Annual Report 2022

Buderim Community Enterprises Limited

Community Bank
Buderim

ABN 62 136 810 074

Community Bank Report 2022
BEN Message

July 2022

Community continues to be core to who we are at Bendigo and Adelaide Bank.

With your support, we are enabling community infrastructure to be built, strengthening the arts and culturally diverse communities, improving educational outcomes, and growing healthy places for Australians to live and work. On behalf of the Bank, thank you for continuing to play a vital role in supporting your community.

As we emerge from the pandemic and navigate a shifting economic landscape, the investments our Community Banks make in the future of the communities in which they operate has never been more important.

We are proud that more Australians are choosing to do their banking with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank – and importantly trust us with their financial needs. We are Australia's most trusted bank (Roy Morgan, May 2022), an outcome that you have all contributed to and should feel proud of.

Our purpose has never been more important; we remain committed to continuing to feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities, and not off them.

Your ongoing support as a shareholder is essential to the success of your local community. Together, we will continue to grow sustainably and make a positive impact for generations to come.

Warmest regards,

Justine Minne
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank

Bendigo Bank

Buderim Community Enterprises Limited
Annual Report 2022

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Chairperson’s report

For year ending 30 June 2022

On behalf of the Board of Buderim Community Enterprises Limited, it is once again my pleasure to present the Annual Report. This report covers the 2021/22 financial year ending June 30, 2022.

As foreshadowed in last year’s Annual Report, trading conditions for the period have remained difficult with interest rates at historic lows. Margins have remained tight until almost the end of the financial year and competition remains very strong. These conditions have resulted in a slight reduction in the trading profit for the year to $34,468. Although it is lower than last year, it was anticipated that this year would be difficult. The final months of the financial year were encouraging as the interest rate rises started to percolate through the system and this bodes well for the current trading year.

Despite the competitive market, we have continued to grow the business with our footings now exceeding $100 million. This now gives the branch a solid base for future trading.

In line with the changing face of banking, we have made the difficult decision to reduce the hours that telling transactions are available at the branch. This, in no way, reflects our commitment to having a full-service bank staffed by real people. The decision was a response to the reduction in customers using the teller service. This is one of the flow-on effects of the Covid period when customers managed more of their banking activity electronically. The telling staff will still be available every weekday until 1.00 pm and the branch will remain open to 4 pm for all other banking services. This change will not reduce our staff numbers but will allow the branch to provide a better service in lending and other areas.

The big difference between Bendigo Bank and the competitors is the commitment to the community. Although we are currently constrained by the lack of significant profits, we already return a significant amount of money to the Buderim community. Besides sponsoring six sporting clubs, this branch supports such iconic organisations and events as the BWMCA Christmas Carols, the Buderim Garden Club, Story Dogs and Coastal Caring Clowns and the upcoming Australia Day celebrations. The support of the Buderim community allows us to support these groups and the more business we do, the more we will have to support local organisations and events.

I have been very ably assisted by an active and enthusiastic board. Their expertise and advice has been responsible for continual improvement of the company’s financial position. Unfortunately, during the year, Megan Colless had to retire from the board due to work and family commitments and we thank her for her time on the board. In addition, our company secretary, Ros Cheales, also had to resign due to family commitments. We thank Greg Bradley for taking on the job on a temporary basis and the contribution that Ros has made to the board.

Any business is only as good as the staff they employ. We are very fortunate to have such a great team of customer focussed staff, ably lead by our branch manager Peter Macdonnell. Peter has been manager for ten years and continues to drive the business forward. He is ably assisted by Debbie with her exceptional customer relations skills. We also have two new staff. Simon has come on board to further assist with lending and new accounts, and Jason with telling transactions. The Board administration role has continued to be ably managed by Alison. We were sad to see the resignation recently of Denise who has been at the branch for 10 years and well known by all our customers. We wish her well for the future.

The Board is continually working to secure the future of the Company and to increase the profitability. We look forward to this continuation of the positive trend in the Company outlook.

Rick Beasley
Chairperson

Manager’s report

For year ending 30 June 2022

I’m not sure if it is just me, but as I am getting older, the years seem to go by faster and faster. It felt like only yesterday I was writing this report for the 2021 financial year, and in all honesty, from the businesses point of view, not a lot has changed.

So what were the changes or challenges that 2021 threw at us?

