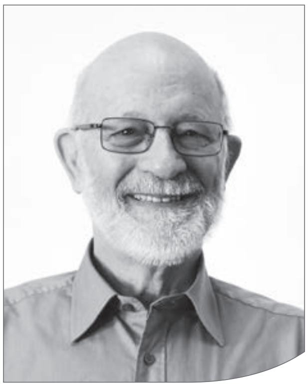
Community Bank
Acacia Ridge

ABN 73 116 060 916

Contents

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2023



Our Community Bank company has played a key role in supporting our community, returning $1,075,988 for use in our local community organisations (and some further afield) since our opening in 2005. We think this is an outstanding achievement for a single branch and is possible only because local people and businesses bank with us.

Welcome to the Eighteenth Annual Report for the company for the financial year ending 30 June 2023.

Community Bank Acacia Ridge was established on 23 November 2005 following withdrawal of banking services at the Elizabeth St Shopping Centre. The Community Bank continues to provide valuable banking and financial services to Acacia Ridge and surrounding areas.

Financial

The result after income tax benefit for the year was a profit of $97,797, an increase of $156,785 on the result for the previous year. Profit can fluctuate each year, depending on many factors including donations and sponsorships to the community. In July 2021 the company engaged a Mobile Relationship Manager (MRM) on secondment from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for a 12 month period. The cost of this appointment was in excess of $100,000 for the year. Substantial business was written by the MRM, with the revenue accruing over the next 1 to 2 years. This appointment was the major contributing factor to the loss in 2022.

Revenue from contracts with customers increased by nearly 40%, the result of an increase in home loans written in previous years and the change in interest rates which allowed Bendigo and Adelaide Bank to improve the Net Interest Margin. Directors in conjunction with the Manager and Bank support staff are continuing to work on ways to further increase the size of the revenue and profits.

The business for the year was driven by our Branch Manager Mark Coxhead, who joined in September 2013. Mark was ably supported by Yuvi, Warren, Riddhi, Susan and Jordan. Our Branch staff has developed strong relationships with customers and community groups and give of their own time to contribute to community events.

Board of Directors

The Directors were delighted to appoint Maria Becis to the Board of Directors in July 2022. Maria has qualifications in accounting and law and is very active in the community. Linda Beaumont continues as Company Secretary and Director and Amanda Harward remains as Treasurer and Director. Earle Johnston is the Chair of the Marketing and Sponsorship Committee and Vicki Maguire is the Chair of the Business Development Committee. All eight Directors, including Jane Carlisle, Kellie Griffiths and Maria Becis serve on various committees and attend community functions throughout the year.

Dividends to Shareholders

The directors will be considering the payment of a dividend following receipt of audited accounts for the year. The amount of any dividend will depend on a number of factors including profitability and cash flow. Dividends paid since establishment until November 2022 total 86.5 cents per share, or a total of $462,332. Dividends have been fully franked since the payment in November 2013, with the franking credits a useful additional source of income for many shareholders.

The company continues to have approximately 140 shareholders with a total shareholding of 534,487 shares.

Community Investment

Our Community Bank company has played a key role in supporting our community, returning $1,075,988 for use in our local community organisations (and some further afield) since our opening in 2005. We think this is an outstanding achievement for a single branch and is possible only because local people and businesses bank with us.

These community grants and sponsorships have made a significant difference to a number of organisations including St Thomas More College, Acacia Ridge YMCA, Volunteers Connect, Algester Little Athletics and local schools. We look forward to continuing to support these groups and others as more people bank with us and we become more successful.

We have been holding our Board meetings each month free of charge in the boardroom of Ice World Beaudesert Rd Acacia Ridge and we thank that organisation for use of facilities.

Our partner

The company negotiated a new five (5) year Franchise Agreement with two options of 5 years with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited to continue our relationship with the Bank. The Agreement expires on 22 November 2025. Concurrently the company negotiated an extension of our lease with the landlord JL Lander Pty Ltd.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank provides invaluable support to our company and we acknowledge the contribution of our Regional Manager Ms Michelle Johnston and other members of the team.

The future

Our Manager Mark Coxhead continues to provide banking expertise to current and new customers and plays an important role in the community. Mark continues to meet the needs of customers with a comprehensive range of products.

The success of our Community Bank branch relies on funds generated through your banking, so I invite you to increase your support which will help bring big benefits to our community. We encourage you to refer family and friends to our staff to discuss their banking needs.

Our Annual General Meeting is planned to be held on Thursday 16 November 2023. We look forward to meeting with more shareholders for conversations with your Directors and Branch staff.

