Annual Report 2022

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Limited

Community Bank Augusta Margaret River

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Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd Chairman's Report

In a year that has been unprecedented in challenges for our Board, they have remained positive and focused, and I thank them for their valiant efforts. The 2021 Strategy has remained the key document to guide us during the last year. The primary driver for this Strategy is to grow the bank footprint and increase its income.

Thanks to Deputy Chair Cinde Fisher, who is sharing the workload in an entirely collaborative way and Treasurer Donna Adams, who prioritises the Community Bank at all times.

Miriam Bailey has been diligent as Company Secretary, and in Marketing and Admin, Mel Hughes has taken up the workload with enthusiasm and dedication.

We thank our previous Staff for their everyday care and professional service to Augusta Margaret River communities and welcome our new staff members.

We thank the Regional Manager, Michelle Brace, for her unswerving hard work during the challenging year of staff shortages. In addition, we thank WA State Manger Joe Faraone for his positive attention and support.

The last year saw rolling closures of the branch due to staff shortages, which caused customers distress. Two factors were extraordinarily problematic and out of our control. First, state-wide due to Covid, relief staff were in huge demand across 40 branches. Therefore, obtaining relief staff when we needed them was difficult. Secondly, two branch managers resigned throughout this period. These matters were out of our control and impacted staffing but also put the remaining staff under significant stress.

Re-building the branch staff team: In these times of significant recruitment challenges across many industries, it has been challenging to attract staff. To this end, we are pleased to announce that we have appointed a very experienced Branch Manager who will be commencing work shortly.

The branch needed a better and longer-term solution regarding staffing, and we have recently moved from operating with three to four staff positions. This will now afford us enough staff coverage during holidays and periods of illness. We now have an additional Customer Service Officer.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Despite the very difficult year we have been able to hold our ground but without a Branch Manager business was dwindling. Our lower income has been offset to a degree with lower wages and so the position is static for the last financial year. We move into the new financial year with a positive budget but with a great need to improve our book in lending and deposits.

THE FUTURE PLAN

The most important question to customers and shareholders is the long-term plan for operating the Community Bank Augusta Margaret River Branch. With a new Branch Manager and staffing structure, we intend to build the business and remain open for the long term. We understand that the branch is a crucial asset for business and an essential part of the Augusta community. However, our intention needs to be matched by loyalty from residents bringing more of their banking to us.

In the previous year, we changed to being open for shorter hours but five days per week in response to customers. The change to increase staffing positions is equally essential to have consistent service.

While we had an office space in Margaret River ready for growth of that part of our business, without a Branch Manager, this has been put on hold. We now anticipate putting this plan into action and securing more business there.

We plan to continue to improve our viability and work toward a significant profit.

As other banks have left Augusta, the community remains indebted to the founding Board of directors and the Boards of Directors of the last 20 years.

Finally, and very importantly, we thank you, the Shareholders, for investing in your community. It is a salient point that while there are no dividends yet and the value of the shares remains low, your Community Bank serves the community and supports community groups. The initial investment to start the bank has been surpassed by the total amount of donations from Community Bank Augusta Margaret River back to community groups of more than \$500,000. Our bank is worthy of your continued support.

We ask you, the Shareholders, to be our ambassadors in the community and help us to grow the business.

Regards,

Jennifer Gherardi Board Chairman Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd
ABN 64 110 946 168

Financial Report - 30 June 2022

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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: Jennifer Anne Gherardi

Title: Chair

Experience and expertise: Jennifer's' qualifications include; BSc Communications Studies, 1st Class Honours in

Media, Vice Chancellors Award for Academic Excellence and Training and mentoring at BBC London in New Media. Jennifer has both business and community experience, she and her partner developed Freycinet Estate (now Voyage Estate) in the commencement of the wine industry in the Margaret River. She went onto becoming a Film and Television Producer/Director making independent films for SBS and ABC TV. Jennifer co-manages Meeks House in Margaret River and is a Chamber of Commerce member. Her community contributions include being; a lactation counsellor for 15 years, a founding member of The Margaret River Community Centre, and a CinefestOZ

Film Festival board director for 8 years.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee.

Name: Cinde Blanche Fisher Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Bachelor of Science (Computer Science & Financial Accounting).

Special responsibilities: Audit Committee.

