Annual Report 2023

Corangamite Financial Services Limited

Community Bank Surf Coast

ABN 80 105 703 099

Contents

Chairperson's report

For year ending 30 June 2023

It's with great pleasure I present the 2022/23 Chairperson's report on behalf of your community bank company, Corangamite Financial Services Limited (CFSL).

Our 20th year gave us a lot to celebrate and it's also important to reflect back on where the company started.

For those who aren't aware and weren't around at the time, Winchelsea had two major bank branches in the town, both of whom left in the early 2000's which left the community without banking services. Access to a bank branch was vital at that time and it forced community members to travel to Geelong or Colac to do their banking. Many people thought our town was 'drying up' and worried what the future would hold. It was then that a group of locals approached the Bendigo Bank about a new concept that was popping up in similar small towns that faced the same issue, called a Community Bank Model. A Community Bank that was owned by the town folk with a profit sharing arrangement with Bendigo Bank which could not only get a banking service back into Winchelsea but when profitable give a portion of its profits back to the local community groups. With the initial approval of Bendigo Bank, a steering committee was formed, pledges made from the community and a feasibility study performed to gauge whether a bank in Winchelsea would be viable. All indications showed the support was there, a prospectus with a business projection was issued with a minimum capital requirement of $470,000 - which was enough to pay for the branch and get the bank to a profitable stage within a two-year period. The pledges were quickly realised, and staff were interviewed and appointed.

Before we knew it, the Community Bank Winchelsea & District Branch opened for business on 12 November 2003. The support in the form of banking business was outstanding, and the branch reached a 'break even' point within six months, well ahead of the two-year forecast and reached several business milestones. Soon thereafter, the Board Directors were speaking with a similar committee nearby in Anglesea who had done a lot of work toward establishing their own Community Bank Branch, however they were experiencing a few hurdles trying to get the required support. CFSL agreed to work with the Anglesea committee and with the agreement of Bendigo Bank, after the required steps, Anglesea became the second branch for the company just 18 months after the opening of Winchelsea.

The banking business continued to grow year on year, as did our support to the local community groups and organisations. Our reputation as a community leader, achiever and advocate for community outcomes snowballed into assisting and leveraging funding for many community outcomes such as the Hesse Rural Health Dementia wing, Moriac Community Health Service, Winchelsea's Eastern Reserve Community Hub and the Anglesea Fire Station - about $8 million in community assets.

Many other business and community milestones continued in the following years, including the establishment of our third branch in Lorne, through to the more recent purchase and development of our Anglesea Branch. Our total returns back to Community now exceed $4.2 million and are far beyond anything that we could have imagined when we first opened the doors at Winchelsea 20 years ago.

In this past year, we have given over $500,000 directly back to local community groups and organisations as well as committing a further $1 million toward the Winanglo residential development in Winchelsea. We are also completing the redevelopment of the original Winchelsea Branch to bring the building up to the required building standards and ready for the next 20 years. Both the Anglesea and Winchelsea branches are owned by our company and demonstrate that the banks are here to stay, while many other banks are doing the opposite.

It has been a strong focus for the Directors to build our asset strength on behalf of our shareholders not only in business monetary value but also bricks and mortar.

Chairperson's report (continued)

It is important to remember that the banking services and the community outcomes are the result of you our shareholders, many of you from 20 years ago pledging your support, and from the bank customers who choose to hold their accounts at the local branches regardless of whether they are performing their transactions elsewhere or online.

Our relationship with Bendigo Bank is critically important. We thank our Regional Manager David Tudor for his leadership and advocacy in his role.

As a Board we are extremely proud of what has been achieved since the inception of the business. The relationship between the Board and staff as a TEAM has been exceptional. I sincerely thank my fellow volunteer Directors who commit countless hours to running and promoting the company for our stakeholders and community. In our 20th year it is important to recognise the service and dedication of founding Directors Robert "Charlie" Earl, Ken McDonald (initial chair) John Tebbutt (former chair) along with myself from steering committee days to now.

But let this be the last word on this great story, we are ever so fortunate and indebted to the passion, drive and business acumen of our senior management team led by Jeremy Morris. His ability over the 20 years to develop strategies in the ever changing banking industry to create both business outcomes, culture and staff development has been the major driver of our success. We also acknowledge the outstanding contributions of his fellow management staff Matilda Pink, Julie Dunkley and Dan Norris along with all our staff, all of whom play major roles in our continued success.

John McKenzie Knuckey
Chairperson

Managers' report

For year ending 30 June 2023

In our capacity as a Community Bank, our commitment remains the same as it did 20 years ago when we first opened in Winchelsea. Support local businesses and support customers who share our dedication to the Community Banking model which enables us to reinvest in the community that sustains us. Throughout 2022/23, our team as adhered to our core values and purpose, delivering the highest level of service whilst as a company acting strategically to maximise the return the bank provides to the community year on year.