I wish to thank my fellow directors for their expertise and dedication over the year. Thanks are also extended to our administration assistant Maris Dirkx, our staff and customers for their continuing support.

Peter Henderson OAM
Chairman

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2023

We continued to build stronger, deeper relationships with our customers by having relevant and meaningful conversations about how we can help our customers achieve their financial goals and aspirations.

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the Manager's report for the 2022/23 year.

The year has presented many opportunities and challenges, however we should all be proud of the achievements we have made throughout the year.

During the past year we've achieved a number of great outcomes including:

- Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited returned $119,304 through CEF grants and other charitable donations and sponsorships for use in our local community
- Participated and supported a number of local community events and projects to help our community continue to grow and prosper. It is through our involvement with these events that continue to lift our profile within the community and highlights the fantastic achievements that we as a Community Bank have made in the Acacia Ridge area
- We continued to build stronger, deeper relationships with our customers by having relevant and meaningful conversations about how we can help our customers achieve their financial goals and aspirations.

A snapshot of our business as at 30 June 2023:

- 2,705 customers
- 2.063 products per customer
- $124.4 million in total business.

With the support and efforts of our shareholders, Directors and staff we continue to make a real difference to both our customers and the local Acacia Ridge community.

In January Warren Lelong joined the team whilst Yuvi was on leave and I'm glad to report that Warren has now become a permanent member of our staff.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the efforts of all our branch staff, including Yuvi Yuvika, Susan Chan, Jordan Beckman, Riddhi Chordia and Warren Lelong, along with our Brisbane Regional Manager Michelle Johnston.

Without their ongoing hard work, dedication and support, the branch would not have been able to achieve the successes of the past year.

I would also like to thank you, the shareholders, who have continued to show support and commitment to the Community Bank Acacia Ridge.

In addition, I would like to make special mention and thanks to our volunteer Directors – Chairman Peter Henderson and his team, who spend countless hours being advocates of your Community Bank.

Without their continued hard work and unwavering support of your Community Bank, we would not have been able to achieve the great successes and results that we have since we commenced on 23 November 2005.

The year ahead

The year ahead will certainly present many opportunities for us to continue to build and grow our business in the local Acacia Ridge community and surrounding suburbs, and promote the great work that we do in helping our community become an even better place to live, work and play.

My goal as always, is to continue to lead and develop my team to help us grow our business, create stronger and deeper relationships with our customers and our local community by having meaningful and relevant conversations as to how we can help our customers achieve their financial goals and aspirations.

I encourage you all, including your family and friends, to call in and have a talk with our team so that we may assist you with all your financial needs.

By helping our customers grow, we in turn also grow, which enables us to further help our local Acacia Ridge community to prosper and thrive.

I am committed to working closely with you all over the next year to help achieve these outcomes, and I look forward to the challenges and successes that are ahead of us.

Once again, my appreciation and thanks to you all for your continued dedication and support over the past 12 months.

Mark Coxhead
Branch Manager

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2023

Community and customer will always be at the heart of what we do at Bendigo and Adelaide Bank.

Together, we're setting up Community Banking for the future – growing our impact as a leading social impact movement to transform communities across Australia.

As we continue to evolve to meet the needs of our customers, we should feel proud that more Australians are choosing to do their banking with us and trust us with their financial goals. Our position as Australia's most trusted bank (Roy Morgan) reflects the esteem we are held in by our customers, and communities.

This year has been particularly significant for us. After five years apart, we had the opportunity to come together in person and connect through our State Connect program and in Bendigo at our National Conference in September. It has also been a record-breaking year for Community Bank with more than $32 million invested into local communities nationwide. This is our highest year on record and underscores our ongoing commitment to our customers and communities.

Reflecting on the 25 years since we opened our first Community Bank, I'm so grateful to the hard work of many passionate Directors (past and present). Everything we have done and continue to do is focused on our purpose to feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities, not off it.

On behalf of the Bank, thank you for continuing to play an essential role in supporting your community. I look forward to seeing us grow together and make a positive impact for generations to come.

Justine Minne
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank

Directors' report

30 June 2023

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors
The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Name:	Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Company Director. Involved in banking, finance and accounting since 1962. Involved in community organisations for over 50 years. Holds a Bachelor of Business degree, as well as Graduate Diplomas in Finance & Investment and Management. Fellow of CPA Australia and the Securities Institute.
Special responsibilities:	Chair, Marketing & Sponsorship Committee, Audit & Finance Committee, Business Development Committee.

