

# Annual Report 2022

Dandenong Ranges  
Community Finance Limited

Community Bank  
Upwey, Belgrave, Cockatoo-Gembrook  
ABN 28 084 480 035



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# Chair's report

For year ending 30 June 2022

As your Chair, it is my pleasure to present this report for the 2021-22 financial year.

From humble beginnings, our company has now been providing banking services to our Dandenong Ranges community for almost 24 years. With Community Bank branches in Upwey, Belgrave and Cockatoo, together with Agencies in Emerald and Marysville, we have been privileged to have our community embrace the community banking model, by trusting us to meet all of their banking needs. This partnership between the Community Bank branches, the Agencies and their customers, allows us to support our community via grants, sponsorships and student scholarships. This is truly a case of locals supporting locals to support locals.

We continue to face the challenges of fluctuating markets due to world events, increasing interest rates for home-owners and the disruptions caused by the effects of COVID-19, but you can be assured that our dedicated operating team, and your Board, are doing our very best to maintain the level of service you have come to expect.

## **Business achievements**

For the most part, we experienced another year of record low interest rates. However, the Reserve Bank have now been increasing rates over the last few months in order to take some of the heat out of the inflationary pressures that our markets are currently facing. As such, Bendigo Bank has also increased rates and seeks to find a balance that works for both investors and borrowers. This is the challenge currently faced by all banking institutions.

Over the previous 12 months our funds under management (total lending and deposits) increased by \$62 million, whilst our revenue reduced by approximately \$36,000, or 1.2% overall for the year. As interest rates began to rise towards the end of the financial year, so did our monthly profits, thus reducing the revenue downturn we had been carrying earlier in the financial year. We expect this will lead us into a much-improved revenue position for the 2022-23 financial year.

Many customers continued to pay down or pay out loans, due to factors such as low interest rates and selling down property in a heated market, resulting in a net decrease in lending for the year of approximately \$8.6 million.

Even with this small overall reduction in revenue, the Company was able to deliver a profit before charitable donations and sponsorships of \$614,625 compared with \$481,902 for the 2020-21 financial year. This is an increase of \$132,723 or 27.5%. This has been brought about by some operational staff restructuring and review of expenditure.

We look forward to the next 12 months as we navigate our way beyond COVID-19 limitations and do our best to deliver good profits to our shareholders from the prosperity that increasing interest rates promise, whilst endeavouring to service all customers' banking needs with quality Bendigo Bank products and services.

During the year we were able to hold our strategic business review workshop, which saw us looking at our business from many angles. The Board and Managers got together to discuss where the business is currently at, and where we think we'd like to be in five years' time. With the increasing digitisation of our industry and the growing need to consider our environment and our social responsibilities into the future, we see ourselves as being on the front foot with this by working smarter as we go forward.

## **Our community support initiatives**

As a company, we are proud to have contributed more than \$6 million back to our community in sponsorships, grants, donations and shareholder dividends over our almost 24-year history. We can only do this if the community support us by banking with our Community Bank branches and Agencies.

During the last 12 months we have continued to support our local sporting clubs as they emerged from their previously Covid-reduced seasons, as well as our local school students' scholarship program. We have also continued our support of the very important work done by Dandenong Ranges Community Relief Service, Community Casseroles (Foothills Community Care) and the Philanthropic Collective. There are still many families struggling to get back on their feet after last year's storm, and these organisations provide some much-needed relief when times are tough.

## Chair's report (continued)

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Our donations and sponsorship payments of \$85,606 during the last 12 months was an increase on our contributions last year. However, we still ensure we strive to find that balance between preserving profits and doing what we can to support our community.

### **Our Staff and Management team**

Once again, we commend the commitment and dedication of our staff during the past year. At times we have had to move staff around between branches due to illness, and all have willingly obliged without a murmur of complaint. Our staff are without doubt our greatest asset.

Our Management team of Teresa Spruhan at Upwey and Belgrave, Bruce McConnell at Cockatoo-Gembrook, our Senior Business Development Manager, Mick Spruhan, all ably lead by our Senior Group Manager Mike Fleming, continued to produce excellent results for the Company.

We have seen some staff changes in recent times, but rest assured our company's commitment to its customers and community has not diminished, as we welcome aboard our new staff members and wish our exiting staff members all the very best for their future endeavours.

At the end of July 2022 our esteemed Senior Group Manager, Mike Fleming, retired after almost 24 years of dedicated service. Mike has been the face of our company since its inception in 1998, and is loved and respected by our staff and our customers. Our Board has been extremely fortunate to have had Mike at the helm of our operations for as long as we have. We will all miss Mike's "matter-of-fact" manner and that dry humour, but we all sincerely wish him and his wife all the very best in their well-deserved retirement.

As part of our succession planning, we brought Mick Spruhan onboard a couple of years ago as our Senior Business Development Manager. Mick will now step up to Senior Group Manager. We welcome Mick into the top job and look forward to a long and prosperous relationship between the Board and operations into the future.

Our Board support staff, Executive Officer Melisa Hepworth and Community Liaison Officer Suzan Prass, have once again provided excellent assistance to me, the Board and to the staff during the past year, with their ability to organise and coordinate efficiently and professionally.