Reflecting upon the past financial year, it has truly been unparalleled in our two-decade history. The consecutive Reserve Bank cash rate increases in the post pandemic era, occurring every month except for April, added an additional 3.25%p.a. to variable rate loans. Consequently, this had an immediate impact on our lending operations, resulting in a roughly one-third reduction in lending activity. This can be attributed to potential property buyers exercising caution amidst market uncertainties and rising cost of living.

Notwithstanding the challenging market conditions, we still managed to grow our lending book by $7.5 million (representing a 4% growth). Throughout the year, we proactively engaged with our existing loan customers and positioning them for a 'new normal' of repayments, partially those who were fortunate enough to lock in a fixed rate prior to the rises. Many of these customers locked in rates around the 2%p.a. mark, only to find themselves with a variable rate closer to 6%p.a. which consequently results in a higher repayment upon maturity.

On the flip side, our deposit customers enjoyed favourable returns on their savings and investments. Despite previous years yielding returns of less than 1% per annum, many customers opted for the security and assurance of our bank, backed by the Government Guarantee. In turn, we expanded our deposits by $3.5 million, marking a 2% increase. A great result in a competitive market.

Our customers and shareholders should be congratulated for their contribution towards the success of the business this year. After a few years of strong growth and modest returns, the increasing rates culminated in an upswing in our gross revenue and pre-community return. Our pre-tax profit was $281,000 (compared to $321,000 in 2022) and Corangamite Financial Services Limited proudly returned $521,000 to over 120 local Community Groups and Organisations whilst also allocating $650,000 into the Community Enterprise Foundation™. This provides the Company with an immediate tax deductibility but is provisioned for future Community Projects. In total, our community contributions now surpassed $4.2 million. We expect that our income will experience a notable softening in FY24 as rates stabilise and industry competitiveness increases.

Our investment into our branch properties has enhanced the company's balance sheet. Our newly built Anglesea branch provides assurance of our ongoing presence while offering a fantastic working environment for our staff and a comfortable and accommodating branch for our customers. By the time this annual report is released, we will have completed a similar renovation of our Winchelsea branch which will give the same benefits to that community.

We extend a big thank you to our staff both new and long standing for their passion and commitment. This year we welcomed Lisa, Libby, Kealy and Rod to our branch team and Michelle Stocks as our Company Executive Assistant. The community connection our staff have both inside the branch and outside along with the commitment to their development is something we are extremely proud of and links back to our core values of providing exceptional customer service.

We would also like to express our appreciation to our Regional Manager David Tudor for his ongoing support, as well as our proud partner and the representatives from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Furthermore, we extend heartfelt recognition to our voluntary Directors who have generously invested countless hours in service to Corangamite Financial Services Limited, ultimately contributing to the betterment of our business and the community. A special mention is due to our Chair John Knuckey, Ken McDonald, John Tebbutt and Robert (Charlie) Earl, our founding Directors who laid the foundation for our Community Bank Company over 20 years ago.

Management Team
Winchelsea, Anglesea and Lorne Community Bank branches

Jeremy Morris, Manager – Community/Company Treasurer
Matilda Pink, Manager – Business
Julie Dunkley, Manager – Lending
Daniel Norris, Manager - People

Celebrating 20 years

We celebrated our 20th year by proudly returning over $520,000 to more than 120 local groups and organisations. Some of the goods purchased and the beneficiary voluntary community groups are pictured below.

Janet from the **Lorne Independent** received a new computer and iPhone to support the local paper.

The **Birregurra Running Club** received support to print club t-shirts, showcasing team spirit.

The **Anglesea Football Netball Club** received a $50,000 grant for a new electronic scoreboard.

The **Winchelsea Bowls Club** we very excited to receive a new stove and oven. Many scones to be cooked YUM!

The students of **Birregurra Primary School** were excited to get new taps for hand basins, making it easier to use and save water.

The **Wincheslea Girl Guides** were gifted a new colour printer for scrapbooking activities.

The **Lorne Community Garden** purchased new raised wicker beds and seating to be built by the men's shed.

The **Aireys Inlet Community Hall** was excited to update their Audio Visual Equipment; all can see and hear better now.

Hesse Rural Health received a Smoothie Bike to promote health and wellbeing in the local community.

The **Modewarre Football and Netball Club, Tennis Club** received funds for satellite and internet cabling, providing Wi-Fi for all sporting groups.

The **Riverlee Artists Collective** Committee received a $10,000 grant for partitions to use at upcoming art exhibitions.

The **Country Women's Association Victoria, Surf Coast Branch** association was gifted a new laptop for meetings, planning, and projects, expanding their community reach.

The **3231 Community Garden** was excited to purchase new and updated compost bins.