Name:	Amanda Lee Harward
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Accountant. Amanda is a Chartered Accountant and Director of a local accountancy firm. She holds a Bachelor of Commerce/ Bachelor of Business (Management) from the University of Queensland. She is a registered tax agent with over 20 years' experience in assisting small business clients with their accounting, business and taxation needs.
Special responsibilities:	Treasurer, Chair of Audit & Finance Committee.

Name:	Linda Anne Beaumont
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Pharmacist. Linda has worked as a community pharmacist since 1979. At present she is self-employed performing home medicine reviews and locum pharmacist jobs. She has a Bachelor of Pharmacy and a post-graduate certificate in Medication Management. Linda has been involved with softball for over 20 years as a player, coach and other club roles, she has returned to playing socially. Linda was the South Brisbane softball association treasurer in 1997-98 and has been involved with Acacia Ridge Community Bank since its inception and a director since 2005. Linda was the managing partner of the Elizabeth St Chemmart Pharmacy from 1999-2007.
Special responsibilities:	Marketing and Sponsorship Committee.

Name:	Earle Alexander Johnston
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Earle is a fundraising professional and has worked for The Salvation Army since July 2012. Previously, he was Fundraising Manager at 96.5 Family Radio (2 years) and a Senior Business Analyst at Telstra (12 years). Earle is a past President (2018-2021) of QUT Alumni Board (elected as a member 2012-2021) and was appointed to QUT Council in March 2018 to November 2021 and was a member of CHC (Christian Heritage College) Council Fundraising sub-committee (2017-2021). He previously held directorships in media and education. He is a member of AICD, Fundraising Institute Australia (FIA), holds Certified Fundraising Executive (CFRE) international accreditation and his most recent qualification is Master of Business, Philanthropy & Non Profit Studies QUT.
Special responsibilities:	Chairman, Marketing & Sponsorship Committee.

Name:	Victoria Louise Maguire
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Property Management. Psychologist (retired), small business, M.A. (Psychology).
Special responsibilities:	Business Development Committee.

Name:	Jane Baxter Carlisle
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Consultant. Jane has extensive previous experience as a Senior Queensland Government Officer responsible for delivering health service improvements. The experience involved engaging and partnering with health service providers, community groups, advocacy and non-government organisations to define and develop the service improvements. Extensive past and current experience in developing frameworks to support organisational governance including quality systems, policies, risk management, project management, data analysis and reporting. Jane has a Graduate Diploma in Health Administration and Information Systems and an Associate Diploma in Clinical Laboratory Techniques.
Special responsibilities:	Marketing and Sponsorship Committee, Audit & Finance Committee.

Name:	Angela Kellie Griffiths
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Manager. Centre Manager of St David's Neighbourhood Centre. Passionate community member who believes in social justice and assisting people to reach their full potential.
Special responsibilities:	Audit & Finance Committee.

Name:	Maria Kim Becis
Title:	Non-executive director (appointed 28 July 2022)
Experience and expertise:	Since commencing their professional career in 2000, Maria has gained valuable experience from working with several publicly listed companies both as an employee and consultant. Since 2008, Maria has established an accounting and tax practice, event management business, insurance business and finance business. Maria's core technical skills are in the areas of business development, stakeholder, community, corporate, business and government relations, law, taxation and commerce. Maria is a Chartered Accountant and my professional qualifications include a Bachelor of Laws/ Bachelor of Commerce and Masters of Applied Taxation.
Special responsibilities:	Business Development Committee.

Company secretary
The company secretary is Linda Beaumont. Linda was appointed to the position of company secretary on 1 January 2014.

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

There have been no significant changes in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

Review of operations
The profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to $97,797 (30 June 2022: loss of $58,988).

The company has seen a significant increase in its revenue during the financial year. This is a result of the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) increasing the cash rate by 3.25% during the financial year moving from 0.85% to 4.10% as at 30 June 2023. The increased cash rate has had a direct impact on the revenue received by the company, increasing the net interest margin income received under the revenue share arrangement the company has with Bendigo Bank.

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

	2023 $
Fully franked dividend of 5 cents per share (2022: 5 cents)	26,724

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

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

Environmental regulation
The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

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

	Board		Audit & Finance Committee		Marketing & Sponsorship Committee		Business Development Committee	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM	12	9	10	10	10	10	4	2
Amanda Lee Harward	12	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
Linda Anne Beaumont	12	11	-	-	10	9	-	-
Earle Alexander Johnston	12	11	-	-	10	10	-	-
Victoria Louise Maguire	12	10	-	-	-	-	4	3
Jane Baxter Carlisle	12	11	10	9	10	7	-	-
Angela Kellie Griffiths	12	11	10	9	-	-	-	-
Maria Kim Becis	12	8	-	-	-	-	3	3

Directors' benefits
No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 24 and 25 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Directors' interests
The interest in company shareholdings for each director are:

	Balance at the start of the year	Changes	Balance at the end of the year
Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM	32,001	-	32,001
Amanda Lee Harward	10,000	-	10,000
Linda Anne Beaumont	7,501	-	7,501
Earle Alexander Johnston	400	-	400
Victoria Louise Maguire	50,001	-	50,001
Jane Baxter Carlisle	500	-	500
Angela Kellie Griffiths	200	-	200
Maria Kim Becis	-	-	-

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

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance.