To all staff and Managers, we give a heartfelt thanks to you for your contribution during the last 12 months.

### **Our Board**

As always, our Board members have given up their time to volunteer as Directors of Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited. We have all been grateful to be able to move back to face-to-face meetings again following the COVID-19 lockdowns. I want to thank all Board members for continuing to contribute productively throughout the year.

During the year we bid farewell to our longest serving Director, Karel Coxhill. Karel had been a Director since the company's inception and was a great advocate for our company. He will be sadly missed, but we wish him all the best in his well-deserved "retirement".

We also lost two relatively new Directors during the year; Jacqui Buckland and Andrea Schloetzer. Both were juggling work commitments and young families, but still managed to contribute productively to our Board during their tenure. We wish them both well.

Towards the end of the financial year we welcomed Ian Snell to the Board. Many Upwey locals will know Ian through his long connection with local footy, netball and cricket. I have no doubt that Ian will be a wonderful contributor to our Board for a long time to come.

### **Your investment**

The Board has agreed to allocate a fully franked dividend of 10 cents per share, to be paid in December 2022.

On behalf of the Board, I thank you for your ongoing support.



**Deb Weber CA MAICD**  
**Chair**

# Senior Group Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2022

For those shareholders that don't know, I have retired as of 28 July completing nearly 24 years with what started as Upwey Community Bank Branch.

Community Bank Dandenong Ranges grew to its present three Community Bank branches, two Agency structure employing now 19 mostly local people.

As of 30 June, Community Bank Dandenong Ranges had total funds under our management of \$560 million. Total accounts are now over 20,000.

This represents \$62 million growth over the last 12 months. The increase in interest rates also sees our income growing albeit loan numbers are dropping slightly as expected.

Community Bank Upwey continues to be our biggest source of income with profit status rising to our highest numbers for some years. Restructuring of staffing within all three branches has assisted this progression with a reduction in expenses across the Board.

Mick Spruhan, our Senior Business Development Manager has moved into my role and Teresa Spruhan has moved from Branch Manager of Belgrave to Branch Manager of Upwey. Her role now sees her overseeing all matters between those two branches including lending.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Board and my fellow Managers and staff for their support over my tenure and also, I'd like to thank the many shareholders and customers. Many friendships have been forged over my years with the Group and I wish everyone well for the future and I wish Community Bank Dandenong Ranges continued success.



**Mike Fleming**  
**Senior Group Manager**

# Secretary's report

For year ending 30 June 2022

## Financial result

The Group reported a net profit before tax, sponsorships and grants of \$614,625 for the year ended 30 June 2022, compared to \$481,902 in the previous year. This increase in profits is due to the improved business conditions and an increase in footings. Community Bank Upwey and Community Bank Belgrave have showed profits before tax, sponsorships and grants. Community Bank Cockatoo-Gembrook have traded at a loss before tax, sponsorships and grants for the current financial year.

The Group reported a net profit after tax of \$325,876 (2021: net profit of \$311,785).

## Financial position

The financial position of the Group continues to remain strong with total assets of \$4,979 million (2021: \$4.764 million) and total liabilities of \$835,633 (2021: \$769,008) resulting in a net equity position of \$4,144 million on 30 June 2022 (2021: \$3.995 million).

The cash balances and financial assets on 30 June 2022 amounted to \$3,470 million (2021: \$3,246 million).

## Managers and staff

Our Senior Group Manager, Mike Fleming, continued his role in overseeing and assisting Branch Managers and growing the business of the Group. We thank Mike Fleming, Mick Spruhan, the Branch Managers and all the staff for their excellent performance at Community Bank Upwey, Belgrave and Cockatoo-Gembrook.

## Dividends

The Board recommended a fully franked dividend of 8 cents per share that was paid out during the year. A fully franked dividend of 10 cents per share is to be paid in December 2022.

## Shareholder information

The administration of the share registry is being managed by Melisa Hepworth, our Executive Officer, who we thank for her outstanding contribution. All shareholders are advised that they must inform Melisa of a change of address to ensure that all correspondence and dividend payments are received by them. Also, all shareholders receiving their dividends by direct credit must please ensure that Melisa is informed of any changes to their banking details. Melisa can be contacted on 9754 6540 or 0400 110 385.



**Naren Popat**  
B.Acc, CA, MTax

# Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2022.

## Board of Directors

The following persons were Directors of Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited during the whole of the financial year up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

### Deborah Jayne Weber

Title:	Chair
Qualifications:	Chartered Accountant, CA SMSF Specialist, Dip. Financial Planning, Dip. Business (Governance), B.Ec.
Experience & Expertise:	Worked in public practice for nearly 30 years; 11 years as a sole practitioner in a tax practice. CFA volunteer for 23 years. Non-executive director of the board for 8 years.

### Shane Andrew Miller

Title:	Deputy Chair
Qualifications:	Intermediate Certificate
Experience & Expertise:	Owner, operator of Licenced Security Company since 1995, CFA volunteer with 28 years' service.