We had another year of Covid-19 of course, and the main challenge there was trying to keep the doors open for our customers. With a Full Time Staff Equivalent (FTE) of only 3.06, and staff needing to stay home due to Covid isolation requirements, this was certainly a challenge, but we were able to stay open at all times, unlike many of our competitors in the town.

There were also the unprecedentedly low interest rates, which has had a significant impact on margins and therefore the branch’s profitability.

We also had a year of extraordinary house price rises, and a year when virtually any property that was for sale was snapped up in only a matter of days, rather than months as used to be the norm. From a lending point of view, these last points are interesting in their contradictions. Low interest rates make it easier to borrow, however higher property prices means you need to borrow more, making borrowing harder. We will need to wait and see how this flows into 2022/2023 with the changing market conditions.

Staffing wise, we did have a couple of changes, with one of our long term employees Denise leaving. Many will remember her friendly smiling face, I am sure. Karl who was with the bank for many years but only at the branch for a short time also had the opportunity to take a transfer that provided him some new opportunities. Replacing Denise, we have Jason on the telling counter, who is new to the Bank, and Simon who has come on board as a replacement for Karl and is one of three Lending Specialists we have available in the branch.

Yet overall, from a business perspective, there is little change from previous years. The Community Bank Buderim Branch has continued along strongly just as it has done in preceding years. We have continued our strong results, achieving all our key KPIs, including 132% of our lending target, and 218% of our deposit target. This resulted in a growth for the year of over 15.6% to $114.5 million dollars. With a solid book, and the likelihood of interest rate increases in the future, this will certainly bode well for potential profitability increases in future years for the Community Bank Buderim.

I also want to take this opportunity to give a shout out to our wonderful team of Directors. These are unpaid positions and many of them put in many hours a week to support the local Community Bank so it can better support the local community. Thankyou!

Peter Macdonnell
Branch Manager

Buderim Community Enterprises Limited
Directors' 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:	Richard Cartwright Beasley
Title:	Chair
Experience and expertise:	Rick Beasley has spent a lifetime working in the beef industry most recently in developing Australian livestock identification and traceability system. He was instrumental in the foundation of the Buderim Mens Shed and elected inaugural president until 2018. A member of Rotary for almost 41 years.
Special responsibilities:	Nil.

Name:	Geoffrey Reynolds Hole
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Journalism in national press and TV, Media management and speech writing at high levels in Federal and State politics and the corporate world. For 15 years to retirement chief adviser in these areas to chairman of Westfield, and member of five Buderim not for profit Committees.
Special responsibilities:	Marketing and Sponsorship Committee

Name:	Helen Margaret Jones
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Relocated from Darwin, NT to Sunshine Coast, Qld in July 2011. Former HR and Corporate management professional with NT public sector, career spanning 38 years. Graduate member - Australian Institute of Company Directors, Fellow - Institute of Public Administration. Member - Australian Human Resources Institute. Extensive experience as sports administrator, fundraiser and coach. Joined BCEL early 2013 in voluntary capacity. Appointed Director of the company in June 2014.
Special responsibilities:	Deputy Chair, Chair of Marketing and Sponsorship Committee.

Name:	Dr. Keith James Solomon
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Dr Solomon is a former teacher, School Principal, CAE Lecturer and University Assistant Vice Chancellor/International Director. Dr Solomon acted as a management consultant to a number of national/international medical, local government and development agencies including United Nations, AUSAID, USAID, Asian Development Bank, British Commonwealth Local Government Forum, and the International Union of Local Government Authorities. He is a former Director of Buderim Foundation, a Director of the Rotary Club of Buderim and a committee member of the Probus Club of Buderim.
Special responsibilities:	Nil.

Name:	Gregory Paul Bradley
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	An experienced program manager in the NGO and educational sectors, including with World Vision and the University of the Sunshine Coast. Skilled in sponsorship management, fundraising/philanthropy, marketing management, public relations, organisational development and team leadership. An active supporter of various local and international charitable organisations. Qualifications include, Bachelor of Arts (International Relations) and postgraduate studies in Business Administration.
Special responsibilities:	Marketing and Sponsorship Committee

Name:	Ruth Margaret Wade
Title:	Non-executive director (Appointed 5 July 2022)
Experience and expertise:	Consultant - retired to Sunshine Coast in 2016. Ruth holds a Bachelor Business and an MBA and is an Accredited Mediator. Formerly Chair of GasFields Commission Queensland, CEO of Queensland Farmers' Federation, Executive Director of Ricegrowers' Association of Australia, and Part-time member of the National Native Title Tribunal. She is a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, the Institute of Managers and Leaders, and the Resolution Institute. She is currently Secretary of the BWMCA ANZAC Day Sub-Committee and an active supporter of various charitable organisations.
Special responsibilities:	Nil.