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*.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor
The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Non-audit services
The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 26 to the accounts.

The board 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 have been reviewed by the board to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality, integrity and objectivity of the auditor
- the non-audit services provided do not 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 immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

On behalf of the directors

Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM
Chair

22 September 2023

Auditor's independence declaration

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550
ABN: 65 684 604 390
afs@afsbendigo.com.au
(03) 5443 0344

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

As lead auditor for the audit of Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 22nd September 2023

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

afsbendigo.com.au

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	935,155	668,079
Other revenue		15,879	23,042
Finance revenue		2,122	515
Total revenue		953,156	691,636
Employee benefits expense	7	(457,459)	(530,641)
Advertising and marketing costs		(5,693)	(6,173)
Occupancy and associated costs		(26,760)	(15,924)
System costs		(15,994)	(18,307)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	(85,771)	(73,937)
Finance costs	7	(29,836)	(28,513)
General administration expenses		(82,951)	(85,298)
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax		(704,464)	(758,793)
Profit/(loss) before community contributions and income tax (expense)/benefit		248,692	(67,157)
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	7	(119,304)	(12,479)
Profit/(loss) before income tax (expense)/benefit		129,388	(79,636)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	8	(31,591)	20,648
Profit/(loss) after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	19	97,797	(58,988)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain/(loss) on the revaluation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	18	12,973	(18,223)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		12,973	(18,223)
Total comprehensive income for the year		110,770	(77,211)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	28	18.30	(11.04)
Diluted earnings per share	28	18.30	(11.04)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	131,008	103,838
Trade and other receivables	10	63,510	25,593
Current tax assets	8	-	19,747
Total current assets		194,518	149,178
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	11	209,376	158,700
Property, plant and equipment	12	72,594	68,442
Right-of-use assets	13	732,798	729,464
Intangible assets	14	30,950	43,861
Deferred tax assets	8	7,962	12,652
Total non-current assets		1,053,680	1,013,119
Total assets		1,248,198	1,162,297
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	24,083	22,804
Lease liabilities	16	53,759	47,655
Current tax liabilities	8	3,201	-
Total current liabilities		81,043	70,459
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	14,767	29,534
Lease liabilities	16	762,706	756,893
Lease make good provision		6,466	6,241
Total non-current liabilities		783,939	792,668
Total liabilities		864,982	863,127
Net assets		383,216	299,170
Equity			
Issued capital	17	405,476	405,476
Reserves	18	13,221	248
Accumulated losses	19	(35,481)	(106,554)
Total equity		383,216	299,170

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2021		405,476	18,471	(20,842)	403,105
Loss after income tax expense		-	-	(58,988)	(58,988)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	(18,223)	-	(18,223)
Total comprehensive income		-	(18,223)	(58,988)	(77,211)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends provided for	21	-	-	(26,724)	(26,724)
Balance at 30 June 2022		405,476	248	(106,554)	299,170

	Note	Issued capital $	Reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2022		405,476	248	(106,554)	299,170
Profit after income tax expense		-	-	97,797	97,797
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	12,973	-	12,973
Total comprehensive income		-	12,973	97,797	110,770
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends provided for	21	-	-	(26,724)	(26,724)
Balance at 30 June 2023		405,476	13,221	(35,481)	383,216

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		1,002,415	772,264
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(802,939)	(743,578)
Dividends received		6,546	8,042
Interest received		993	706
Income taxes paid		(8,287)	(5,209)
Net cash provided by operating activities	27	198,728	32,225
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for financial assets	11	(33,369)	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment	12	(18,235)	(15,144)
Payments for intangible assets		(13,424)	(13,424)
Net cash used in investing activities		(65,028)	(28,568)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	21	(26,724)	(26,724)
Repayment of lease liabilities	16	(79,806)	(74,885)
Net cash used in financing activities		(106,530)	(101,609)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		27,170	(97,952)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		103,838	201,790
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	131,008	103,838

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2023

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited (the company) as an individual entity, which is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is Shop 5/28 Elizabeth Street, Acacia Ridge QLD 4110.