The **Surf Coast Repair Café** was gifted essential tools to help repair items and reduce landfill.

The **Wincheslea SES** were honoured to receive new computers that facilitate training with new and current members.

The **Anglesea Life Saving Club** ordered a fully equipped inflatable rescue boat and motor as part of Winchelsea Community Bank Celebrations.

The **Anglesea Community House** were so thankful for their IT update thru out the centre. New screens that everyone can enjoy.

The ladies of **Anglesea Sewing** for a purpose were gifted material with children's designs to make items for Geelong mums.

The **Anglesea / Aireys Inlet Basketball Club** kids jumped for joy after receiving new equipment.

The children at **Anglesea Community House Child Care** were thrilled to play in their new Cubby House.

The **Anglesea Art House** repurposed a gum tree into the "Murran Garrang" (Tree of Life), guided by Wadawurrung Traditional Owners.

The **Wye River CFA** received a $3,000 grant from both Community Bank Surf Coast and Community Bank Apollo Bay to upgrade equipment.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2023

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

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

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

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

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

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

Justine Minne
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023

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

Directors

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

John McKenzie Knuckey

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Business Proprietor - Engineering. Self employed in the agricultural retail and manufacturing industry for 40 years. Past executive of local sporting clubs. Long time local resident.
Special responsibilities:	Chair. Assets and Finance Committee, Executive Committee, Governance Committee, Marketing and Community Investment Committee.

Robert John Earl

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Civil Contactor. Qualified Diesel Fitter and holds a Diploma of Occupational Health and Safety. Managed own business and staff since May 1988, ten years in heavy construction and mining. Former president of the Civil Contractors Federation for ten years, founding member of the Winchelsea Tourist and Traders, former member of the SES and Landcare and former mentor at the Winchelsea Primary School.
Special responsibilities:	Marketing and Community Investment Committee.

Kenneth Ian McDonald

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Real Estate Consultant. Self employed Real Estate Agent/Grain Consultant. Long time local resident and community volunteer.
Special responsibilities:	Assets and Finance Committee.

John Hubert Tebbutt

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Retired Barrister at Law. Barrister at Law for 43 years. Licensed Legal Practitioner and Accredited Mediator (Bond University). President Growing Winchelsea Inc. Former Member Strategic Advisory Board, Bendigo Bank. Volunteer of Geelong RSL. Former President of the Torquay Golf Club. Part time Farmer.
Special responsibilities:	Governance Committee.

Pamela Margaret Sandlant

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Farmer, Business Manager, Retired School Principal. Bachelor of Education. (B.Ed.) Diploma of Teaching - Primary (Dip.T) Reading Recovery - Tutor. Emotional Literacy through Visual Arts (ELVA) - Tutor. Various Professional Certificates in Educational Leadership, Teaching & Learning, Mentoring, Coaching etc. Educational and School Leadership and Management as School Principal in Self Managing Schools - 22 years. Teacher/Unit Leader/Coordinator – 18 years. Farm management - 45 years. Administration, business management, accounting, HR, OH&S, marketing, bank liaison etc. Committee of Management Anglesea Community House - Board Member and minute secretary - 15 years. Anglesea, Winchelsea and Lorne Community Bank - Director -7 years. Member of the Governance Committee - 7 years. Various Project Management positions for the Victorian Department of Education - 4 years. Current – Director Community Bank Beaufort (Beaufort Financial Services). Current - Director and Secretary - RW&PM Sandlant Pty Ltd.
Special responsibilities:	Governance Committee.

Andrew Lindsay Jones

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Management Consultant. Bachelor of Science, Graduate Diploma of Polymer Science & Graduate Diploma of Marketing. Founder and chair of a national business advisory business. Twenty years experience as General Manager of large manufacturing businesses on glass, packaging and building products industries. Director of Rotary Club of Belmont and APCO Foundation.
Special responsibilities:	Chair of Marketing and Community Investment Committees.

Garrick Charles Fenton

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Retired. Farmer, member of Lorne Hospital Board, Lorne Men's Shed Committee and Ballarat Sports Museum.
Special responsibilities:	Marketing and Community Investment Committee.

Gerard William Kelly

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Retired Accountant. Bachelor of Commerce, 8 years with a major international accounting firm in Melbourne followed by 30 years in public practice in Colac, specialising in rural and small business. 30 years involvement with scouting in Colac. Strong family connections with Winchelsea and district.
Special responsibilities:	Asset and Finance Committee.

Paul Leonard Nigro

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Business Owner. Former Lending and Corporate Services Manager in a financial institution. 20 years as a self-employed business owner. Currently the Senior Coach of the Anglesea Football Netball Club senior football team. Has been actively involved as a coach of local football since 2000.
Special responsibilities:	Governance Committee and Executive Committee.

