

Annual Report 2023

Dandenong Ranges
Community Finance Limited

Community Bank
Upwey, Belgrave and
Cockatoo-Gembrook

ABN 28 084 480 035



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Chair's report

For year ending 30 June 2023

It is my pleasure as your Chair to present this report for the 2022/23 financial year.

As we move into our 25th year of providing banking services to our community, I would firstly like to thank our community and our shareholders for making it possible for us to continue supporting our community via grants, sponsorships and student scholarships. Locals supporting locals forms the basis of the community banking model that we offer through our franchises with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank.

Whilst we have enjoyed a long-awaited improvement to our bottom line, world events over the last year have contributed to many in our community facing hardship for the first time. Increasing interest rates are most welcome for those relying on investments to fund their lifestyle, but on the other hand we are now starting to see the effects of higher interest rates on those coming off fixed rate mortgages, those dealing with increasing variable rate mortgages and those trying to find affordable rental accommodation.

We will continue to face the challenges of fluctuating markets going forward as your Board and our dedicated operating team do their very best to maintain the level of service you have come to expect.

Business achievements

I don't need to remind you that the Reserve Bank has now been increasing rates over the last year in order to take some of the heat out of the inflationary pressures that our markets have been facing. As such, we have also had to increase our rates and at the same time 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) decreased by \$9 million, largely due to loans being paid down with available funds before the interest rate hikes bit too hard, combined with some hesitancy by people entering the home purchasing market. On the other hand, our revenue increased by approximately \$2.4 million, or 82% overall for the year. As interest rates rose over the financial year, so did our monthly profits, thus reducing the revenue downturn we had experienced last year. Given market conditions, the 2022/23 financial year result was above our expectations.

The increase in revenue resulted in the Company delivering a profit before charitable donations and sponsorships of \$2,809,204 compared with \$614,625 for the 2021/22 financial year. This is an increase of \$2,194,579 or 357%. Whilst there has been some operational staff restructuring and review of expenditure, the main factor is the increasing interest rates resulting in us earning higher margin income from our partner Bendigo and Adelaide Bank.

The company's Balance Sheet remains strong and continues to grow. Net Assets now exceed \$6 million.

We look forward to the next 12 months as we navigate our way through turbulent economic times and do our best to deliver good profits to our shareholders from the prosperity that increasing interest rates promise, whilst endeavouring to service all of our customers' banking needs with quality products and services.

Last year we held our strategic business review workshop, which saw us looking at our business from many angles. The Board and the Managers got together to discuss where the business was currently at, and where we thought 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. So far, we believe we are on track with our strategic direction.

Chair's report (continued)

Our community support initiatives

As a company, we are proud to have contributed more than \$6.2 million back to our community in sponsorships, grants, donations and shareholder dividends over our almost 25-year history. We can only do this if the community support us by banking with us.

During the last 12 months we have continued to support our local sporting clubs as well as our local school students' scholarship program. We have also continued our support of the very important work done Dandenong Ranges Community Relief Service, Community Casseroles (Foothills Community Care) and the Philanthropic Collective. Many families are still struggling to get back on their feet after Covid and our devastating storm in 2021, and these organisations provide some much-needed relief when times are tough.

Our local Ambulance Victoria branch at Belgrave/Tecoma reached out for a Zoll Simulator, which is a training tool to assist healthcare personnel correctly set up the input parameters for ECG machines. We were more than happy to provide the \$1,595 needed for this important learning tool to assist our local paramedics.

The devastating floods in the north of our state saw us give \$10,000 to the Rochester Flood Relief Grants Program to assist local groups replace and/or repair equipment. This assisted community groups to run events and projects to help bring their community back together.

We reached out to the Angliss Hospital with a \$10,000 donation to assist them in purchasing additional Vital Signs Monitors for their emergency department.

Four years ago we provided 17 local groups with defibrillators. As a follow-up, we offered to assist these groups with the purchase of replacement batteries and pads. As expected, many took up the offer.

Our donations and sponsorship payments of \$139,406 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.