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activity is included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and historical cost basis and are presented in Australian dollars, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 22 September 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

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

Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations
There are a number of amendments to accounting standards issued by the AASB that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2022, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year. The amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when, it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when, it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

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

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo Bank, which is received 10 business days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo Bank the company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company. The company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no ECL has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2023.

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Differences between the accounting judgements and estimates and actual results and outcomes are accounted for in future reporting periods. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Fair value measurement hierarchy
The company is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:
Level 1: inputs are based on the quoted market price at the close of business at the end of the reporting period
Level 2: inputs are based on a valuation performed by a third party qualified valuer using quoted prices for similar assets in an active market
Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives or assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets
The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use, each of which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Recovery of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the company considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Lease term
The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations, comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates, incurrence of significant penalties, existence of significant leasehold improvements and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate
Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Lease make good provision
A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future restoration of leased premises. The provision includes future cost estimates associated with closure of the premises. The calculation of this provision requires assumptions such as application of closure dates and cost estimates. The provision recognised for each site is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time. Changes to the estimated future costs for sites are recognised in the statement of financial position by adjusting the asset and the provision. Reductions in the provision that exceed the carrying amount of the asset will be recognised in profit or loss.

Note 5. Economic dependency

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank that governs the management of the Community Bank. The company is economically dependent on the ongoing receipt of income under the franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The directors have no reason to believe a new franchise arrangement under mutually acceptable terms will not be forthcoming following expiry in November 2025.

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

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

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

Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

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

Bendigo Bank provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the Community Bank franchise operations. It also continues to provide ongoing management and operational support and other assistance and guidance in relation to all aspects of the franchise operation, including advice and assistance in relation to:
- the design, layout and fit out of the Community Bank premises
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services
- security and cash logistic controls
- calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses
- the formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs
- sales techniques and proper customer relations
- providing payroll services.

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2023 $	2022 $
Margin income	758,516	468,694
Fee income	65,301	59,415
Commission income	111,338	139,970
	935,155	668,079

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

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

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

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of GST. There was no revenue from contracts with customers recognised over time during the financial year.

Revenue calculation
The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the company which are 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, interest rates and funds transfer pricing and other factors, such as economic and local conditions.

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Margin income
Margin on core banking products is arrived at through the following calculation:

	Interest paid by customers on loans less interest paid to customers on deposits
plus:	any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo Bank for a deposit
minus:	any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo Bank to fund a loan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 7. Expenses

Employee benefits expense

	2023 **$**	**2022** **$**
Wages and salaries	363,679	423,052
Superannuation contributions	40,895	44,305
Expenses related to long service leave	(5,102)	7,895
Other expenses	57,987	55,389
	457,459	530,641

Accounting policy for employee benefits
Bendigo Bank seconds employees to work for the company. Bendigo Bank charges the cost of these employees through the monthly profit share arrangement. The company recognises these expenses when recording the monthly invoice. No annual leave or long service leave liabilities are recognised for the company as these are Bendigo Bank employees.

Note 7. Expenses (continued)

Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2023 $	2022 $
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	10,370	6,849
Plant and equipment	3,713	1,826
	14,083	8,675
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	58,777	52,351
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,152	2,152
Franchise renewal fee	10,759	10,759
	12,911	12,911
	85,771	73,937

Finance costs

	2023 $	2022 $
Lease interest expense	29,612	28,296
Unwinding of make good provision	224	217
	29,836	28,513

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

Leases recognition exemption

	2023 $	2022 $
Expenses relating to low-value leases	5,542	7,001

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

Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense

	2023 $	2022 $
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments	26,122	12,479
Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™ exclusive of management fee	93,182	-
	119,304	12,479

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, sponsorships and grants).

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

Note 7. Expenses (continued)

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.

	2023 $	2022 $
Disaggregation of CEF funds		
Opening balance	78,320	117,217
Contributions paid in	98,086	-
Grants paid out	(25,600)	(39,562)
Interest received	2,324	665
Management fees incurred	(4,904)	-
Balance available for distribution	148,226	78,320

Note 8. Income tax

	2023 $	2022 $
Income tax expense/(benefit)		
Current tax	32,426	-
Movement in deferred tax	3,372	(5,856)
Net benefit of franking credits on dividends received	(1,186)	(1,318)
Investments at FVTOCI	(3,021)	6,158
Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	-	(19,882)
Under/over provision in respect to prior years	-	250
Aggregate income tax expense/(benefit)	31,591	(20,648)
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit/(loss) before income tax (expense)/benefit	129,388	(79,636)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	32,347	(19,909)
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	133	-
Other assessable income	297	329
	32,777	(19,580)
Net benefit of franking credits on dividends received	(1,186)	(1,318)
Under/over provision respect to prior years	-	250
Income tax expense/(benefit)	31,591	(20,648)