Name: Nicholas Fairbairn Dornan Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Nicholas' previous roles included a designer in the entertainment industry UK, General

Manager of Samuelson Vari-lites UK (Europe and Asia) . Former Shire president of Augusta Margaret River. He is currently on the Shire Sustainability Advisory committee, is the Secretary of the Augusta Golf Club and the Vice President of the

Margaret River Tennis Club.

Special responsibilities: Nil.

Name: Jodie Boyd Lane
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Farmer, small business owner, educator, venue provider, event organiser.

Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee.

Name: Donna Adams

Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Donna was born in Margaret River and now lives in Augusta with her husband and two

daughters. She holds a Cert IV in Financial Services/Bookkeeping and is a BAS agent with Tax Practitioner Board. Donna is the owner of Nautilus Business Solutions, a small Accounting & Bookkeeping firm with four employees and has also just started Donna Adams Business Coaching. Currently Donna is in her last year of studying a BPsych at Curtin University, where she is a Member of Vice Chancellor List 2019 (top 1%). Donna also presently volunteers as a mentor to 12 students who are new to Curtin University and is a committee member on the 'Open The Gate' group (mental health awareness and suicide prevention in rural and marginalised communities. She is also 2017 Alumni

of Women & Leadership Australia.

Special responsibilities: Nil.

Name: Clare Nicole Gleeson
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Bachelor of Science (Environmental Science), Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to practice

as a Solicitor and Barrister in 2005. 16 years practicing experience. Principal of Cape to Cape Lawyers. Chair person of Western Australian Underwater Hockey Commission

Inc.

Special responsibilities: Nil.

Name: Julie Alice Kirby

Title: Non-executive director (appointed 26 May 2022)

Experience and expertise: With more than 20 years' experience specialising in agribusiness, Julie is a consultant

who uses her financial acumen to drive competitiveness and improved commercial outcomes in the private sector and applies her robust strategic planning and analytical thinking skills to projects spanning Government, industry peak bodies and Not-for-Profit organisations. Julie helps clients build and execute powerful business strategies, navigate change and improve organisational, team and leadership effectiveness. Julie

has an MBA and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Special responsibilities: Nil.

Name: Mathew John Cuthbert

Title: Non-executive director (appointed 26 May 2022)

Experience and expertise: Mathew has been a town planner for 22 years working in both the local government

and state

government sectors. Mathew has worked for the Shire of Augusta Margaret River for

the last 9 years and is currently the Manager of Planning and Regulatory

Services. Mathew has helped to initiate and develop the Busselton Community Garden

and

held positions on the Committee between its inception in 2005 and 2013.

Special responsibilities: Nil.

Name: Lisa Jane Garside

Title: Non-executive director (resigned 19 January 2022)

Experience and expertise: With more than 20 years of experience in the key areas of Corporate Affairs, PR,

Marketing and Stakeholder Engagement, Lisa's career has traversed industries from mining, tourism, health, property, gaming, and finance, to the Arts, not for profit, aged care and digital sectors. Lisa has held key Public Relations and Marketing roles for leading organisations, including The Western Australian Museum, Burswood Resort Casino (CROWN), InterContintental Hotels Group (IHG), Rio Tinto, Arthur Andersen, SGIO and Worsley Alumina - along with dynamic start-ups, small businesses including: rent.com.au, Olio Bello and Watersun Property. In addition to holding several senior corporate positions, Lisa has completed language and cultural education in Japan, Italy, Switzerland and France, developed a global humanitarian proposal for the Nelson Mandela Foundation, worked with St Patrick's Community Support Charity for homelessness and organised large-scale events and conferences across the Asia Pacific region - including International Tax Conferences, CHOGM opening for WA Museum and Dr Jane Goodall's Perth Welcome. Lisa holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Western Australia, majoring in English Literature and Corporate Psychology, and postgraduate qualifications, in business from Edith Cowan University.

Special responsibilities: Nil.

Company secretary

The Company secretary is Miriam Rachel Bailey. Miriam was appointed to the position of Company secretary on 20 June 2019.

Experience and expertise: Miriam was a past Auditor at Ernst & Young, Tax Manager at NKH Knight and

Facilitator for the Institute of Chartered Accountants. She is a Director of AMD Margaret River (tax and advisory) and holds a Bachelor of Commerce major in Professional Accounting, minor in Business Law, Chartered Accountant, Certified Tax

Advisor, Diploma of Financial Planning.