Moira Louise Thomson

Title:	Non-executive director (appointed 31 January 2023)
Experience and expertise:	Farmer and business owner. Bachelor of Commerce (Economics). Involved community member of Winchelsea.
Special responsibilities:	Marketing and Community Investment Committee and Executive Committee.

Raylene Margaret Fordham

Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 1 February 2023)
Experience and expertise:	Business Owner. Managing Director of a national mystery shopping company. Business Owner of a local accommodation facility. Raylene is a goal-oriented professional with solid managerial and people skills. Highly organised and able to manage multiple tasks. Strong work ethic coupled with the deepest commitment to achieving successful outcomes. Highly adaptable to change. Decisive, possessing a keen understanding of commercial realities.
Special responsibilities:	Deputy Chair, Chair of the Governance Committee.

Company secretary

The Company secretary is Gerard William Kelly. Gerard was appointed to the position of Company secretary on 1 February 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 for the company after providing for income tax amounted to $209,086 (30 June 2022: $241,531).

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

Dividends

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

	2023 $
Fully franked dividend of 6 cents per share (2022: 6 cents)	85,272

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

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

Meetings of directors

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

	Board		Marketing and Community investment Committee		Executive and Finance Committee	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
John McKenzie Knuckey	10	9	6	3	6	4
Robert John Earl	10	6	6	3	-	-
Kenneth Ian McDonald	10	8	-	-	6	3
John Hubert Tebbutt	10	9	-	-	-	-
Pamela Margaret Sandlant	10	4	6	1	-	-
Andrew Lindsay Jones	10	9	6	5	-	-
Garrick Charles Fenton	10	7	6	4	-	-
Gerard William Kelly	10	9	-	-	6	4
Paul Leonard Nigro	10	9	-	-	6	2
Moira Louise Thomson	6	5	6	2	6	4
Raylene Margaret Fordham	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 29 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
John McKenzie Knuckey	4,700	-	4,700
Robert John Earl	28,200	-	28,200
Kenneth Ian McDonald	1,800	-	1,800
John Hubert Tebbutt	-	-	-
Pamela Margaret Sandlant	-	-	-
Andrew Lindsay Jones	-	-	-
Garrick Charles Fenton	14,400	-	14,400
Gerard William Kelly	-	-	-
Paul Leonard Nigro	-	-	-
Moira Louise Thomson	-	-	-
Raylene Margaret Fordham	-	-	-

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 31 to the accounts.

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

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the board to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality, integrity and objectivity of the auditor
- The non-audit services provided do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out immediately after this directors' report.

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

On behalf of the directors

John McKenzie Knuckey
Chair

13 October 2023

Auditor's independence declaration

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

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

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 13 October 2023

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

Financial statements

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	7	3,775,989	2,385,417
Other revenue	8	56,259	71,270
Finance revenue		126	13
Total revenue		**3,832,374**	**2,456,700**
Employee benefits expense	10	(1,542,424)	(1,389,237)
Advertising and marketing costs		(55,510)	(29,130)
Occupancy and associated costs		(70,113)	(81,125)
System costs		(71,413)	(104,214)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10	(194,052)	(205,906)
Finance costs	10	(36,571)	(41,688)
General administration expenses		(199,889)	(219,491)
Loss on disposal of assets	9	(176,323)	-
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax		**(2,346,295)**	**(2,070,791)**
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		**1,486,079**	**385,909**
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	10	(1,204,340)	(64,582)
Profit before income tax expense		**281,739**	**321,327**
Income tax expense	11	(72,653)	(79,796)
Profit after income tax expense for the year	**25**	**209,086**	**241,531**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Gain on the revaluation of land and buildings, net of tax	24	-	70,170
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-**	**70,170**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**209,086**	**311,701**
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	33	14.71	16.99
Diluted earnings per share	33	14.71	16.99

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

Statement of financial position
as at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	160,218	349,291
Trade and other receivables	13	316,173	238,874
Total current assets		**476,391**	**588,165**
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	16	4,448	7,257
Property, plant and equipment	14	2,461,021	2,538,018
Right-of-use assets	15	290,573	323,525
Intangible assets	17	180,178	21,733
Total non-current assets		**2,936,220**	**2,890,533**
Total assets		**3,412,611**	**3,478,698**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	48,085	136,201
Borrowings	19	123,419	191,250
Lease liabilities	20	34,830	33,337
Current tax liabilities	11	28,826	20,310
Employee benefits	21	199,580	189,237
Total current liabilities		**434,740**	**570,335**
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	132,129	-
Borrowings	19	553,023	720,292
Lease liabilities	20	303,796	338,626
Deferred tax liabilities	11	133,918	103,474
Employee benefits	21	10,420	25,349
Lease make good provision		3,483	3,334
Total non-current liabilities		**1,136,769**	**1,191,075**
Total liabilities		**1,571,509**	**1,761,410**
Net assets		**1,841,102**	**1,717,288**
Equity			
Issued capital	22	966,000	966,000
Reserves	24	181,988	181,988
Retained earnings	25	693,114	569,300
Total equity		**1,841,102**	**1,717,288**