Note 8. Income tax (continued)

	2023 $	2022 $
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Property, plant and equipment	(11,352)	(10,041)
Retirement benefit obligations	185	-
Lease liabilities	204,116	201,137
Provision for lease make good	1,617	1,560
Income accruals	(303)	(20)
Right-of-use assets	(183,199)	(182,366)
Fair value of investments	(3,102)	1,064
Carried-forward tax losses	-	1,318
Deferred tax asset	7,962	12,652

	2023 $	2022 $
Income tax refund due	-	19,747

	2023 $	2022 $
Provision for income tax	3,201	-

Accounting policy for income tax
The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Accounting policy for current 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Note 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 $	2022 $
Cash at bank and on hand	16,008	23,838
Term deposits	115,000	80,000
	131,008	103,838

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents
For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks.

Note 10. Trade and other receivables

	2023 $	2022 $
Trade receivables	50,408	13,766
Other receivables	553	2,818
Accrued income	3,604	3,681
Prepayments	8,945	5,328
	13,102	11,827
	63,510	25,593

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Note 11. Financial assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Equity securities - designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	209,376	158,700

Reconciliation
Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	2023 $	2022 $
Opening fair value	158,700	183,330
Additions	33,369	-
Revaluation increments	17,307	-
Revaluation decrements	-	(24,630)
Closing fair value	209,376	158,700

Accounting policy for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial assets are recognised at fair value. The company has made an irrevocable election to recognise fair value movements of its investment class through other comprehensive income. The company designated the equity securities shown above as at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent financial assets that the company intends to hold for the long term for strategic purposes.

Note 11. Financial assets (continued)

The company classifies financial assets as a current asset when it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, no more than 12 months after the reporting period. All other investments are classified as non-current.

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment

	2023 $	**2022 $**
Leasehold improvements - at cost	189,753	186,863
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(138,387)	(128,017)
	51,366	58,846
Plant and equipment - at cost	77,912	60,808
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(56,684)	(51,212)
	21,228	9,596
	72,594	68,442

Reconciliations of the carrying values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Leasehold improvements $	Plant and equipment $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021	50,551	11,422	61,973
Additions	15,144	-	15,144
Depreciation	(6,849)	(1,826)	(8,675)
Balance at 30 June 2022	58,846	9,596	68,442
Additions	2,890	15,345	18,235
Depreciation	(10,370)	(3,713)	(14,083)
Balance at 30 June 2023	51,366	21,228	72,594

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

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value and straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	2 to 15 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 15 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 13. Right-of-use assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	1,123,180	1,061,069
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(390,382)	(331,605)
	732,798	729,464

Reconciliations of the carrying values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Land and buildings $
Balance at 1 July 2021	750,368
Remeasurement adjustments	31,447
Depreciation expense	(52,351)
Balance at 30 June 2022	729,464
Remeasurement adjustments	62,111
Depreciation expense	(58,777)
Balance at 30 June 2023	732,798

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Refer to note 16 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 14. Intangible assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Franchise fee	43,626	43,626
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(38,467)	(36,315)
	5,159	7,311
Franchise renewal fee	168,133	168,133
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(142,342)	(131,583)
	25,791	36,550
	30,950	43,861

Note 14. Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliations of the carrying values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Franchise fee $	Franchise renewal fee $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021	9,463	47,309	56,772
Amortisation expense	(2,152)	(10,759)	(12,911)
Balance at 30 June 2022	7,311	36,550	43,861
Amortisation expense	(2,152)	(10,759)	(12,911)
Balance at 30 June 2023	5,159	25,791	30,950

Accounting policy for intangible assets
Intangible assets of the company relate to the franchise fees paid to Bendigo Bank which conveys the right to operate the Community Bank franchise.

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

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

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

Asset class	Method	Useful life	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	November 2025
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	November 2025

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

Change in estimates
During the financial year, the company assessed estimates used for intangible assets including useful lives, residual values, and amortisation methods. There were no changes in estimates for the current reporting period.

Note 15. Trade and other payables

	2023 **$**	**2022** **$**
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	615	2,180
Other payables and accruals	23,468	20,624
	24,083	22,804
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	14,767	29,534

Accounting policy for trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Where the company is liable to settle the amount within 12 months of the reporting date, the liability is classified as current. All other obligations are classified as non-current.