### Karel Leslie Coxhill - Resigned 1/8/2021

Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Licenced Real Estate Agent.
Experience & Expertise:	Past real estate agent for 30 years, now retired; Past Lions Club Member for 8 years which involved volunteer work; Past Councillor for Shire of Sherbrooke for 3 years.

### Leslie Thomas Stevenson

Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	B Eco FCA.
Experience & Expertise:	Semi retired Chartered Accountant, 30 years Accounting, 24 years as a sole practitioner in a tax practice.

### Jacqueline Nicole Buckland - Resigned 16/11/2021

Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Certificate in Small Business Practices; Bachelor Business (Human Resource Management/Arts (Psychology)); Bachelor of Education
Experience & Expertise:	Management of small-mid size tourism and hospitality business incorporating Human Resources, Marketing, Communications, Events ; GIA Board Governance Training.

### John Ronald Faull

Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Certificate 3 in Aged Care
Experience & Expertise:	Horticulturalist. 50 years' experience in CFA as a volunteer; 19 years' experience in Aged Care and Manager of Management Company operating Rhodoglades Retirement Village; Owner and Manager of Cut Flower Farm.

### Walter Alfred Berger - Appointed 22/07/2021

Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Advanced Diploma of Applied Science, Associate Diploma of Engineering
Experience & Expertise:	Small Business owner and manager (accommodation and horse agistment), online marketing and website management, 36 years IT data communications.

## Directors' report (continued)

### Thomas Ian Snell - Appointed 24/03/2022

Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	ADFS (FP)
Experience & Expertise:	Worked in senior positions with a Public Company for 25 years. Ran own business specialising in Business Consulting and Financial Planning. Past President of Upwey Tecoma Football Netball Club, past President and a coach at Upwey Tecoma Junior Football Club, a player, and past President and Coach at Upwey Tecoma Cricket Club. Non executive Director of the board for the last 6 months.

### Andrea Barbara Schloetzer - Appointed 22/07/2021 Resigned 21/04/2022

Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	
Experience & Expertise:	Twelve years experience in a tax technical area in the ATO, specialising in business tax, complex trust and CGT. Runs local micro business.

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

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

### Directors' Meetings

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board Meetings		Audit Committee	
	A	B	A	B
Deborah Jayne Weber	12	12	4	4
Shane Andrew Miller	12	11	-	-
Karel Leslie Coxhill	2	0	-	-
Leslie Thomas Stevenson	12	9	4	4
Jacqueline Nicole Buckland	3	3	-	-
John Ronald Faull	12	12	-	-
Andrea Barbara Schloetzer	9	7	4	2
Walter Alfred Berger	12	11	-	-
Thomas Ian Snell	4	4	1	1

A - The number of meetings eligible to attend.

B - The number of meetings attended.

- - Not a member of that committee.

### Company Secretary

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

<b>Narandra Popat</b>	
Qualifications:	Chartered Accountant, Bachelor of Commerce and Masters of Tax
Experience & Expertise:	Over 30 years of experience as a practising Chartered Accountant.

### Principal Activities

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

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

## Directors' report (continued)

### Operating Results

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

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021	Movement
<b>Profit After Tax</b>	325,876	311,785	5%

### 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.

### Director's Interests

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares		
	Balance at 1 July 2021	Changes During the Year	Balance at 30 June 2022
Deborah Jayne Weber	-	-	-
Shane Andrew Miller	5,000	-	5,000
Karel Leslie Coxhill	51,435	-	51,435
Leslie Thomas Stevenson	5,000	-	5,000
Jacqueline Nicole Buckland	-	-	-
John Ronald Faull	-	-	-
Andrea Barbara Schloetzer	-	-	-
Walter Alfred Berger	-	-	65,408
Thomas Ian Snell	-	-	-

### Dividends

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

	Cents per Share	Total Amount
Final fully franked dividend	8.00	177,763
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>177,763</b>

### Options

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

### Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

During the financial year, the Australian economy was greatly impacted by COVID-19. Bendigo Bank, as franchisor, announced a suite of measures aimed at providing relief to customers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The uncertain economic conditions has not materially impacted the company's earnings for the financial year. As the pandemic continues to affect the economic environment, uncertainty remains on the future impact of COVID 19 to the company's operations.

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

### Events Since the end of the Financial Year

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

# Directors' report (continued)

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## Likely Developments

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

## Environmental Regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

## Indemnification & Insurance of Directors & Officers

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

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

## Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

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

## Non-audit Services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (RSD Audit) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 29 to the accounts.

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

- all non audit services are reviewed and approved by the Board prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks and rewards

## Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 10 of this financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Upwey, Victoria.



**Deborah Weber**

Chair/Director

Dated this 22nd day of September, 2022

# Auditor's independence declaration



41A Breen Street  
Bendigo, Victoria  
PO Box 448, Bendigo, VIC, 3552

Ph: (03) 4435 3550  
admin@rsdaudit.com.au  
www.rsdaudit.com.au

**Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Dandenong Ranges Community Finances Limited.**

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Dandenong Ranges Community Finances Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

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

**RSD Audit**

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Katie'.