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 \$12,627 (30 June 2021: \$15,376).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid in the current financial year.

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

Since the end of the year, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) has increased the cash rate by 1.75 basis points moving from 0.85% at 30 June 2022 to 2.60% as at the date of signing these accounts. The increase in the cash rate has a direct impact on the revenue received by the company on its products (deposits and loans) offered to its customers. The company has noted an increase in the revenue streams for the first couple of months July – August 2022.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 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		Marketing Committee	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Jennifer Anne Gherardi	8	8	1	1
Cinde Blanche Fisher	8	8	_	-
Nicholas Fairbairn Dornan	8	6	-	-
Jodie Boyd Lane	8	6	1	1
Donna Adams	8	3	-	-
Claire Nicole Gleeson	8	5	-	-
Julie Alice Kirby	1	-	-	-
Mathew John Cuthbert	1	-	-	-
Lisa Jane Garside	4	4	-	-

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 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
Jennifer Anne Gherardi	_	_	_
Cinde Blanche Fisher	_		_
Nicholas Fairbairn Dornan	_	_	
Jodie Boyd Lane	_	_	
Donna Adams	_	<u>-</u>	. <u>-</u>
Claire Nicole Gleeson	-	_	. <u>-</u>
Julie Alice Kirby	-	_	. <u>-</u>
Mathew John Cuthbert	-	_	. <u>-</u>
Lisa Jane Garside	-	-	<u>-</u>

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

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out 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

Jennifer Anne Gherardi

14 October 2022

Chair



> afs@afsbendigo.com.au 03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd

As lead auditor for the audit of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2022, 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: 14 October 2022

Joshua Griffin Lead Auditor

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	317,801	379,596
Other revenue	7	37,500	49,551
Employee benefits expense Advertising and marketing costs Occupancy and associated costs System costs Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	(168,676) (4,369) (24,748) (14,966) (34,883)	(190,036) (14,797) (10,308) (16,086) (40,977)
Finance costs General administration expenses	8	(8,518) (50,526)	(10,217) (86,758)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		48,615	59,968
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense		(31,533)	(32,427)
Profit before income tax expense		17,082	27,541
Income tax expense	9	(4,455)	(12,165)
Profit after income tax expense for the year	20	12,627	15,376
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive income for the year		12,627	15,376
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	28 28	2.03 2.03	2.47 2.47

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets			
Current assets Trade and other receivables Total current assets	10	36,519 36,519	13,733 13,733
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets Intangibles Deferred tax assets Total non-current assets	11 12 13 9	17,947 78,437 41,386 198,479 336,249	20,542 69,124 54,285 202,934 346,885
Total assets		372,768	360,618
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Borrowings Lease liabilities Employee benefits Total current liabilities	14 15 16 17	35,438 225,942 30,274 4,683 296,337	28,286 226,825 18,158 7,727 280,996
Non-current liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Employee benefits Provisions Total non-current liabilities	14 16 17 18	29,747 61,141 150 22,353 113,391	44,620 61,923 1,089 21,577 129,209
Total liabilities		409,728	410,205
Net liabilities		(36,960)	(49,587)
Equity Issued capital Accumulated losses	19 20	621,813 (658,773)	621,813 (671,400)
Total equity		(36,960)	(49,587)

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	621,813	(686,776)	(64,963)
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income	- -	15,376 	15,376 - 15,376
Balance at 30 June 2021	621,813	(671,400)	(49,587)
Balance at 1 July 2021	621,813	(671,400)	(49,587)
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	12,627 12,627	12,627 - 12,627
Balance at 30 June 2022	621,813		(36,960)

Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		074 500	400.005
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)	_	374,503 (334,989)	493,285 (378,740)
		39,514	114,545
Interest and other finance costs paid	_	(4,689)	(4,960)
Net cash provided by operating activities	27 _	34,825	109,585
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for intangibles		(13,521)	(13,521)
Payments for right of use assets	_	(28,702)	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	=	(42,223)	(13,521)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from lease liabilities		35,174	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	16 _	(26,893)	(25,460)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	_	8,281	(25,460)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		883	70,604
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	_	(226,825)	(297,429)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	15 _	(225,942)	(226,825)

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd (the company) as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is company's functional and presentation currency.