Name:	Lara Kae Higson
Title:	Non-executive Director (Appointed 5 July 2022)
Experience and expertise:	Senior executive with over 30 years experience spanning multiple business functions in operations and corporate environments in and outside Australia. Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD), and holds qualifications including a Bachelor of Business, Certified Practicing Accountant (CPA), Master of Business Administration (MBA), and Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance & Investment. Non-executive Director of not-for-profit Bloomhill Cancer Care.
Special responsibilities:	Nil.

Name:	David Peter Johnston
Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 5 July 2022)
Experience and expertise:	David has 30 years experience working in the accountancy profession. He holds a Bachelor of Business (Accounting). David also spent five years working in the human services sector. He is currently self-employed as an accountant. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Buderim.
Special responsibilities:	Treasurer, Chair of Audit and Risk Committee

Name:	Rosalyn Joy Cheales
Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 22 February 2022)
Experience and expertise:	An accomplished Chairperson, Board Director and previous Management Executive with a background in governance and organisational performance/culture, institutional policy and strategic frameworks. Graduate Member Australian Institute of Company Directors, Graduate from QUT Postgraduate Business School, Graduate from QUT School of Education, Research Masters in Human Movements from UQ, President of Rotary Club of Buderim 2020-2021 and Chairperson St Andrews Anglican College since 2017.
Special responsibilities:	Company Secretary

Name:	Megan Alexandra Colless
Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 25 January 2022)
Experience and expertise:	Megan holds a Bachelor of Business (Accounting) degree and is a fellow of CPA Australia. She has been an accountant for over 20 years and has owned her own public practice for 10 years. Megan has been Treasurer of various community organisations over this time, including Sunshine Coast Rowing Club Inc, Rotary Club of Buderim Inc & BWMCA.
Special responsibilities:	Audit and Risk Committee

No directors have material interest in contracts or proposed contracts with the company.

Company secretary
There have been two company secretaries holding the position during the financial year:

- Rosalyn Joy Cheales was appointed secretary on 30 October 2018 and ceased as secretary on 22 February 2022.
- Gregory Paul Bradley was appointed secretary on 22 February 2022.

Buderim Community Enterprises Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2022

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 of the company for the financial year was:

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit before income tax	45,958	60,136
Income tax (expense) / credit	(11,490)	279,077
Profit after income tax	34,468	339,213

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

In the prior year the company recognised their deferred tax asset due to improved profitability, resulting in a significant income tax credit.

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year
No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 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	Marketing Committee
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Richard Cartwright Beasley	10	10	9	9
Geoffrey Reynolds Hole	10	9	9	7
Helen Margaret Jones	10	9	9	9
Dr. Keith James Solomon	10	7	-	-
Rosalyn Joy Cheales	7	6	-	-
David Peter Johnston	10	9	9	9
Gregory Paul Bradley	10	8	9	5
Megan Alexandra Colless	6	1	-	-

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.

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 $
Richard Cartright Beasley	-	-	-
Geoffrey Reynolds Hole	2,501	-	2,501
Helen Margaret Jones	2,000	-	2,000
Dr. Keith James Solomon	-	-	-
Rosalyn Joy Cheales	-	-	-
David Peter Johnston	-	-	-
Gregory Paul Bradley	-	-	-
Megan Alexandra Colless	-	-	-

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. The company has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the company or a related body corporate.