**Kathie Teasdale**  
**Partner**  
41A Breen Street  
Bendigo VIC 3550

**Dated:** 14 September 2022

# Financial statements

## Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited

ABN 28 084 480 035

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from contracts with customers	7	2,828,250	2,798,448
Other revenue	8	46,250	105,833
Finance income	9	12,648	18,869
		<b>2,887,148</b>	<b>2,923,150</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	10	(1,539,334)	(1,698,752)
Depreciation and amortisation	10	(115,387)	(138,672)
Finance costs	10	(13,517)	(13,760)
Administration and general costs		(428,610)	(398,681)
Occupancy expenses		(82,248)	(88,598)
IT expenses		(58,906)	(65,792)
Fair value movement		(731)	-
Other expenses		(33,790)	(36,993)
		<b>(2,272,523)</b>	<b>(2,441,248)</b>
<b>Operating profit before charitable donations and sponsorship</b>		<b>614,625</b>	<b>481,902</b>
Charitable donations and sponsorship	10	(85,606)	(79,201)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		<b>529,019</b>	<b>402,701</b>
Income tax expense	11	(203,143)	(90,916)
<b>Profit for the year after income tax</b>		<b>325,876</b>	<b>311,785</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company</b>		<b>325,876</b>	<b>311,785</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
		¢	¢
- basic and diluted earnings per share	31	14.67	14.03

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

## Financial statements (continued)

### Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited

ABN 28 084 480 035

#### Statement of Financial Position

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	2,939,989	2,717,991
Trade and other receivables	13	290,924	225,494
Financial assets	14	529,976	527,992
Other assets	15	18,322	20,249
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,779,211</b>	<b>3,491,726</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	16	889,896	901,223
Right-of-use assets	17	203,447	226,083
Intangible assets	18	106,655	145,439
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,199,998</b>	<b>1,272,745</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>4,979,209</b>	<b>4,764,471</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	20	194,448	149,917
Current tax liability	19	57,116	43,850
Lease liabilities	21	32,811	28,178
Employee benefits	22	203,866	212,089
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>488,241</b>	<b>434,034</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	20	40,471	80,941
Lease liabilities	21	186,385	209,177
Employee benefits	22	13,872	7,888
Deferred tax liability	19	106,664	36,968
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>347,392</b>	<b>334,974</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>835,633</b>	<b>769,008</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>4,143,576</b>	<b>3,995,463</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued capital	23	701,300	701,300
Retained earnings	24	3,148,592	3,000,479
Reserves	25	293,684	293,684
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>4,143,576</b>	<b>3,995,463</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

## Financial statements (continued)

### Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited

ABN 28 084 480 035

#### Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Issued Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Reserves \$	Total Equity \$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2020</b>		<b>701,300</b>	<b>2,910,898</b>	<b>293,684</b>	<b>3,905,882</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>					
Profit for the year		-	311,785	-	311,785
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>					
Dividends paid or provided	30	-	(222,204)	-	(222,204)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>		<b>701,300</b>	<b>3,000,479</b>	<b>293,684</b>	<b>3,995,463</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>		<b>701,300</b>	<b>3,000,479</b>	<b>293,684</b>	<b>3,995,463</b>
<b>Comprehensive income for the year</b>					
Profit for the year		-	325,876	-	325,876
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-
<b>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</b>					
Dividends paid or provided	30	-	(177,763)	-	(177,763)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>		<b>701,300</b>	<b>3,148,592</b>	<b>293,684</b>	<b>4,143,576</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

## Financial statements (continued)

### Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited

ABN 28 084 480 035

#### Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from customers		3,097,584	3,221,264
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,485,780)	(2,641,932)
Interest paid		(524)	(13,820)
Interest received		12,647	18,869
Income tax paid		(120,182)	(63,536)
<b>Net cash flows provided by operating activities</b>	26b	<b>503,745</b>	<b>520,845</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(30,594)	(1,057)
Purchase of investments		(1,984)	(6,099)
Purchase of intangible assets		(40,471)	(25,753)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(73,049)</b>	<b>(32,909)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(30,935)	(26,702)
Dividends paid		(177,763)	(222,204)
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<b>(208,698)</b>	<b>(248,906)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash held</b>		<b>221,998</b>	<b>239,030</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		2,717,991	2,478,961
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year</b>	26a	<b>2,939,989</b>	<b>2,717,991</b>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

## Note 1. Corporate Information

These financial statements and notes represent those of Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited (the Company) as an individual entity. Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 22nd September 2022.

Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activity of the company is provided in the directors' report. Information on the company's related party relationships is provided in Note 28.

## Note 2. Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

## Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

### (a) Economic Dependency

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

Upwey Community Bank
Belgrave Community Bank
Cockatoo/Gembrook Community Bank

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

#### Revenue Calculation

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

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

#### Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

#### Commission

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

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

#### Fee Income

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

#### Core Banking Products

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

#### Ability to Change Financial Return

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

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

#### (c) Other Revenue

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

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

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

#### Discretionary Financial Contributions

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

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

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

#### Cash Flow Boost

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

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

The amounts are not assessable for tax purposes and there is no obligation to repay the amounts when the cash flow of the company improves.