Note 16. Lease liabilities

	2023 $	2022 $
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	81,798	75,827
Unexpired interest	(28,039)	(28,172)
	53,759	47,655
Non-current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	927,011	935,200
Unexpired interest	(164,305)	(178,307)
	762,706	756,893

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2023 $	2022 $
Opening balance	804,548	819,691
Remeasurement adjustments	62,111	31,446
Lease interest expense	29,612	28,296
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(79,806)	(74,885)
	816,465	804,548

Maturity analysis

	2023 $	2022 $
Not later than 12 months	81,798	75,827
Between 12 months and 5 years	327,180	303,308
Greater than 5 years	599,831	631,892
	1,008,809	1,011,027

Accounting policy for 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.

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

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

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

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

Note 16. Lease liabilities (continued)

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

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

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Discount rate	Non-cancellable term	Renewal options	Reasonably certain to exercise options	Lease term end date used in calculations
Branch	3.54%	5 years	2 x 5 years	Yes	November 2035

Note 17. Issued capital

	2023 Shares	2022 Shares	2023 $	2022 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	534,487	534,487	534,487	534,487
Return of capital payment	-	-	(106,897)	(106,897)
Less: Equity raising costs	-	-	(22,114)	(22,114)
	534,487	534,487	405,476	405,476

Accounting policy for issued capital
Ordinary shares are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the company being $1 per share. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares
Voting rights
Subject to some limited exceptions, each member has the right to vote at a general meeting.

On a show of hands or a poll, each member attending the meeting (whether they are attending the meeting in person or by attorney, corporate representative or proxy) has one vote, regardless of the number of shares held. However, where a person attends a meeting in person and is entitled to vote in more than one capacity (for example, the person is a member and has also been appointed as proxy for another member) that person may only exercise one vote on a show of hands. On a poll, that person may exercise one vote as a member and one vote for each other member that person represents as duly appointed attorney, corporate representative or proxy.

The purpose of giving each member only one vote, regardless of the number of shares held, is to reflect the nature of the company as a community based company, by providing that all members of the community who have contributed to the establishment and ongoing operation of the Community Bank branch have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

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

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

Note 17. Issued capital (continued)

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

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 133. As at the date of this report, the company had 136 shareholders (2022: 139 shareholders).

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

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

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

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

Note 18. Reserves

Movements in reserves
Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Fair value $
Balance at 1 July 2021	18,471
Fair value movement on equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	(18,223)
Balance at 30 June 2022	248
Fair value movement on equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	12,973
Balance at 30 June 2023	13,221

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve
The reserve is used to recognise increments and decrements in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Note 19. Accumulated losses

	2023 $	2022 $
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(106,554)	(20,842)
Profit/(loss) after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	97,797	(58,988)
Dividends paid (note 21)	(26,724)	(26,724)
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(35,481)	(106,554)

Note 20. Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the company. The board 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:
- 20% of the profit or funds of the company otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
- 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 financial year can be seen in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income.

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

Note 21. Dividends

The following dividends were provided for and paid to shareholders during the financial year as presented in the Statement of changes in equity and Statement of cash flows.

	2023 $	2022 $
Fully franked dividend of 5 cents per share (2022: 5 cents)	26,724	26,724

Franking credits

	2023 $	2022 $
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	35,327	37,635
Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	(11,590)	5,437
Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(8,908)	(8,908)
Franking credits from franked distributions received	991	1,163
	15,820	35,327
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	15,820	35,327
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	3,201	(19,747)
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	19,021	15,580

Note 21. Dividends (continued)

The ability to utilise franking credits is dependent upon the company's ability to declare dividends. The tax rate at which future dividends will be franked is 25%.

Accounting policy for dividends
Dividends are recognised in the financial year they are declared.

Note 22. Financial instruments

	2023 $	2022 $
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	54,012	17,447
Cash and cash equivalents	131,008	103,838
Financial assets	209,376	158,700
	394,396	279,985
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	38,850	52,338
Lease liabilities	816,465	804,548
	855,315	856,886

Accounting policy for 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, lease liabilities, equity securities.

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value through other comprehensive income. The company has elected do this and as such, net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss.

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

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

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

Note 22. Financial instruments (continued)

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.

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and subject to movements in market interest rates. The company held cash and cash equivalents of $131,008 at 30 June 2023 (2022: $103,838).

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

Equity Price risk
All of the company's listed equity investments are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX).

2023	**% change increase**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**	**% change decrease**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**
Equity securities	10%	20,938	15,704	10%	(20,938)	(15,704)

2022	**% change increase**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**	**% change decrease**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**
Equity securities	10%	15,870	11,903	10%	(15,870)	(11,903)

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

The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo Bank. The company monitors credit worthiness through review of credit ratings, Bendigo Bank is rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

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.