In the current financial year we will be celebrating our 25th Anniversary. Look out for some exciting things that we are currently in the planning stages for.

Our Staff and Management Team

Our staff are without doubt our greatest asset and we commend their commitment and dedication during the past year. We faced some challenges during the year with staff leaving and with illness, which meant that we sometimes had to close branches. At times we had to move staff around between branches due to illness, and all have willingly obliged without a murmur of complaint.

Our Management team of Teresa Spruhan at Upwey and Belgrave, Bruce McConnell at Cockatoo-Gembrook and our Senior Group Manager, Mick Spruhan, continued to produce excellent results for the Company. Sadly, in June we bid farewell to Teresa and Mick, who retired. We were extremely sad to see them go, but thank them for their hard work and dedication over the years.

We also bid farewell to Maria and Dale from our Upwey branch. Maria had been with us for almost 11 years and was much loved by her colleagues our customers, as was Dale.

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.

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.

Chair's report (continued)

Our Board

As always, our Board members have given up their time to volunteer as Directors of Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited, and all have continued to contribute productively throughout the year.

The members of our Board have been in place for the entire year, with no retirements. Our newest Board member, Ian Snell, has settled in well and has brought a wealth of thoughtful experience with him.

As a company, we faced some unexpected staffing challenges during the year, but the Board worked tirelessly together to ensure we continued to support all staff as they navigated their way through the process of providing continuing service to our customers.

I cannot thank our Board members enough for the support they have shown me, each other and our staff throughout the year. Well done team!

Your investment

The Board has agreed to allocate a fully franked dividend of 12 cents per share, to be paid in December 2023.

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



Deb Weber CA MAICD
Chair

Secretary's report

For year ending 30 June 2023

Financial result

The Group reported a net profit before tax, sponsorships and grants of \$2,809,204 for the year ended 30 June 2023, compared to \$614,625 in the previous year. This increase in profits of \$2,194,579 is due mainly to an increase in margins earned as a result of the higher interest rates. Community Bank Upwey, Community Bank Belgrave and Community Bank Cockatoo-Gembrook have showed profits before tax, sponsorships and grants.

The Group reported a net profit after tax of \$1,943,407 (2022: net profit of \$325,876).

Financial position

The financial position of the Group continues to remain strong with total assets of \$7,342 million (2022: \$4,979 million) and total liabilities of \$1,245,016 (2022: \$835,633) resulting in a net equity position of \$6,098 million at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$4,144 million).

The cash balances and financial assets on 30 June 2023 amounted to \$5,418 million (2022: \$3,470 million).

Managers and staff

We thank 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 10 cents per share that was paid out during the year.

The Board has agreed to allocate a fully franked dividend of 12 cents per share, to be paid in December 2023.

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 year ended 30 June 2023

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

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 over 30 years; 12 years as a sole practitioner in a tax practice. CFA volunteer for 24 years. Non-executive director of the board for 9 years.

Shane Andrew Miller

Title:	Deputy Chair
Qualifications:	Intermediate Certificate
Experience & Expertise:	Owner, operator of Licenced Security Company since 1995, CFA volunteer with 29 years' service.

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.

John Ronald Faulk

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

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.

Thomas Ian Snell

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 since March 2022.

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' report (continued)

Directors' Meetings

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings	
	A	B	A	B
Deborah Jayne Weber	13	13	4	4
Shane Andrew Miller	13	12	-	-
Leslie Thomas Stevenson	13	10	4	2
John Ronald Faulk	13	11	-	-
Walter Alfred Berger	13	11	-	-
Thomas Ian Snell	13	12	4	4

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.

Narandra Popat	
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.

Operating Results

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

	30 June 2023 (\$)	30 June 2022 (\$)	Movement
Profit After Tax	1,943,407	325,876	496%

Directors' Benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the Company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

Directors' report (continued)

Director's Interests

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares		
	Balance at 1 July 2022	Changes During the Year	Balance at 30 June 2023
Deborah Jayne Weber	-	-	-
Shane Andrew Miller	5,000	-	5,000
Leslie Thomas Stevenson	5,000	-	5,000
John Ronald Faull	-	-	-
Walter Alfred Berger	65,408	3,175	68,583
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	10	222,204
Total Amount	10	222,204

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

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.