#### (d) Employee Benefits

##### Short-term Employee Benefits

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

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

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

### Other Long-term Employee Benefits

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

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

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

### (e) Tax

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

#### Current Income Tax

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

#### Deferred Tax

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

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

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

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

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

#### Goods & Services Tax

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

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

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

#### (f) Cash & Cash Equivalents

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

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

##### Recognition & Measurement

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

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

##### Subsequent Expenditure

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

##### Depreciation

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

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

Asset Class	Method	Useful Life
Buildings	Straight line	40 years
Leasehold improvements	Diminishing value	15 - 40 years
Office Furniture & Equipment	Diminishing value	1 - 15 years
Motor vehicles	Diminishing value	5 years

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

#### (h) Intangible Assets

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

##### Recognition & Measurement

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

##### Subsequent Expenditure

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

#### Amortisation

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

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

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

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

#### (i) Financial Instruments

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

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

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

#### Recognition & Initial Measurement

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

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

#### Classification & Subsequent Measurement

##### Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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

#### *Financial Assets - Business Model Assessment*

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

#### *Financial Assets - Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses*

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

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

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

#### *Derecognition*

##### *Financial Assets*

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

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

##### *Financial Liabilities*

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

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

#### *Offsetting*

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

# Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

### **(j) Impairment**

#### *Non-derivative Financial Instruments*

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

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

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

#### *Recognition of ECL in Financial Statements*

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

The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, which is received 14 days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo and Adelaide Bank the company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company. The company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2022.

#### *Non-financial Assets*

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

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

### **(k) Issued Capital**

#### *Ordinary Shares*

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

### **(l) Leases**

#### *As Lessee*

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### As Lessor

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

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

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

### (n) Comparative Figures

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

#### (a) Judgements

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

Note	Judgement
Note 7 - Revenue	Whether revenue is recognised over time or at a point in time
Note 21 - Leases:	
(a) Control	Whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception by assessing whether the company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset
(b) Lease term	Whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options, termination periods, and purchase options
(c) Discount rates	Judgement is required to determine the discount rate, where the discount rate is the company's incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The incremental borrowing rate is determined with reference to factors specific to the company and underlying asset including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the amount</li><li>• the lease term</li><li>• economic environment</li><li>• any other relevant factors</li></ul>

#### (b) Assumptions & Estimation Uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2020 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Note	Assumption
Note 19 - Recognition of deferred tax assets	Availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and carried-forward tax losses can be utilised
Note 16 - Estimation of asset useful lives	Key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset
Note 22 - Long service leave provision	Key assumptions on attrition rate of staff and expected pay increases through promotion and inflation

### Note 5. Financial Risk Management

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

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

#### (a) Credit Risk

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

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

#### (b) Liquidity Risk

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

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

30 June 2022		Contractual Cash Flows		
Non-derivative Financial Liability	Carrying Amount	< 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years
Lease liabilities	219,197	44,053	118,953	116,039

#### (c) Market Risk

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

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

##### Price Risk

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

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

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

The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$3,469,966 at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$3,245,983). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank, which are rated BBB on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 6. Capital Management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

The Board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2022 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 7. Revenue From Contracts With Customers

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Revenue</b>		
- Revenue from contracts with customers	2,828,250	2,798,448
	<b>2,828,250</b>	<b>2,798,448</b>
<b>Disaggregation of Revenue From Contracts With Customers</b>		
- Margin income	2,432,980	2,384,419
- Fee income	204,546	213,739
- Commission income	190,724	200,290
	<b>2,828,250</b>	<b>2,798,448</b>

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

### Note 8. Other Revenue

The company generates other sources of revenue as outlined below.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Other Revenue</b>		
- Market development fund income	46,250	68,333
- Cash flow boost	-	37,500
	<b>46,250</b>	<b>105,833</b>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 9. Finance Income

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

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Finance Income</b>		
At amortised cost:		
- Interest from term deposits	12,648	18,869
	<b>12,648</b>	<b>18,869</b>

### Note 10. Expenses

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

#### (a) Employee Benefits Expense

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Employee Benefits Expense		
- Wages & salaries	1,314,196	1,437,094
- Superannuation costs	128,521	134,635
- Other expenses related to employees	96,617	127,023
	<b>1,539,334</b>	<b>1,698,752</b>

#### (b) Depreciation & Amortisation Expense

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Depreciation of Non-current Assets		
- buildings	21,682	20,544
- leasehold improvements	611	1,179
- office furniture and fittings	10,325	11,739
- motor vehicles	9,303	13,290
	<b>41,921</b>	<b>46,752</b>
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets		
- leased buildings	34,682	31,641
	<b>34,682</b>	<b>31,641</b>
Amortisation of Intangible Assets		
- franchise fees	38,784	60,279
	<b>38,784</b>	<b>60,279</b>
<b>Total depreciation &amp; amortisation expense</b>	<b>115,387</b>	<b>138,672</b>

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 10. Expenses (continued)

#### (c) Finance Costs

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Finance Costs			
- Interest paid		13,517	13,760
		<b>13,517</b>	<b>13,760</b>

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

#### (d) Community Investments & Sponsorship

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

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Community Investments & Sponsorship			
- Direct sponsorship and grant payments		85,606	79,201
- Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	10(e)	-	-
		<b>85,606</b>	<b>79,201</b>

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

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

#### (e) Community Enterprise Foundation™ Contributions

During the financial year the company contributed funds to the CEF, the philanthropic arm of the Bendigo Bank. These contributions paid in form part of community investments and sponsorship expenditure included in profit or loss.