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

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

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 25 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

Richard Cartwright Beasley
Chair

30 August 2022

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550

afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Buderim Community Enterprises Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Buderim Community Enterprises Limited 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: 30 August 2022

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

Buderim Community Enterprises Limited
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	561,968	537,567
Other revenue	7	20,134	35,000
Employee benefits expense	8	(335,597)	(315,145)
Advertising and marketing costs		(5,806)	(7,340)
Occupancy and associated costs		(16,182)	(18,143)
System costs		(18,216)	(20,179)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	(76,384)	(60,641)
Finance costs	8	(20,405)	(23,896)
General administration expenses		(51,882)	(55,584)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		57,630	71,639
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense		(11,672)	(11,503)
Profit before income tax (expense)/benefit		45,958	60,136
Income tax (expense)/benefit	9	(11,490)	279,588
Profit after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	20	34,468	339,724
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		34,468	339,724
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	27	4.29	42.32
Diluted earnings per share	27	4.29	42.32

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

Buderim Community Enterprises Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	310	544
Trade and other receivables	11	31,841	21,658
Total current assets		32,151	22,202
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	59,745	80,096
Right-of-use assets	13	119,723	155,177
Intangibles	14	35,937	49,005
Deferred tax assets	9	268,097	279,588
Total non-current assets		483,502	563,866
Total assets		515,653	586,068
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	18,074	23,006
Borrowings	16	403,683	443,218
Lease liabilities	17	59,536	54,072
Total current liabilities		481,293	520,296
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	14,617	29,234
Lease liabilities	17	106,626	159,250
Provisions	18	25,990	24,629
Total non-current liabilities		147,233	213,113
Total liabilities		628,526	733,409
Net liabilities		(112,873)	(147,341)
Equity			
Issued capital	19	765,372	765,372
Accumulated losses	20	(878,245)	(912,713)
Total equity		(112,873)	(147,341)

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

Buderim Community Enterprises Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2020		765,372	(1,252,437)	(487,065)
Profit after income tax expense		-	339,724	339,724
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	339,724	339,724
Balance at 30 June 2021		765,372	(912,713)	(147,341)

	Note	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2021		765,372	(912,713)	(147,341)
Profit after income tax expense		-	34,468	34,468
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	34,468	34,468
Balance at 30 June 2022		765,372	(878,245)	(112,873)

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

Buderim Community Enterprises Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		632,226	628,073
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(505,922)	(484,644)
		126,304	143,429
Interest and other finance costs paid		(8,770)	(9,600)
Net cash provided by operating activities	26	117,534	133,829
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for intangibles		(13,288)	(13,288)
Net cash used in investing activities		(13,288)	(13,288)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities	17	(64,945)	(64,247)
Net cash used in financing activities		(64,945)	(64,247)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		39,301	56,294
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		(442,674)	(498,968)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10	(403,373)	(442,674)

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

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Buderim Community Enterprises Limited (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 Shop 4B/72 Burnett Street, Buderim QLD 4556.

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

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 15 August 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.

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.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo Bank, which is received 10 business days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo Bank the company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company. The company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no ECL has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2022.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Economic dependency

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for the 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	474,066	455,423
Fee income	39,651	37,506
Commission income	48,251	44,638
Revenue from contracts with customers	561,968	537,567

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

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

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

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

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

Revenue calculation
The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the company which are margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo Bank decides the form of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services. The revenue earned by the company is dependent on the business that it generates. It may also be affected by other factors, such as economic and local conditions, for example, interest rates.

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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 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	20,000	35,000
Other income	134	-
Other revenue	20,134	35,000

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.

Note 7. Other revenue (continued)

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

All revenue is stated net of the amount of 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.

Note 8. Expenses

Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2022 $	2021 $
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	19,407	3,701
Plant and equipment	944	1,550
	20,351	5,251
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	42,965	42,321
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,178	2,178
Franchise renewal process fee	10,890	10,891
	13,068	13,069
	76,384	60,641

Finance costs

	2022 $	2021 $
Bank overdraft interest paid or accrued	8,770	9,600
Lease interest expense	10,274	13,007
Unwinding of make-good provision	1,361	1,289
	20,405	23,896

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

Note 8. Expenses (continued)

Employee benefits expense

	2022 $	2021 $
Wages and salaries	271,804	252,927
Superannuation contributions	32,081	26,095
Expenses related to long service leave	(279)	6,769
Other expenses	31,991	29,354
	335,597	315,145

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

Leases recognition exemption

	2022 $	2021 $
Expenses relating to low-value leases	7,310	7,418

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/(benefit)		
Movement in deferred tax	(2,110)	1,615
Reduction in company tax rate	-	11,183
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	13,600	14,260
Future income tax benefit attributable to losses not previously recognised	-	(306,646)
Aggregate income tax expense/(benefit)	11,490	(279,588)
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit before income tax (expense)/benefit	45,958	60,136
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	11,490	15,635
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	-	240
Adjustment to deferred tax to reflect reduction of tax rate in future periods	-	11,183
Future income tax benefit attributable to losses not previously recognised	-	(306,646)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	11,490	(279,588)

Note 9. Income tax (continued)

	2022 $	2021 $
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Provision for lease make good	6,498	6,157
Accrued expenses	185	185
Carried-forward tax losses	253,850	267,450
Lease liabilities	41,541	53,331
Property, plant and equipment	(4,046)	(8,741)
Right-of-use assets	(29,931)	(38,794)
Deferred tax asset	268,097	279,588

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.