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

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Issued capital $	Revaluation reserve $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2021		966,000	111,818	413,041	1,490,859
Profit after income tax expense		-	-	241,531	241,531
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	70,170	-	70,170
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**70,170**	**241,531**	**311,701**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends provided for	26	-	-	(85,272)	(85,272)
Balance at 30 June 2022		**966,000**	**181,988**	**569,300**	**1,717,288**

	Note	Issued capital $	Revaluation reserve $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2022		966,000	181,988	569,300	1,717,288
Profit after income tax expense		-	-	209,086	209,086
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**209,086**	**209,086**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends provided for	26	-	-	(85,272)	(85,272)
Balance at 30 June 2023		**966,000**	**181,988**	**693,114**	**1,841,102**

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

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 $	2022 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		4,178,368	2,671,827
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(3,687,839)	(2,094,106)
Interest received		126	13
Interest and other finance costs paid		(20,758)	(21,359)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		(33,693)	18,193
Net cash provided by operating activities	**32**	**436,204**	**574,568**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment	14	(215,864)	(423,256)
Payments for intangible assets		(40,040)	(37,284)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(255,904)**	**(460,540)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	909,108
Repayment of lease liabilities	20	(49,000)	(91,131)
Dividends paid	26	(85,272)	(85,272)
Repayment of borrowings		(235,101)	(489,257)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		**(369,373)**	**243,448**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(189,073)	357,476
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		349,291	(8,185)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**12**	**160,218**	**349,291**

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Corangamite Financial Services Limited (the company) as an individual entity.

The company is a for-profit unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is 11 Main Street, Winchelsea, VIC 3241.

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

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 13 October 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Going concern

The financial statements for the financial year end 30 June 2023 have been prepared on the basis that the company is a going concern and it would continue its operations for a foreseeable future.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

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

Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations

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

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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 2023.

Non-financial assets

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

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The company is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

- Level 1: inputs are based on the quoted market price at the close of business at the end of the reporting period
- Level 2: inputs are based on a valuation performed by a third party qualified valuer using quoted prices for similar assets in an active market
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. 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.

Sublease classification

Judgement is required to determine the classification of the sublease as either an operating or a finance sublease.

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. Correction of error

The prior year financial report incorrectly classified chattel mortgages relating to motor vehicles under 'lease liabilities' and the corresponding asset under 'right-of-use assets'. Upon further analysis of *AASB 16 Leases*, the correct classification should have been under 'borrowings' and 'property, plant and equipment'. We considered the discrepancy immaterial to users of the financial report, however we believe it is important to rectify the classification error. Therefore, the necessary corrections to the 2023 and 2022 disclosures have been made accordingly.

Note 6. Economic dependency

The company is economically dependent on the ongoing receipt of income under the franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The directors have no reason to believe a new franchise arrangement under mutually acceptable terms will not be forthcoming following expiry in December 2027.

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank that governs the management of the Community Bank.

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.

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

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

- the design, layout and fit out of the Community Bank premises
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services
- security and cash logistic controls
- calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses
- the formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs
- sales techniques and proper customer relations
- providing payroll services.

Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2023 $	2022 $
Margin income	3,373,374	1,935,647
Fee income	156,380	163,702
Commission income	246,235	286,068
	3,775,989	**2,385,417**

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.

Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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.

Margin income

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

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

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

Commission income

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

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

Fee income

Fee income is a share of what is commonly referred to as 'bank fees and charges' charged to customers by Bendigo Bank 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 8. Other revenue

	2023 $	2022 $
Market development fund	32,708	40,000
Rental income	23,042	23,500
Other income	509	7,770
	56,259	**71,270**

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	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.
Rental income	Rental income from owned investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term. If not received at balance date, revenue is reflected on the balance sheet as a receivable and carried at its recoverable amount.
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.

Note 9. Loss on disposal of assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Loss on disposal of non-current assets	**176,323**	**-**

During the year the company completed a re-fit of the Winchelsea Branch. As a result, the assets associated with the previous fit out have been disposed of. This disposal has resulted in a loss on disposal expense for the financial year which was the carrying value of the assets at the time of disposal.