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Disaggregation of CEF Funds			
Opening balance		3,064	3,043
Contributions paid	10(d)	-	-
Grants paid out		-	-
Interest received		18	21
Management fees incurred		-	-
Balance available for distribution		<b>3,082</b>	<b>3,064</b>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 11. Income Tax Expense

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

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current tax expense	133,447	125,810
Deferred tax expense	69,696	(30,974)
Under / (over) provision of prior years	-	(3,920)
	<b>203,143</b>	<b>90,916</b>

#### (b) *Prima Facie* Tax Payable

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 25% (2021: 26%)	137,545	104,702
Add Tax Effect Of:		
- Non-deductible expenses	1,055	1,378
- Government Grants	-	(9,750)
- Recognition of AASB 16	183	(16)
- Under/over provision in respect to prior years	-	(3,920)
- Change in company tax rates	(4,125)	(1,330)
- Temporary differences	(46)	29,496
- Movement in deferred tax	73,821	(29,644)
<b>Income tax attributable to the entity</b>	<b>208,433</b>	<b>90,916</b>
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is:	-38.40%	-22.58%

### Note 12. Cash & Cash Equivalents

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	2,939,989	2,717,991
	<b>2,939,989</b>	<b>2,717,991</b>

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 13. Trade & Other Receivables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Current</b>		
Trade receivables	290,924	225,494
	<b>290,924</b>	<b>225,494</b>

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

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

### Note 14. Financial Assets

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>At Amortised Cost</b>		
Term deposits	529,976	527,992
	<b>529,976</b>	<b>527,992</b>

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

### Note 15. Other Assets

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Prepayments	14,206	14,870
Other	4,116	5,379
	<b>18,322</b>	<b>20,249</b>

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

### Note 16. Property, Plant & Equipment

#### (a) Carrying Amounts

	2022 \$			2021 \$		
	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value
Land & Buildings	978,191	186,098	792,093	958,687	164,412	794,275
Leasehold improvements	76,646	56,536	20,110	76,646	55,925	20,721
Furniture & fittings	914,300	858,315	55,985	903,206	847,990	55,216
Motor vehicles	45,842	24,134	21,708	45,842	14,831	31,011
	<b>2,014,979</b>	<b>1,125,083</b>	<b>889,896</b>	<b>1,984,381</b>	<b>1,083,158</b>	<b>901,223</b>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 16. Property, Plant & Equipment (*continued*)

#### (b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

2022	Buildings \$	Leasehold Imp. \$	Furniture & Fittings \$	Motor Vehicles \$
Opening carrying value	794,275	20,721	55,216	31,011
Additions	19,500	-	11,094	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(21,682)	(611)	(10,325)	(9,303)
<b>Closing carrying value</b>	<b>792,093</b>	<b>20,110</b>	<b>55,985</b>	<b>21,708</b>

2021	Buildings \$	Leasehold Imp. \$	Furniture & Fittings \$	Motor Vehicles \$
Opening carrying value	814,819	21,901	65,898	44,301
Additions	-	-	1,057	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(20,544)	(1,180)	(11,739)	(13,290)
<b>Closing carrying value</b>	<b>794,275</b>	<b>20,721</b>	<b>55,216</b>	<b>31,011</b>

#### (c) Capital Expenditure Commitments

The entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2022 (2021: None).

#### (d) Changes in Estimates

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

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

### Note 17. Right-of-use Assets

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

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

The company's lease portfolio includes building.

#### Options to Extend or Terminate

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

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

	Leased Buildings \$	Total ROU Asset \$
Leased asset	307,492	307,492
Depreciation	(104,045)	(104,045)
	<b>203,447</b>	<b>203,447</b>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 17. Right-of-use Assets (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts:

	Leased Buildings \$	Total ROU Asset \$
Recognised on initial application of AASB 16		
- Previously classified as operating leases	226,083	226,083
- Revaluation	12,046	12,046
Depreciation expense	(34,682)	(34,682)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>203,447</b>	<b>203,447</b>

AASB 16 Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Depreciation expense related to right-of-use assets	34,682	31,640
Interest expense on lease liabilities	12,993	13,584

### Note 18. Intangible Assets

#### (a) Carrying Amounts

	2022			2021		
	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Written Down Value	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Written Down Value
Franchise fees	182,125	75,470	106,655	182,125	36,686	145,439
	<b>182,125</b>	<b>75,470</b>	<b>106,655</b>	<b>182,125</b>	<b>36,686</b>	<b>145,439</b>

#### (b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

2022	Franchise Fees \$
Opening carrying value	145,439
Amortisation expense	(38,784)
<b>Closing carrying value</b>	<b>106,655</b>