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. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash at bank and on hand	310	544

Reconciliation to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year
The above figures are reconciled to cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows as follows:

	2022 $	2021 $
Balances as above	310	544
Bank overdraft (note 16)	(403,683)	(443,218)
Balance as per statement of cash flows	(403,373)	(442,674)

Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents
For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks. 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 11. Trade and other receivables

	2022 $	2021 $
Trade receivables	25,829	17,737
Prepayments	6,012	3,921
	31,841	21,658

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 12. Property, plant and equipment

	2022 $	2021 $
Leasehold improvements - at cost	172,345	172,345
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(120,495)	(101,088)
	51,850	71,257
Plant and equipment - at cost	71,763	71,763
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(63,868)	(62,924)
	7,895	8,839
	59,745	80,096

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	74,958	10,389	85,347
Depreciation	(3,701)	(1,550)	(5,251)
Balance at 30 June 2021	71,257	8,839	80,096
Depreciation	(19,407)	(944)	(20,351)
Balance at 30 June 2022	51,850	7,895	59,745

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.

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 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 to 15 years
Plant and equipment	1 to 40 years
Computer software	5 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.

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

The company's review of estimates resulted in changes in the useful life of Buderim's branch leasehold improvements. The useful life had previously been assessed as 40 years until April 2040. This is now expected to be until March 2025. The effect of these changes on actual and expected depreciation expense was as follows:

	2022 $	2023 $	2024 $	2025 $	2026+ $
(Decrease) increase in depreciation expense	15,822	15,822	15,822	9,791	(57,257)

Note 13. Right-of-use assets

	2022 $	2021 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	642,327	634,816
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(522,604)	(479,639)
	119,723	155,177

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 $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	197,498	197,498
Depreciation expense	(42,321)	(42,321)
Balance at 30 June 2021	155,177	155,177
Remeasurement adjustments	7,511	7,511
Depreciation expense	(42,965)	(42,965)
Balance at 30 June 2022	119,723	119,723

Note 13. 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 17 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 14. Intangibles

	2022 $	**2021 $**
Franchise fee	32,187	32,187
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(26,197)	(24,019)
	5,990	8,168
Franchise renewal fee	110,934	110,934
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(80,987)	(70,097)
	29,947	40,837
Establishment fee	100,000	100,000
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(100,000)	(100,000)
	-	-
	35,937	49,005

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	10,346	51,728	62,074
Amortisation expense	(2,178)	(10,891)	(13,069)
Balance at 30 June 2021	8,168	40,837	49,005
Amortisation expense	(2,178)	(10,890)	(13,068)
Balance at 30 June 2022	5,990	29,947	35,937

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 14. Intangibles (continued)

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

Asset class	Method	Useful life	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	March 2025
Franchise renewal process fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	March 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 15. Trade and other payables

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	1,121	4,805
Other payables and accruals	16,953	18,201
	18,074	23,006
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	14,617	29,234

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

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

Note 16. Borrowings

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Bank overdraft	403,683	443,218

Financing arrangements
Unrestricted access was available at the reporting date to the following lines of credit:

	2022 $	2021 $
Total facilities		
Bank overdraft	570,000	570,000
Used at the reporting date		
Bank overdraft	403,628	443,218
Unused at the reporting date		
Bank overdraft	166,372	126,782

Note 16. 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.

Note 17. Lease liabilities

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	67,036	64,247
Unexpired interest	(7,500)	(10,175)
	59,536	54,072
Non-current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	111,726	171,326
Unexpired interest	(5,100)	(12,076)
	106,626	159,250

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2022 $	2021 $
Opening balance	213,322	264,562
Remeasurement adjustments	7,511	-
Lease interest expense	10,274	13,007
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(64,945)	(64,247)
	166,162	213,322

Maturity analysis

	2022 $	2021 $
Not later than 12 months	67,036	64,247
Between 12 months and 5 years	111,726	171,326
	178,762	235,573

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.