Note 10. Expenses

Employee benefits expense

	2023 $	2022 $
Wages and salaries	1,338,906	1,187,500
Contributions to defined contribution plans	140,245	122,549
Expenses related to long service leave	(6,719)	18,812
Other expenses	69,992	60,376
	1,542,424	**1,389,237**

Note 10. Expenses (continued)

Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2023 $	2022 $
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Buildings	43,005	41,891
Leasehold improvements	26,781	31,720
Furniture and fittings	22,921	12,771
Motor vehicles	23,831	23,831
	116,538	**110,213**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	**35,760**	**52,225**
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	14,354	22,036
Franchise renewal fee	27,400	21,432
	41,754	**43,468**
	194,052	**205,906**

Finance costs

	2023 $	2022 $
Bank loan interest paid or accrued	19,140	21,360
Lease interest expense	15,663	16,640
Unwinding of make-good provision	149	215
Chattel mortgage interest expense	1,619	3,473
	36,571	**41,688**

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

Recognition exemption

	2023 $	2022 $
Expenses relating to low-value leases	**28,850**	**51,897**

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

Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense

	2023 $	2022 $
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments	520,129	64,582
Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	684,211	-
	1,204,340	**64,582**

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

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

Note 10. Expenses (continued)

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

Note 11. Income tax

	2023 $	2022 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	42,209	31,334
Movement in deferred tax	30,444	78,670
Under/over adjustment	-	582
Deferred tax on revaluation increment recognised at FVTOCI	-	(25,240)
Deferred tax on prior period revaluation increment recognised at FVTOCI	-	(5,550)
Aggregate income tax expense	**72,653**	**79,796**
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit before income tax expense	**281,739**	**321,327**
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	70,435	80,332
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	2,218	4,432
Deferred tax on prior period revaluation increment recognised at FVTOCI	-	(5,550)
	72,653	**79,214**
Under/over adjustment	-	582
Income tax expense	**72,653**	**79,796**

	2023 $	2022 $
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets)		
Property, plant and equipment	198,190	168,250
Right-of-use assets	73,755	82,695
Lease liabilities	(84,657)	(92,991)
Employee benefits	(52,500)	(53,647)
Provision for lease make good	(870)	(833)
Deferred tax liability	**133,918**	**103,474**

	2023 $	2022 $
Provision for income tax	**28,826**	**20,310**

Accounting policy for income tax

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

Accounting policy for current tax

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

Note 11. Income tax (continued)

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 12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 $	2022 $
Cash at bank and on hand	**160,218**	**349,291**

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 13. Trade and other receivables

	2023 $	2022 $
Trade receivables	305,075	231,315
Prepayments	11,098	7,559
	316,173	**238,874**

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 14. Property, plant and equipment

	2023 $	2022 $
Winchelsea land - at fair value	257,178	257,178
Anglesea land - at cost	284,597	284,597
	541,775	**541,775**
Winchelsea building - at fair value	348,707	348,707
Anglesea building - at cost	1,164,191	1,164,191
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(122,618)	(79,613)
	1,390,280	**1,433,285**

Note 14. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	2023 $	2022 $
Leasehold improvements - at cost	405,376	493,145
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(92,594)	(147,184)
	312,782	**345,961**
Plant and equipment - at cost	13,377	13,377
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(13,377)	(13,377)
	-	**-**
Furniture and fittings - at cost	288,607	263,842
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(159,870)	(158,123)
	128,737	**105,719**
Motor vehicles - at cost	228,461	228,461
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(141,014)	(117,183)
	87,447	**111,278**
	2,461,021	**2,538,018**

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

	Land $	Buildings $	Leasehold improvements $	Furniture and fittings $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021	384,597	1,323,443	348,631	33,434	135,109	2,225,214
Additions	-	207,950	29,050	85,056	-	322,056
Revaluations	157,178	(56,217)	-	-	-	100,961
Depreciation	-	(41,891)	(31,720)	(12,771)	(23,831)	(110,213)
Balance at 30 June 2022	**541,775**	**1,433,285**	**345,961**	**105,719**	**111,278**	**2,538,018**
Additions	-	-	169,699	46,165	-	215,864
Disposals	-	-	(176,097)	(226)	-	(176,323)
Depreciation	-	(43,005)	(26,781)	(22,921)	(23,831)	(116,538)
Balance at 30 June 2023	**541,775**	**1,390,280**	**312,782**	**128,737**	**87,447**	**2,461,021**

Additions and disposals

During the financial year the company completed a re-fit for the Winchelsea branch which also included disposing of old assets that were either replaced or no longer in use.

Fair value

The fair value of land and buildings was determined by external, independent property valuers, having recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The company's Winchelsea property was independently valued effective 28 March 2022 by Hendry Consulting on 25 March 2022.

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.