2021	Franchise Fees \$
Opening carrying value	205,719
Amortisation expense	(60,280)
<b>Closing carrying value</b>	<b>145,439</b>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 19. Tax Assets & Liabilities

#### (a) Current Tax

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income tax payable	57,116	43,850

#### (b) Deferred Tax

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

	30 June 2021 \$	Recognised in P & L \$	30 June 2022 \$
Deferred Tax Assets			
- Expense accruals	11,422	(1,336)	10,086
- Employee provisions	54,995	(560)	54,435
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>66,417</b>	<b>(1,896)</b>	<b>64,521</b>
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
- Right-of-use assets	2,818	1,120	3,938
- Accrued income	(800)	(229)	(1,029)
- Prepayments	(3,718)	166	(3,552)
- Property, plant & equipment	(101,685)	(68,857)	(170,542)
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(103,385)</b>	<b>(67,800)</b>	<b>(171,185)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax (liabilities)</b>	<b>(36,968)</b>	<b>(69,696)</b>	<b>(106,664)</b>

Movement in the company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2021:

	30 June 2020 \$	Recognised in P & L \$	30 June 2021 \$
Deferred Tax Assets			
- Expense accruals	11,866	(444)	11,422
- Employee provisions	54,149	846	54,995
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>66,015</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>66,417</b>
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
- Right-of-use assets	1,741	1,077	2,818
- Accrued income	(4,578)	3,778	(800)
- Prepayments	(12,818)	9,100	(3,718)
- Property, plant & equipment	(122,222)	20,537	(101,685)
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(137,877)</b>	<b>34,492</b>	<b>(103,385)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(71,862)</b>	<b>34,894</b>	<b>(36,968)</b>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 20. Trade & Other Payables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Current</b>		
Trade creditors	495	2,106
Other creditors and accruals	193,953	147,811
	<b>194,448</b>	<b>149,917</b>
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Other creditors and accruals	40,471	80,941
	<b>40,471</b>	<b>80,941</b>

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### Note 21. Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities were measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments of the term reasonably expected to be exercised, discounted at the appropriate incremental borrowing rate on the adoption date. The discount rate used on recognition was 5.5%.

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

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

#### (a) Lease Portfolio

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Details
Belgrave Community Bank	The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of five years which commenced in September 2010. The lease has no further extension option available.
Cockatoo/Gembrook Community Bank	The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of five years which commenced in June 2020. The lease has two further five year extension option available.

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 21. Lease Liabilities (continued)

#### (b) Lease Liabilities

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Current	32,811	28,178
Non-current	186,385	209,177

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 30 June 2022 were as follows:

	Minimum lease payments due				
	< 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	> 5 years	Total
<b>30 June 2022</b>					
Lease payments	44,053	85,827	33,126	116,039	279,045
Finance charges	(11,242)	(16,842)	(11,816)	(19,948)	(59,848)
<b>Net present values</b>	<b>32,811</b>	<b>68,985</b>	<b>21,310</b>	<b>96,091</b>	<b>219,197</b>
<b>30 June 2021</b>					
Lease payments	40,286	80,572	69,157	114,968	304,983
Finance charges	(12,108)	(19,484)	(18,697)	(19,433)	(69,722)
<b>Net present values</b>	<b>28,178</b>	<b>61,088</b>	<b>50,460</b>	<b>95,535</b>	<b>235,261</b>

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

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

Total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 30 June 2022 was \$43,929 (2021: \$46,286).

### Note 22. Employee Benefits

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Current</b>		
Provision for annual leave	106,546	110,884
Provision for long service leave	97,320	101,205
	<b>203,866</b>	<b>212,089</b>
<b>Non-Current</b>		
Provision for long service leave	13,872	7,888
	<b>13,872</b>	<b>7,888</b>

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

#### Employee Attrition Rates

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 23. Issued Capital

#### (a) Issued Capital

	2022		2021	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	2,222,039	701,300	2,222,039	701,300
	2,222,039	701,300	2,222,039	701,300

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

#### (b) Movements in share capital

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	2,222,039	2,222,039
<b>At the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>2,222,039</b>	<b>2,222,039</b>

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

### Note 24. Retained Earnings

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		3,000,479	2,910,898
Profit for the year after income tax		325,876	311,785
Dividends paid	30	(177,763)	(222,204)
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>3,148,592</b>	<b>3,000,479</b>

### Note 25. Reserves

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Asset Revaluation Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	293,684	293,684
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>293,684</b>	<b>293,684</b>

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 26. Cash Flow Information

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

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	12	2,939,989	2,717,991
As per the Statement of Cash Flows		<b>2,939,989</b>	<b>2,717,991</b>

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Profit for the year after income tax	325,876	311,785
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	41,922	46,753
- Amortisation	38,784	60,279
- Depreciation of ROU Leased PP&E	34,682	31,640
- Bad debts	198	391
- Fair Value Decreases	730	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(65,628)	19,038
- (Increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	1,929	11,318
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	69,695	(34,894)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	44,530	(10,813)
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	13,266	62,274
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(2,239)	23,074
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>503,745</b>	<b>520,845</b>