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.

Directors' report (continued)

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 18th day of September, 2023

Auditor's independence declaration



41A Breen Street
Bendigo, Victoria
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Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Dandenong Ranges Community Finance 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 Finance Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2023, 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 'Mahesh Silva'.

Mahesh Silva
Partner
41A Breen Street
Bendigo VIC 3550

Dated: 19 September 2023

Financial statements

Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited
ABN 28 084 480 035
Statement of Profit or Loss Other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	7	5,098,474	2,828,250
Other revenue	8	61,971	46,250
Finance income	9	106,595	12,648
		5,267,040	2,887,148
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	10	(1,646,661)	(1,539,334)
Depreciation and amortisation	10	(110,312)	(115,387)
Finance costs	10	(11,877)	(13,517)
Administration and general costs		(508,464)	(428,610)
Occupancy expenses		(100,485)	(82,248)
IT expenses		(50,975)	(58,906)
Fair value movement		(3,028)	(731)
Other expenses		(26,034)	(33,790)
		(2,457,836)	(2,272,523)
Operating profit before charitable donations and sponsorship		2,809,204	614,625
Charitable donations and sponsorship	10	(139,496)	(85,606)
Profit before income tax		2,669,708	529,019
Income tax expense	11	(726,301)	(203,143)
Profit for the year after income tax		1,943,407	325,876
Other comprehensive income		232,907	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,176,314	325,876
Profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company		2,176,314	325,876
Total comprehensive income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company		2,176,314	325,876
Earnings per share		¢	¢
- basic and diluted earnings per share	31	87.46	14.67

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 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	3,868,189	2,939,989
Trade and other receivables	13	450,885	290,924
Financial assets	14	1,549,932	529,976
Other assets	15	41,724	18,322
Total current assets		5,910,730	3,779,211
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	1,195,368	889,896
Right-of-use assets	17	168,733	203,447
Intangible assets	18	67,871	106,655
Total non-current assets		1,431,972	1,199,998
Total assets		7,342,702	4,979,209
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	261,807	194,448
Current tax liability	19	484,831	57,116
Lease liabilities	21	35,857	32,811
Employee benefits	22	118,601	203,866
Total current liabilities		901,096	488,241
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	-	40,471
Lease liabilities	21	153,464	186,385
Employee benefits	22	13,337	13,872
Deferred tax liability	19	177,119	106,664
Total non-current liabilities		343,920	347,392
Total liabilities		1,245,016	835,633
Net assets		6,097,686	4,143,576
Equity			
Issued capital	23	701,300	701,300
Retained earnings	24	4,869,795	3,148,592
Reserves	25	526,591	293,684
Total equity		6,097,686	4,143,576

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 2023

	Note	Issued Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Reserves \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2021		701,300	3,000,479	293,684	3,995,463
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year		-	325,876	-	325,876
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Dividends paid or provided	30	-	(177,763)	-	(177,763)
Balance at 30 June 2022		701,300	3,148,592	293,684	4,143,576
Balance at 1 July 2022		701,300	3,148,592	293,684	4,143,576
Comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year		-	1,943,407	-	1,943,407
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	232,907	232,907
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners					
Dividends paid or provided	30	-	(222,204)	-	(222,204)
Balance at 30 June 2023		701,300	4,869,795	526,591	6,097,686

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 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		5,466,272	3,097,584
Payments to suppliers and employees		(3,016,200)	(2,485,780)
Interest paid		(468)	(524)
Interest received		106,595	12,647
Income tax paid		(228,131)	(120,182)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	26b	2,328,068	503,745
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		43,636	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(130,998)	(30,594)
Purchase of investments		(1,019,956)	(1,984)
Purchase of intangible assets		(40,471)	(40,471)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,147,789)	(73,049)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(29,875)	(30,935)
Dividends paid		(222,204)	(177,763)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(252,079)	(208,698)
Net increase in cash held		928,200	221,998
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		2,939,989	2,717,991
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	26a	3,868,189	2,939,989

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2023

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 15th September 2023.