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is 54 Blackwood Avenue, Augusta WA 6290.

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.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 14 October 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue 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.

Going concern

The financial statements for the financial year end 30 June 2022 have been prepared on the basis that the company is a going concern and it would continue its operations for a foreseeable future.

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Directors' Report. As disclosed in the financial statements, the company's financial position is as follows:

	2022	2021	Change	Change
	\$	\$	\$	%
Current assets Current liabilities	36,519	13,733	22,786	166%
	(296,337)	(280,996)	(15,341)	5%
Working capital (deficiency)	(259,818)	(267,263)	7,445	(3%)
	2022	2021	Change	Change
	\$	\$	\$	%
Total assets Total liabilities Net assets/(liabilities)	372,768	360,618	12,150	3%
	(409,728)	(410,205)	477	-
	(36,960)	(49,587)	12,627	(25%)
Accumulated losses Profit/(loss) before tax Profit/(loss) after tax Total comprehensive income Operating cash inflows (outflows) Available overdraft and borrowing facilities	(658,773)	(671,400)	12,627	(2%)
	17,082	27,541	(10,459)	(38%)
	12,627	15,376	(2,749)	(18%)
	12,627	15,376	(2,749)	(18%)
	34,825	109,585	(74,760)	(68%)
	174,058	173,175	883	1%

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility. The overdraft has an approved limit of \$400,000 and was drawn to \$225,942 as at 30 June 2022

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current overdraft facility.

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance (continued)

The current economic environment is difficult and while the company has recorded an operated profit before tax while remaining in a net working capital deficiency at 30 June 2022 of \$259,818, which is where the current liabilities exceed current assets. The revenue from contracts with customers has decreased by \$61,795 (16%) from the prior year. The directors' consider that the outlook presents significant challenges in terms of banking business volume and pricing as well as for operating costs. Whilst the directors have instituted measures to preserve cash and secure additional finance, these circumstances create material uncertainties over future trading results and cash flows.

The directors have concluded that the combination of the circumstances above represents a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern and that, therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Nevertheless, after making enquiries and considering the uncertainties described above, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual 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 2021, 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.

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 2022.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Non-financial assets

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

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

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, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. 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.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the company operates. There does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

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 non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible 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. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

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

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.

Employee benefits provision

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and inflation have been taken into account.

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

In the absence of sufficient historical employee attrition rates, the company applies a benchmark probability rate from across the Community Bank network to factor in estimating the probability of an employee, at a given date, achieving continuous employment eligible for entitlement in accordance with legislation.

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.

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.

Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

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

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

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

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

- 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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Margin income	264,527	330,577
Fee income	31,834	25,145
Commission income	21,440	23,874
Revenue from contracts with customers	317,801	379,596

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

each month.

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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. It may also be affected by other factors, such as economic and local conditions, for example, interest rates.

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

Interest paid by customers on loans less interest paid to customers on deposits

plus: any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo Bank for a deposit minus: any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by 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

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

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

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

Note 7. Other revenue

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Market development fund Cash flow boost	37,500 	37,500 12,051
Other revenue	37,500	49,551

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

Revenue stream

"MDF" income)

Cash flow boost

Revenue recognition policy

Discretionary financial contributions MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF (also "Market development fund" or income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.

> Cash flow boost income is recognised when the right to the payment is established (e.g. monthly or quarterly in the activity statement).

All revenue is stated net of the amount of GST.