Exposure to liquidity risk
The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The contractual cash flow amounts are gross and undiscounted and therefore may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

2023	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives				
Trade and other payables	24,083	14,767	-	38,850
Lease liabilities	81,798	327,180	599,831	1,008,809
Total non-derivatives	105,881	341,947	599,831	1,047,659

Note 22. Financial instruments (continued)

2022	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Trade and other payables	22,804	29,534	-	52,338
Lease liabilities	75,827	303,308	631,892	1,011,027
Total non-derivatives	98,631	332,842	631,892	1,063,365

Note 23. Fair value measurement

Fair value hierarchy
The following tables detail the company's assets and liabilities, measured or disclosed at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:
Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

2023	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Equity securities	209,376	-	-	209,376
Total assets	209,376	-	-	209,376

2022	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Equity securities	158,700	-	-	158,700
Total assets	158,700	-	-	158,700

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited during the financial year and/or up to the date of signing of these Financial Statements.

Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM
Amanda Lee Harward
Linda Anne Beaumont
Earle Alexander Johnston
Victoria Louise Maguire
Jane Baxter Carlisle
Angela Kellie Griffiths
Linda Anne Beaumont

Compensation
Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.

	2023 **$**	**2022** **$**
Short-term employee benefits	14,318	-
Post-employment benefits	1,482	-
	15,800	-

Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

Compensation of the company's key management personnel includes salaries and contributions to a post-employment superannuation fund.

Note 25. Related party transactions

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2023 $	2022 $
Victoria Maguire is a Director of J L Lander Pty Ltd, J L Lander Pty Ltd own the branch premises leased by the bank and received rent income of:	87,786	74,885
Amanda Harward is a Director at Accounting Intelligence Pty Ltd, Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited used the services of Accounting Intelligence Pty Ltd during the financial year.	10,440	9,930
Peter Henderson provided consulting and clercical services to the bank during the financial year.	2,856	2,572
Earle Johnston provided consulting services to the bank during the financial year.	3,352	2,812
Jane Carlisle provided consulting services to the bank during the financial year.	1,379	473
The company made sponsorships to community groups where company directors also are owners/managers.	1,760	-

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

Note 26. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Andrew Frewin Stewart, the auditor of the company:

	2023 $	2022 $
Audit services		
Audit or review of the financial statements	5,400	5,200
Other services		
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	250	-
General advisory services	2,630	1,880
Share registry services	3,186	2,982
Valuation services	4,500	-
	10,566	4,862
	15,966	10,062

Note 27. Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2023 $	2022 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	97,797	(58,988)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	85,771	73,937
Lease liability interest	29,612	28,295
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(31,371)	20,530
Decrease/(increase) in income tax refund due	15,413	(19,747)
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	4,690	(7,174)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(6,610)	(4,483)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax	3,201	(362)
Increase in other provisions	225	217
Net cash provided by operating activities	198,728	32,225

Note 28. Earnings per share

	2023 $	2022 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax	97,797	(58,988)
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	534,487	534,487
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	534,487	534,487
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	18.30	(11.04)
Diluted earnings per share	18.30	(11.04)

Accounting policy for earnings per share
Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Note 29. Commitments

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

Note 30. Contingencies

There were no contingent liabilities or contingent assets at the date of this report.

Note 31. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Directors' declaration

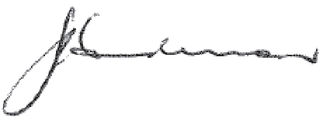
30 June 2023

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in the notes to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give 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
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

On behalf of the directors



Peter Geoffrey Henderson OAM
Chair

22 September 2023

Andrew Frewin Stewart
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Independent auditor’s report to the Directors of Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Acacia Ridge Financial Services Limited (the company), which comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies
- The directors' declaration of the company.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Acacia Ridge 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 for the year ended on that date; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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Other Information

The 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. The annual report may also include "other information" on the company's operations and financial results and financial position as set out in the financial report, typically in a Chairman's report and Manager's report, and reports covering governance and shareholder matters.

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

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

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

If we identify that a material inconsistency appears to exist when we read the annual report (or become aware that the other information appears to be materially misstated), we will discuss the matter with the directors and where we believe that a material misstatement of the other information exists, we will request management to correct the other information. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

The directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 22nd September 2023

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

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/AcaciaRidgeCommunityBankBranch

Bendigo Bank

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited ABN 11 068 049 178 AFSL/Australian Credit Licence 237879. (BNPAR23025) (09/23)