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.
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.

(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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

(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.

(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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(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

(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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

(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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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.

(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 2023.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 beginning after 1 July 2022 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.

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">• the amount• the lease term• economic environment• any other relevant factors

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 4. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates & Assumptions (continued)

(b) Assumptions & Estimation Uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2023 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.

(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 2023		Contractual Cash Flows		
Non-derivative Financial Liability	Carrying Amount	< 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years
Lease liabilities	189,321	45,405	85,475	99,378

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 5. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(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 \$ 3,868,189 at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$ 2,939,989). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank, which are rated BBB on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

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 2023 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue		
- Revenue from contracts with customers	5,098,474	2,828,250
Disaggregation of Revenue From Contracts With Customers		
- Margin income	4,700,323	2,432,980
- Fee income	204,420	204,546
- Commission income	193,731	190,724
	5,098,474	2,828,250

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.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Other Revenue		
- Market development fund income	36,250	46,250
- Government Grants	3,185	-
- Profit on Disposal of Assets	22,536	-
	61,971	46,250

Note 9. Finance Income

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Finance Income		
At amortised cost:		
- Interest from term deposits	106,595	12,648
	106,595	12,648

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 10. Expenses

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

(a) Employee Benefits Expense

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Employee Benefits Expense		
- Wages & salaries	1,498,768	1,314,196
- Superannuation costs	138,625	128,521
- Other expenses related to employees	9,268	96,617
	1,646,661	1,539,334

(b) Depreciation & Amortisation Expense

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Depreciation of Non-current Assets		
- buildings	22,875	21,682
- leasehold improvements	612	611
- furniture and fittings	12,770	10,325
- motor vehicles	607	9,303
	36,864	41,921
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets		
- leased buildings	34,664	34,682
	34,664	34,682
Amortisation of Intangible Assets		
- franchise fees	38,784	38,784
	38,784	38,784
Total depreciation & amortisation expense	110,312	115,387

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).

(c) Finance Costs

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Finance Costs			
- Interest paid		11,877	13,517
		11,877	13,517

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 10. Expenses (continued)

(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	2023 \$	2022 \$
Community Investments & Sponsorship			
- Direct sponsorship and grant payments		139,496	85,606
		139,496	85,606

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™ (CEF) Contributions

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.

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	2023 \$	2022 \$
Disaggregation of CEF Funds			
Opening balance		3,082	3,064
Contributions paid	10(d)	-	-
Grants paid out		-	-
Interest received		99	18
Balance available for distribution		3,181	3,082

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current tax expense	655,846	133,447
Deferred tax expense	70,455	69,696
	726,301	203,143

(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:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 25% (2022: 25%)	667,427	132,255
Add Tax Effect Of:		
- Non-deductible expenses	660	1,055
- Recognition of AASB 16	757	183
- Change in company tax rates	(6,953)	(4,125)
- Temporary differences	(12,997)	(46)
- Movement in deferred tax	77,408	73,821
Income tax attributable to the entity	726,302	203,143
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is:	27.21%	38.40%

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 12. Cash & Cash Equivalents

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	3,868,189	2,939,989
	3,868,189	2,939,989

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.

Note 13. Trade & Other Receivables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current		
Trade receivables	450,885	290,924
	450,885	290,924

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
At Amortised Cost		
Term deposits	1,549,932	529,976
	1,549,932	529,976

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Prepayments	13,140	14,206
Other	28,584	4,116
	41,724	18,322

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 16. Property, Plant & Equipment

(a) Carrying Amounts

	2023 \$			2022 \$		
	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulate d Depreciation	Written Down Value
Land & Buildings	1,320,555	(188,716)	1,131,839	978,191	(186,098)	792,093
Leasehold improvements	76,646	(57,148)	19,498	76,646	(56,536)	20,110
Furniture & fittings	857,528	(813,497)	44,031	914,300	(858,315)	55,985
Motor vehicles	-	-	-	45,842	(24,134)	21,708
Total	2,254,729	(1,059,361)	1,195,368	2,014,979	(1,125,083)	889,896