Discretionary financial contributions

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

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

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

Cash flow boost

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

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

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

Note 8. Expenses

Depreciation of non-current assets 473 50 Leasehold improvements 473 2380 Plant and equipment 2,122 2,380 Depreciation of right-of-use assets 18,590 25,108 Leased land and buildings 18,590 25,108 Leased motor vehicles 2,799 - Leased motor vehicles 2,799 - Franchise fee 2,150 2,150 Franchise renewal fee 10,749 10,749 Franchise renewal fee 4,699 12,899 Bank overdraft interest paid or accrued 4,689 4,900 Lease interest expense 3,053 4,508 Unwinding of make-good provision 776 749 Finance costs are recognised as expenses when incurred using the effective interest rate. 2022 2021 Finance costs are recognised as expenses when incurred using the effective interest rate. Expenses related to long service leave 19,398 169,311 Wages and salaries 139,885 169,311 160,202 2021 Expenses related to long service leave 160,002 <t< th=""><th>Depreciation and amortisation expense</th><th></th><th></th></t<>	Depreciation and amortisation expense		
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Leased motor vehicles 25,108 (2,799 (2,	Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Amortisation of intangible assets 25,108 Franchise fee 10,749 10,749 Franchise renewal fee 10,749 12,899 12,899 12,899 12,899 12,899 12,899 12,899 12,899 12,899 12,899 Finance costs 2022 2021 \$ Bank overdraft interest paid or accrued 4,689 4,960 4,508 1,508	Leased land and buildings	16,590	25,108
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168,676 190,036			
Leases recognition exemption 2022 2021 \$	Office expenses		4,021
2022 2021 \$ \$		168,676	190,036
2022 2021 \$ \$			
\$ \$	Leases recognition exemption	2022	2024
Expenses relating to low-value leases 5,579 5,367		₹	+
	Expenses relating to low-value leases	5,579	5,367

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

Note 9. Income tax

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income tax expense Movement in deferred tax Reduction in company tax rate Recoupment of prior year tax losses Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	6,902 - - (2,447)	(1,153) 8,117 5,201
Aggregate income tax expense	4,455	12,165
Prima facie income tax reconciliation Profit before income tax expense	17,082	27,541
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	4,271	7,161
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses Reduction in company tax rate Other assessable income	184 - -	20 8,117 (3,133)
Income tax expense	4,455	12,165
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) Carried-forward tax losses Employee benefits Provision for lease make good Accrued expenses Lease liabilities Right-of-use assets Property, plant and equipment	199,705 1,326 5,588 476 15,481 (19,610) (4,487)	197,258 2,204 5,394 475 20,020 (17,281) (5,136)
Deferred tax asset	198,479	202,934

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 for each jurisdiction, 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.

Note 9. Income tax (continued)

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 10. Trade and other receivables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade receivables Prepayments	30,060 6,459	13,666 67
_	36,519	13,733

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. Property, plant and equipment

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	83,932 (82,038)	83,932 (81,565)
	1,894	2,367
Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	116,545 (100,492) 16,053	116,545 (98,370) 18,175
	17,947	20,542

Reconciliations of the written down 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 2020	2,957	20,555	23,512
Depreciation	(590)	(2,380)	(2,970)
Balance at 30 June 2021	2,367	18,175	20,542
Depreciation	(473)	(2,122)	(2,595)
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,894	16,053	17,947

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 5 years
Plant and equipment 2.5 to 40 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.

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 12. Right-of-use assets

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Land and buildings - right-of-use	341,179	341,179
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(288,645) 52,534	(272,055) 69,124
Motor vehicles - right-of-use	28,702	_
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,799)	
	25,903	
	78,437	69,124

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

	Land and buildings \$	Motor Vehicle	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	151,728	-	151,728
Remeasurement adjustments	(57,496)		(57,496)
Depreciation expense	(25,108)	-	(25,108)
Balance at 30 June 2021	69,124	-	69,124
Additions	-	28,702	28,702
Depreciation expense	(16,590)	(2,799)	(19,389)
Balance at 30 June 2022	52,534	25,903	78,437

Note 12. Right-of-use assets (continued)

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 13. Intangibles

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Franchise fee	93,676	93,676
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(86,779)	(84,629)
	6,897	9,047
Franchise renewal fee	168,384	168,384
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(133,895)	(123,146)
	34,489	45,238
	41,386	54,285

Reconciliations of the written down 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 2020	388	1,940	2,328
Additions	10,809	54,047	64,856
Amortisation expense	(2,150)	(10,749)	(12,899)
Balance at 30 June 2021	9,047	45,238	54,285
Amortisation expense	(2,150)	(10,749)	(12,899)
Balance at 30 June 2022	6,897	34,489	41,386

Additions

During the previous financial year the franchise fees were renewed. Both are to be amortised over five years to August 2025.

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.