Note 14. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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:

Building	20 to 40 years
Leasehold improvements	1 to 40 years
Furniture and fittings	2 to 40 years
Motor Vehicles	8 years

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

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

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

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 15. Right-of-use assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	514,915	517,723
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(224,342)	(194,198)
	290,573	**323,525**

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

	Land and buildings $
Balance at 1 July 2021	349,062
Remeasurement adjustments	26,688
Depreciation expense	(52,225)
Balance at 30 June 2022	**323,525**
Depreciation expense	(32,952)
Balance at 30 June 2023	**290,573**

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 20 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 16. Investment properties

	2023 $	2022 $
Investment property - sublease - at cost	36,511	33,703
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(32,063)	(26,446)
	4,448	**7,257**
Reconciliation		
Reconciliation of the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:		
Opening amount	7,257	1,596
Remeasurement adjustments	-	12,494
Depreciation expense	(2,809)	(6,833)
Closing amount	**4,448**	**7,257**

Accounting policy for investment properties - sublease

The company subleases some of its property. The company initially measures the head lease in accordance with the accounting polices in note 20 'Lease liabilities' and note 15 'Right-of-use assets' before separately identifying the sublease portion under AASB 140: Investment property. The investment property is initially measured at cost under AASB 16: leases and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation under AASB 140: investment properties. The separately identifiable portion is calculated based on the sublease term and size of subleased area as a percentage of the head lease term and area.

Accounting policy for subleases

When the company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance or operating lease.

To classify each lease, the company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset. Given the term of the sublease is less than the head lease term, the sublease does not meet the definition of a finance sublease and as such is an operating lease.

During the sublease term the company recognises sublease income in other revenue when earned. Depreciation on the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability is recognised under the head lease. The company recognise the sublease portion of the right-of-use asset within investment property.

Note 17. Intangible assets

	2023 $	2022 $
Franchise fee	289,426	256,059
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(259,396)	(245,043)
	30,030	**11,016**
Franchise renewal fee	336,448	169,616
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(186,300)	(158,899)
	150,148	**10,717**
	180,178	**21,733**

Note 17. Intangible assets (continued)

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

	Franchise fee $	Franchise renewal fee $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2021	33,052	32,149	65,201
Amortisation expense	(22,036)	(21,432)	(43,468)
Balance at 30 June 2022	**11,016**	**10,717**	**21,733**
Additions	33,367	166,832	200,199
Amortisation expense	(14,354)	(27,400)	(41,754)
Balance at 30 June 2023	**30,029**	**150,149**	**180,178**

Additions

During the financial year, Anglesea, Lorne and Winchelsea branch franchise fees were renewed.

Accounting policy for intangible assets

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

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

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

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

Asset class	Method	Useful life	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	December 2027
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	December 2027

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

Change in estimates

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

Note 18. Trade and other payables

	2023 $	2022 $
Current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	**48,085**	**136,201**
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	**132,129**	**-**

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 19. Borrowings

	2023 $	2022 $
Current liabilities		
Bank loans	123,419	107,607
Chattel mortgages	-	83,643
	123,419	**191,250**
Non-current liabilities		
Bank loans	**553,023**	**720,292**

Bank loans

A bank loan was taken out to fund the fitout of the Anglesea branch building. Interest is recognised at rate of 6.88% (2022: 2.83%). The loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

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 20. Lease liabilities

	2023 $	2022 $
Current liabilities		
Property lease liabilities	49,000	49,001
Unexpired interest	(14,170)	(15,664)
	34,830	**33,337**
Non-current liabilities		
Property lease liabilities	355,252	404,253
Unexpired interest	(51,456)	(65,627)
	303,796	**338,626**

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2023 $	2022 $
Opening balance	371,963	410,631
Remeasurement adjustments	-	35,823
Lease interest expense	15,663	16,640
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(49,000)	(91,131)
	338,626	**371,963**

Maturity analysis

	2023 $	2022 $
Not later than 12 months	49,000	49,001
Between 12 months and 5 years	196,001	196,001
Greater than 5 years	159,251	208,252
	404,252	**453,254**

Note 20. Lease liabilities (continued)

Lease	Discount rate	Non-cancellable term	Renewal options available	Reasonably certain to exercise options	Lease term end date used in calculations
Lorne Branch	4.39%	5 years	1 x 5 years	Yes	October 2031

Accounting policy for lease liabilities

Lease liabilities were measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments of the term reasonably expected to be exercised, discounted at the appropriate incremental borrowing rate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 21. Employee benefits

	2023 $	2022 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	109,353	104,636
Long service leave	90,227	84,601
	199,580	**189,237**
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	**10,420**	**25,349**

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.

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.

Note 21. Employee benefits (continued)

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 22. Issued capital

	2023 Shares	2022 Shares	2023 $	2022 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	**966,000**	**966,000**	**966,000**	**966,000**

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*.

Note 22. Issued capital (continued)

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 303. As at the date of this report, the company had 463 shareholders (2022: 465 shareholders).