(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

2023	Buildings \$	Leasehold Imp. \$	Furniture & Fittings \$	Motor Vehicles \$
Opening carrying value	792,093	20,110	55,985	21,708
Additions	129,714	-	1,284	-
Revaluation	232,907			
Disposals	-	-	(468)	(21,101)
Depreciation expense	(22,875)	(612)	(12,770)	(607)
Closing carrying value	1,131,839	19,498	44,031	-

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

(c) Capital Expenditure Commitments

The entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2023 (2022: 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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 is 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	307,390	307,390
Depreciation	(138,657)	(138,657)
	168,733	168,733

Movements in carrying amounts:

	Leased Buildings \$	Total ROU Asset \$
Recognised on initial application of AASB 16		
- Previously classified as operating leases	203,447	203,447
- Revaluation	(50)	(50)
Depreciation expense	(34,664)	(34,664)
Net carrying amount	168,733	168,733

AASB 16 Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Depreciation expense related to right-of-use assets	34,664	34,682
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11,409	12,993

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 18. Intangible Assets

(a) Carrying Amounts

	2023			2022		
	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Written Down Value	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Written Down Value
Franchise fee	182,125	(114,254)	67,871	182,125	(75,470)	106,655
	182,125	(114,254)	67,871	182,125	(75,470)	106,655

(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

2023	Franchise Fee \$
Opening carrying value	106,655
Amortisation expense	(38,784)
Closing carrying value	67,871

2022	Franchise Fee \$
Opening carrying value	145,439
Amortisation expense	(38,784)
Closing carrying value	106,655

Note 19. Tax Assets & Liabilities

(a) Current Tax

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Income tax payable	484,831	57,116

(b) Deferred Tax

Movement in the Company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2023:

	30 June 2022 \$	Recognised in P & L \$	30 June 2023 \$
Deferred Tax Assets			
- Expense accruals	10,086	1,662	11,748
- ROU assets and lease liabilities from AASB 16	-	5,160	5,160
- Employee provisions	54,435	(21,450)	32,985
Total deferred tax assets	64,521	(14,628)	49,893
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
- Right-of-use assets	3,938	(3,938)	-
- Accrued income	(1,029)	(6,117)	(7,146)
- Property, plant & equipment	(170,542)	(46,039)	(216,581)
- Prepayments	(3,552)	267	(3,285)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(171,185)	(55,827)	(227,012)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(106,664)	(70,455)	(177,119)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 19. Tax Assets & Liabilities (continued)

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
Total deferred tax assets	66,417	(1,896)	64,521
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)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(103,385)	(67,800)	(171,185)
Net deferred tax (liabilities)	(36,968)	(69,696)	(106,664)

Note 20. Trade & Other Payables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current		
Trade creditors	12,792	495
Other creditors and accruals	249,015	193,953
	261,807	194,448
Non-Current		
Other creditors and accruals	-	40,471
	-	40,471

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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.

(b) Lease Liabilities

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current	35,857	32,811
Non-current	153,464	186,385

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 30 June 2023 were as follows:

	Minimum lease payments due				
	< 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	> 5 years	Total
30 June 2023					
Lease payments	45,405	35,786	49,689	99,378	230,258
Finance charges	(9,547)	(7,423)	(16,827)	(14,938)	(48,735)
Net present values	35,858	28,363	32,862	84,440	181,523
30 June 2022					
Lease payments	44,053	85,827	33,126	116,039	279,045
Finance charges	(11,242)	(16,842)	(11,816)	(19,948)	(59,848)
Net present values	32,811	68,985	21,310	96,091	219,197

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 21. Lease Liabilities (continued)

(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 2023 was \$44,262 (2022: \$43,929).

Note 22. Employee Benefits

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current		
Provision for annual leave	57,290	106,546
Provision for long service leave	61,311	97,320
	118,601	203,866
Non-Current		
Provision for long service leave	13,337	13,872
	13,337	13,872

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.