Note 13. Intangibles (continued)

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

Asset classMethodUseful lifeExpiry/renewal dateFranchise feeStraight-lineOver the franchise term (5 years)August 2025Franchise renewal feeStraight-lineOver the franchise term (5 years)August 2025

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

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 14. Trade and other payables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current liabilities		
Trade payables Other payables and accruals	4,847 30,591	2,953 25,333
Other payables and decidals		20,000
	35,438	28,286
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	29,747	44,620

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 15. Borrowings

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current liabilities Bank overdraft	225,942	226,825
Financing arrangements Unrestricted access was available at the reporting date to the following lines of credit:		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Total facilities Bank overdraft	400,000	400,000
Used at the reporting date Bank overdraft	225,942	226,825
Unused at the reporting date Bank overdraft	174,058	173,175

Note 15. Borrowings (continued)

Bank overdraft

The bank overdraft is repayable on demand and used for cash management purposes. The bank overdraft has a rolling renewal date and is reviewed annually by the lender, Bendigo Bank. It is secured by a floating charge over the company's assets. As at balance date, the lender does not intend to reduce or end the overdraft facility within the next 12 months.

Accounting policy for borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents also includes bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Note 16. Lease liabilities

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Unexpired interest Motor vehicle lease liabilities Unexpired interest	20,700 (1,889) 12,385 (922)	20,700 (2,542) -
	30,274	18,158
Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Unexpired interest Motor vehicle lease liabilities Unexpired interest	44,850 (1,739) 18,577 (547)	65,550 (3,627) - -
	61,141	61,923
Reconciliation of lease liabilities	2022 \$	2021 \$
Opening balance Additional lease liabilities recognised Remeasurement adjustments Lease interest expense Lease payments - total cash outflow		
Opening balance Additional lease liabilities recognised Remeasurement adjustments Lease interest expense	\$ 80,081 35,174 - 3,053	\$ 158,528 - (57,495) 4,508
Opening balance Additional lease liabilities recognised Remeasurement adjustments Lease interest expense	\$ 80,081 35,174 - 3,053 (26,893)	\$ 158,528 (57,495) 4,508 (25,460)
Opening balance Additional lease liabilities recognised Remeasurement adjustments Lease interest expense Lease payments - total cash outflow	\$ 80,081 35,174 - 3,053 (26,893) 91,415 = 2022	\$ 158,528 - (57,495) 4,508 (25,460) 80,081
Opening balance Additional lease liabilities recognised Remeasurement adjustments Lease interest expense Lease payments - total cash outflow Maturity analysis Not later than 12 months	\$ 80,081 35,174 - 3,053 (26,893) 91,415 = 2022 \$ 33,085	\$ 158,528 (57,495) 4,508 (25,460) 80,081 2021 \$ 20,700

Note 16. Lease liabilities (continued)

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 fixed or variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate and lease payments in a renewal option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. For leases of property the company has elected 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 insubstance fixed lease payment.

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

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

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

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Augusta branch The lease agreement commenced in July 2005. A 1 year renewal option was exercised in

July 2021. The company has a 2x1 year renewal option available which for AASB 16: Leases purposes they are reasonably certain to exercise. As such, the lease term end date used in the calculation of the lease liability is September 2025. The discount rate used in

calculations is 3.54%.

Motor Vehicle The lease agreement is a non-cancellable term of three years which commenced in January

2022. Upon the final lease payment the registered security over the motor vehicle is

removed.

Note 17. Employee benefits

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current liabilities Annual leave	4,683	7,727
Non-current liabilities Long service leave	150	1,089

Accounting policy for employee benefits

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

Note 17. Employee benefits (continued)

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

Superannuation contributions

Contributions to superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

Note 18. Provisions

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Lease make good	22,353	21,577

Lease make good

In accordance with the branch lease agreement, the company must restore the leased premises to the original condition before the expiry of the lease term. The company has estimated the provision to be \$25,000 for the Augusta Branch lease, based on experience and consideration of the expected future costs to remove all fittings and the ATM as well as cost to remedy any damages caused during the removal process. The lease is due to expire on 31 August 2025 at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

Accounting policy for provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Note 19. Issued capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Shares	Shares	\$	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	621,813	621,813	621,813	621,813

Note 19. Issued capital (continued)

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.

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").

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

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

Note 19. Issued capital (continued)

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 20. Accumulated losses

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year Profit after income tax expense for the year	(671,400) 12,627	(686,776) 15,376
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(658,773)	(671,400)

Note 21. 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;
- 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 22. Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Note 23. Financial instruments

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Financial assets Trade and other receivables	30,060	13,666
Financial liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Bank overdrafts	65,185 91,415 <u>225,942</u> 382,542	72,906 80,081 226,825 379,812

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, borrowings and lease liabilities.