### Note 27. Financial Instruments

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

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	13	290,924	225,494
Cash and cash equivalents	12	2,939,989	2,717,991
Term deposits	14	529,976	527,992
		<b>3,760,889</b>	<b>3,471,477</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	20	234,919	230,858
Lease liabilities	21	219,196	237,355
		<b>454,115</b>	<b>468,213</b>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 28. Related Parties

#### (a) Key Management Personnel

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

#### (b) Key Management Personnel Compensation

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Short-term employee benefits	33,441	28,075
Post-employment benefits	3,000	767
Other long-term benefits	456	70
Total key management personnel compensation	<b>36,897</b>	<b>28,912</b>

##### Short-term Employee Benefits

These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the non-executive Chair and non-executive Directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to Executive Directors and other key management personnel.

##### Post-employment Benefits

These amounts are the current year's estimated cost of providing the company's defined benefits scheme post-retirement, superannuation contributions made during the year and post-employment life insurance benefits.

##### Other Long-term Benefits

These amounts represent long service leave benefits accruing during the year, long-term disability benefits and deferred bonus payments.

##### Share-based payments

These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of key management personnel in equity-settled benefits schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

#### (c) Other Related Parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their close family members.

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

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

Name of Related Party	Description of Goods or Services Provided	Value \$
Deborah Weber	Salary & Super	33,000

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 28. Related Parties (continued)

#### (d) Key Management Personnel Shareholdings

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

#### (e) Other Key Management Transactions

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

### Note 29. Auditor's Remuneration

The appointed auditor of Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022 is RSD Audit. Amounts paid or due and payable to the auditor are outlined below.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Audit & Review Services		
Audit and review of financial statements (RSD Audit)	4,300	4,200
<b>Total auditor's remuneration</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,200</b>

### Note 30. Dividends

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

	2022		2021	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Fully franked dividend	2,222,039	177,763	2,222,039	222,204
<b>Dividends provided for and paid during the year</b>	<b>2,222,039</b>	<b>177,763</b>	<b>2,222,039</b>	<b>222,204</b>

The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 25% (2021: 26%).

### Note 31. Earnings Per Share

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	325,876	311,785
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	2,222,039	2,222,039
	¢	¢
Basic and diluted earnings per share	14.67	14.03

### Note 32. Events After the Reporting Period

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 33. Commitments & Contingencies

Any commitments for future expenditure associated with leases are recorded in Note 21. Details about any capital commitments are detailed in Note 16(d).

The company has no other commitments requiring disclosure.

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

### Note 34. Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

	30 Main Street, UPWEY, VIC, 3158
--	----------------------------------

The principal places of business are:

Upwey Community Bank	30 Main Street, UPWEY, VIC, 3158	
Belgrave Community Bank	1656 Burwood Hwy, Belgrave VIC 3160	
Cockatoo/Gembrook Community Bank	3/50-54 McBride St, Cockatoo VIC 3781	

### Note 35. Fair Value Measurements

The company may measure some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

- freehold land and buildings
- listed investments

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 35. Fair Value Measurements (*continued*)

#### (a) Fair Value Hierarchy

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

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

Fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

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

	30 June 2022			
	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
<b>Recurring Fair Value Measurements</b>				
Non-financial Assets				
Freehold land & building	-	792,093	-	792,093
	-	<b>792,093</b>	-	<b>792,093</b>

	30 June 2021			
	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
<b>Recurring Fair Value Measurements</b>				
Non-financial Assets				
Freehold land & building	-	794,275	-	794,275
	-	<b>794,275</b>	-	<b>794,275</b>

There were no transfers between levels for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2021: no transfers).

#### (b) Valuation Techniques

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 35. Fair Value Measurements (*continued*)

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

#### Valuation Techniques & Inputs - Level 2 Fair Values

Asset	Fair Value at 30 June 2022 \$	Valuation Techniques	Inputs Used
Freehold land & building	792,093	Market approach	Valuation Report

The fair value of freehold land and buildings is determined at least every three years based on valuations by an independent valuer. At the end of each intervening period, the Directors review the independent valuation and, when appropriate, update the fair value measurement to reflect current market conditions using a range of valuation techniques, including recent observable market data and discounted cash flow methodologies.

There were no changes during the period in the valuation techniques used by the company to determine Level 2 fair values.

#### (c) Reconciliation of Recurring Level 2 Fair Value Measurements

Level 2	Freehold Land & Building \$
Balance at the beginning of the year	794,275
Additions during the year	19,500
Gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss during the year	(21,682)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>792,093</b>

# Directors' declaration

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) The financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
  - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
  - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable

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



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**Deborah Weber**

Chair/Director

Dated this 22nd day of September, 2022

# Independent audit report



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DANDENONG RANGES COMMUNITY FINANCE LIMITED

### REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the year then ended; 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. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements related to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

#### Director's Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

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



## **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report**

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

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control.

We 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.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We 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.

We 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 obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

## **Other Information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required



### Other Information

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### RSD Audit

Chartered Accountants

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Katie' or 'Kathie', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**Kathie Teasdale**

Partner

Bendigo

Dated: 14 September 2022

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