Note 23. Issued Capital

(a) Issued Capital

	2023		2022	
	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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Fully paid ordinary shares:</i>		
At the beginning of the reporting period	2,222,039	2,222,039
At the end of the reporting period	2,222,039	2,222,039

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 24. Retained Earnings

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		3,148,592	3,000,479
Profit for the year after income tax		1,943,407	325,876
Dividends paid	30	(222,204)	(177,763)
Balance at the end of the reporting period		4,869,795	3,148,592

Note 25. Reserves

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Asset Revaluation Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	293,684	293,684
Fair value movements during the period	232,907	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	526,591	293,684

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

Note 26. Cash Flow Information

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

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	12	3,868,189	2,939,989
As per the Statement of Cash Flows		3,868,189	2,939,989

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit for the year after income tax	1,943,407	325,876
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	36,863	41,922
- Amortisation	38,784	38,784
- Depreciation of ROU Leased PP&E	34,664	34,682
- Bad debts	680	198
- Fair Value Decreases	-	730
- Profit on Sale of PP&E	(22,067)	-
- Revaluation of Lease	51	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(160,640)	(65,628)
- (Increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	(23,402)	1,929
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	-	69,695
- (Decrease) / increase in deferred tax liabilities	70,455	-
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	427,715	13,266
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	67,359	44,530
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(85,801)	(2,239)
Net cash flows from operating activities	2,328,068	503,745

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 27. Financial Instruments

The following shows the carrying amounts for all financial instruments at amortised cost. 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	2023 \$	2022 \$
Financial Assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	450,885	290,924
Cash and cash equivalents	12	3,868,189	2,939,989
Term deposits	14	1,549,932	529,976
		5,869,006	3,760,889
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	261,807	234,919
Lease liabilities	21	189,321	219,196
		451,128	454,115

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.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Short-term employee benefits	35,000	33,441
Post-employment benefits	3,675	3,000
Other long-term benefits	1,134	456
Total key management personnel compensation	39,809	36,897

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 28. Related Parties (continued)

(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	38,675
Clematis Fire Brigade - Shane Miller	Sponsorship	1,520
Upwey Belgrave RSL - Leslie Stevenson	Sponsorship	300
Upwey Tecoma Cricket Club - Ian Snell	Sponsorship	1,370

(e) 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.

(f) 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 2023 is RSD Audit. Amounts paid or due and payable to the auditor are outlined below.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Audit & Review Services		
Audit and review of financial statements (RSD Audit)	4,500	4,300
Total auditor's remuneration	4,500	4,300

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.

	2023		2022	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Fully franked dividend	2,222,039	222,204	2,222,039	177,763
Dividends provided for and paid during the year	2,222,039	222,204	2,222,039	177,763

The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 25% (2022: 25%).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	1,943,407	325,876
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	2,222,039	2,222,039
	¢	¢
Basic and diluted earnings per share	87.46	14.67

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.

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:

Dandenong Ranges Community Finance Limited	30 Main Street, UPWEY, VIC, 3158
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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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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

(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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note 35. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

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 2023			
	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Recurring Fair Value Measurements				
Non-financial Assets				
Freehold land & building	-	1,131,838	-	1,131,838
	-	1,131,838	-	1,131,838

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

Transfers between levels of the hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2022: no transfers).

Highest and best use

The current use of each asset measured at fair value is considered to be its highest and best use.

(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 36. 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 2023 \$	Valuation Techniques	Inputs Used
Freehold land & building	1,131,838	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 \$
Balance at the beginning of the year	792,093
Additions during the year	129,714
Gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss during the year	(22,875)
Balance at the end of the year	898,932

Directors' declaration

For the year ended 30 June 2023

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 2023 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.



Deborah Weber
Chair/Director

Dated 18th day of September, 2023

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 2023, 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 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics* for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Those charged with governance 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 2023, 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 a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty, trading as RSD Audit
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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.



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.

RSD Audit

Chartered Accountants

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mahesh Silva'.

Mahesh Silva

Partner

Bendigo

Dated: 19 September 2023

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