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

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

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

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

Note 23. Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

- 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 24. Reserves

	2023 $	2022 $
Revaluation surplus reserve	**181,988**	**181,988**

Revaluation surplus reserve

The reserve is used to recognise increments and decrements in the fair value of land and buildings.

Note 25. Retained earnings

	2023 $	2022 $
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	569,300	413,041
Profit after income tax expense for the year	209,086	241,531
Dividends paid (note 26)	(85,272)	(85,272)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	**693,114**	**569,300**

Note 26. Dividends

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

	2023 $	2022 $
Fully franked dividend of 6 cents per share (2022: 6 cents)	**85,272**	**85,272**

Franking credits

	2023 $	2022 $
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	260,351	306,968
Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	33,693	(18,193)
Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(28,424)	(28,424)
	265,620	**260,351**
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	265,620	260,351
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	28,826	20,310
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	**294,446**	**280,661**

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

Accounting policy for dividends

Dividends are recognised in the financial year they are declared.

Note 27. Financial instruments

	2023 $	2022 $
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	305,075	231,315
Cash and cash equivalents	160,218	349,291
	465,293	**580,606**
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	180,214	136,201
Lease liabilities	338,626	371,963
Bank loans	676,442	827,899
Chattel mortgage	-	83,643
	1,195,282	**1,419,706**

Note 27. Financial instruments (continued)

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.

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and earnings on those are 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 $160,218 at 30 June 2023 (2022: $349,291).

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.

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

	2023		2022	
	Nominal interest rate %	Balance $	Nominal interest rate %	Balance $
Bank loans	6.88%	676,442	2.83%	827,899
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk		**676,442**		**827,899**

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, Bendigo Bank is rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Note 27. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
2023				
Bank loans	123,419	553,023	-	676,442
Trade and other payables	48,085	132,129	-	180,214
Lease liabilities	49,000	196,001	159,251	404,252
Total non-derivatives	**220,504**	**881,153**	**159,251**	**1,260,908**

	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
2022				
Chattel mortgage	83,643	-	-	83,643
Bank loans	107,607	720,292	-	827,899
Trade and other payables	136,201	-	-	136,201
Lease liabilities	49,001	196,001	208,252	453,254
Total non-derivatives	**376,452**	**916,293**	**208,252**	**1,500,997**

Note 28. Fair value measurement

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
2023				
Assets				
Land and buildings	-	605,885	-	605,885
Total assets	**-**	**605,885**	**-**	**605,885**

	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
2022				
Assets				
Land and buildings	-	605,885	-	605,885
Total assets	**-**	**605,885**	**-**	**605,885**

Note 28. Fair value measurement (continued)

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Note 29. Key management personnel disclosures

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

John McKenzie Knuckey
Robert John Earl
Kenneth Ian McDonald
John Hubert Tebbutt
Pamela Margaret Sandlant
Andrew Lindsay Jones
Garrick Charles Fenton
Gerard William Kelly
Paul Leonard Nigro
Moira Louise Thomson
Raylene Margaret Fordham

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.

	2023 $	2022 $
Short-term employee benefits	**4,750**	**2,500**

Compensation of the company's key management personnel includes salaries.

Note 30. Related party transactions

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

Note 31. Remuneration of auditors

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

	2023 $	2022 $
Audit services		
Audit or review of the financial statements	**6,400**	**6,000**
Other services		
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	1,720	2,015
General advisory services	5,610	4,360
	7,330	**6,375**
	13,730	**12,375**

Note 32. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2023 $	2022 $
Profit after income tax expense for the year	209,086	241,531
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	194,053	206,304
Loss on disposal of assets	176,323	-
Lease liabilities interest	15,664	20,114
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(77,299)	54,739
Decrease in income tax refund due	-	29,799
Increase in deferred tax assets	-	(30,791)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(116,146)	(58,290)
Increase in provision for income tax	8,516	20,310
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	30,444	78,671
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(4,586)	11,965
Increase in other provisions	149	216
Net cash provided by operating activities	**436,204**	**574,568**

Note 33. Earnings per share

	2023 $	2022 $
Profit after income tax	**209,086**	**241,531**

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	1,421,200	1,421,200
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	**1,421,200**	**1,421,200**

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	14.71	16.99
Diluted earnings per share	14.71	16.99

Accounting policy for earnings per share

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

Note 34. Commitments

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

Note 35. Contingencies

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

Note 36. Events after the reporting period

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

Directors' declaration

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in the notes to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

On behalf of the directors

John McKenzie Knuckey
Chair

13 October 2023

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550
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Independent auditor’s report to the Directors of Corangamite Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Corangamite Financial Services Limited, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the company’s financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
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Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report may also include "other information" on the company's operations and financial results and financial position as set out in the financial report, typically in a Chairman's report and Manager's report, and reports covering governance and shareholder matters.

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 13 October 2023

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

afsbendigo.com.au

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