Note 17. Lease liabilities (continued)

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

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

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

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:

Buderim branch	The lease agreement commenced in March 2010. A 5 year renewal option was exercised in March 2020. The company has no renewal options available in the current lease agreement. As such, the lease term end date used in the calculation of the lease liability is March 2025. The discount rate used in calculations is 5.39%.

Note 18. Provisions

	2022 $	2021 $
Lease make good	25,990	24,629

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 $30,000 for the Buderim branch lease, based on experience and consideration of the expected future costs to remove all fittings as well as cost to remedy any damages caused during the removal process. The lease is due to expire on 28 February 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 Shares	2021 Shares	2022 $	2021 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	802,740	802,740	802,740	802,740
Less: Equity raising costs	-	-	(37,368)	(37,368)
	802,740	802,740	765,372	765,372

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").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 217. As at the date of this report, the company had 233 shareholders (2021: 234 shareholders).

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

Where a person has a prohibited shareholding interest, the voting and dividend rights attaching to the shares in which the person (and 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	(912,713)	(1,252,437)
Profit after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	34,468	339,724
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	(878,245)	(912,713)

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; and
- subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the company over that 12 month period where the relevant rate of return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

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

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

Note 22. Financial instruments

	2022 $	2021 $
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	25,829	17,737
Cash and cash equivalents	310	544
	26,139	18,281
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	32,691	52,240
Lease liabilities	166,162	213,322
Bank overdrafts	403,683	443,218
	602,536	708,780

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.

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. Interest-rate risk could also arise from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest-rate risk.

The company held cash and cash equivalents of $310 at 30 June 2022 (2021: $544). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo Bank, which are rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Note 22. Financial instruments (continued)

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

	2022		2021	
	Nominal interest rate %	**Balance $**	**Nominal interest rate %**	**Balance $**
Bank overdraft	3.81%	403,683	2.03%	443,218
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk		403,683		443,218

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	166,372	126,782

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

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	403,683	-	-	403,683
Trade and other payables	18,074	14,617	-	32,691
Lease liabilities	67,036	111,726	-	178,762
Total non-derivatives	488,793	126,343	-	615,136

Note 22. Financial instruments (continued)

2021	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives				
Bank overdraft	443,218	-	-	443,218
Trade and other payables	23,006	29,234	-	52,240
Lease liabilities	64,247	171,326	-	235,573
Total non-derivatives	530,471	200,560	-	731,031

The bank overdraft is repayable on demand and used for cash management purposes. It is reviewed annual by the lender, Bendigo Bank. As at balance date, the lender does not intend to reduce or end the overdraft facility within the next 12 months.

Note 23. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Buderim Community Enterprises Limited during the financial year:

Richard Cartright Beasley	Rosalyn Joy Cheales
Geoffrey Reynolds Hole	David Peter Johnston
Helen Margaret Jones	Gregory Paul Bradley
Dr. Keith James Solomon	Megan Alexandra Colless

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 24. Related party transactions

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Note 25. 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	850	600
General advisory services	1,880	2,290
Share registry services	2,670	2,400
	5,400	5,290
	10,600	10,290

Note 26. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	34,468	339,724
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	76,384	60,641
Lease liability interest	10,274	13,006
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(10,183)	2,803
Decrease in deferred tax assets	11,491	-
Increase in other operating assets	-	(279,588)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(6,261)	(4,046)
Increase in other provisions	1,361	1,289
Net cash provided by operating activities	117,534	133,829

Note 27. Earnings per share

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit after income tax	34,468	339,724
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	802,740	802,740
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	802,740	802,740
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	4.29	42.32
Diluted earnings per share	4.29	42.32

Accounting policy for earnings per share
Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Buderim Community Enterprises Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Note 28. Commitments

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

Note 29. Contingencies

There were no contingent liabilities or contingent assets at the date of this report to affect the financial statements.

Note 30. Events after the reporting period

No 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.

Buderim Community Enterprises Limited
Directors' declaration
30 June 2022

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

____
Richard Cartwright Beasley
Chair

30 August 2022

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550

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03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Buderim Community Enterprises Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Buderim Community Enterprises Limited's (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 Buderim Community Enterprises Limited, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 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.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550

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03 5443 0344

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.

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.

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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: 30 August 2022

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

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Bendigo Bank

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