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

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

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

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.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices - will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings in financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The company has no exposure to any transactions denominated in a currency other than Australian dollars.

Price risk

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

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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

The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$nil at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$nil). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo Bank, which are rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Note 23. Financial instruments (continued)

As at the reporting date, the company had the following variable rate borrowings outstanding:

	2022		202	<u>?</u> 1	
	Nominal		Nominal		
	interest rate %	Balance \$	interest rate %	Balance \$	
Bank overdraft	2.232% _	225,942	2.035%	226,825	
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk	=	225,942	:	226,825	

An analysis by remaining contractual maturities is shown in 'liquidity risk' below.

Credit risk

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

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

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.

Financing arrangements

Unused borrowing facilities at the reporting date:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Bank overdraft	174,058	173,175

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice. Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank loan facilities may be drawn at any time.

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.

2022	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Non-derivatives				
Bank overdraft	225,942	_	-	225,942
Trade and other payables	35,438	29,747	-	65,185
Lease liabilities	33,085	63,427		96,512
Total non-derivatives	294,465	93,174		387,639

Note 23. Financial instruments (continued)

2021	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Non-derivatives				
Bank overdraft	226,825	-	-	226,825
Trade and other payables	28,286	44,620	_	72,906
Lease liabilities	20,700	65,550		86,250
Total non-derivatives	275,811	110,170		385,981

Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd during the financial year:

Jennifer Anne Gherardi Donna Adams
Cinde Blanche Fisher Claire Nicole Gleeson
Nicholas Fairbairn Dornan Lisa Jane Garside
Jodie Boyd Lane Julie Alice Kirby
Lisa Jane Garside Mathew John Cuthbert

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

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

Note 25. Related party transactions

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Neil Richard Martin received remuneration from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited for his services as Chairman of the company and to cover travel costs incurred in the prior period. The total benefit received was: Miriam Rachel Bailey received remuneration for her role as company secretary and ASIC registered agent through AMD Margaret River Pty Ltd in the prior period. The total benefit	-	13,361
received was:	-	3,240
Donna Adams' accounting firm, Nautilus Business Solutions provides bookkeeping, BAS agent and administration services for the company	6,371	5,232

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:

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Audit services Audit or review of the financial statements	5,200	5,000
Other services Taxation advice and tax compliance services	600	600
General advisory services	2,890	3,090
	3,490 8,690	3,690 8,690
	8,090	0,090
Note 27. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating active	vities	
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Profit after income tax expense for the year	12,627	15,376
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation Lease liabilities interest	34,883 3,053	40,977 4,508
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables Decrease in deferred tax assets Decrease in other operating assets Increase in trade and other payables	(22,786) 4,455 - 5,800	36,503 - 12,166 2,415
Decrease in employee benefits Increase in other provisions	(3,983) 	(3,109) 749
Net cash provided by operating activities	34,825	109,585
Note 28. Earnings per share		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Profit after income tax	12,627	15,376
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	621,813	621,813
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	621,813	621,813
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	2.03 2.03	2.47 2.47

Note 28. Earnings per share (continued)

Accounting policy for earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, 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 to affect the financial statements.

Note 31. Events after the reporting period

Since the end of the year, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) has increased the cash rate by 1.75 basis points moving from 0.85% at 30 June 2022 to 2.60% as at the date of signing these accounts. The increase in the cash rate has a direct impact on the revenue received by the company on its products (deposits and loans) offered to its customers. The company has noted an increase in the revenue streams for the first couple of months July – August 2022.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 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.

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 2022 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

Jennifer Anne Gherardi

Chair

14 October 2022



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Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd (the company), which comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022
- 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 Augusta & Districts Community Financial Services Ltd, 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 2022 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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Material uncertainty related to going concern

Our opinion is not modified for this matter. We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial report, which indicates that while the company recorded an operating profit before tax the revenue from contracts with customers has decreased by \$61,795 (16%). Also as at 30 June 2022, the company had a net working capital deficiency of \$259,818, where its current liabilities exceeded its current assets. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, the company may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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



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Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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: 14 October 2022

Joshua Griffin Lead Auditor

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