# **Daylesford District Community Developments Limited**

ABN: 72 149 942 067

Financial Report – For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

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### Daylesford District Community Developments Limited ABN: 72 149 942 067

### **Directors' Report** For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

The directors present their report of Daylesford District Community Developments Limited (the 'Company') for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

#### Directors

The following persons were directors of the Company during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Marek Julius Rak (appointed 18 March 2011, re-elected 23 November 2021)					
Qualifications and experience	Bachelor of Science (Monash); Grad Dip EDP (RMIT). Founder & retired Managing Director of Trident Computer Services Pty Ltd. Chair, Daylesford Indoor Aquatic Centre Inc.				
Other current directorships	Nil				
Former directorships in last 3 years	Nil				
Special responsibilities	Board Chair; Chair, Recruitment & Remuneration Committee; Ex officio Member of all Board Sub-committees				

Marianne Dunham (appointed 24 September 2019, re-elected 24 January 2023, resigned 4 March 2023)					
Qualifications and experience	LLB University of Tasmania; Graduate Diploma Legal Practice ANU; Master of Science and Technology Commercialisation, University of Adelaide and Texas; Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Non-executive director and senior commercial lawyer with extensive experience in the commercialisation of innovative products and services, the growth of start-ups and established businesses.				
Other current directorships	Clene Australia Pty Ltd; Decibel Therapeutics Australia Pty Ltd; Q32 Bio Australia Pty Ltd				
Former directorships in last 3 years	Nil				
Special responsibilities	Chair, Risk Management Committee				

Philip Roy Gay (appointed 16 April 2012, re-elected 24 January 2023)					
Qualifications and experience	Bachelor of Arts (Finance & Accounting); Advanced Management Program (Harvard Business School); Fellow of CPA Australia; Fellow of Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators; Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia; Member of Australian Institute of Company Directors. Former Chief Financial Officer & Operating Group Managing Director of Pacific Dunlop Ltd.				
Other current directorships	Chair of RG Withers Group.				
Former directorships in last 3 years	Nil				
Special responsibilities	Chair, Finance & Audit Committee; Member, Risk Management Committee				

Margaret Catherine Hodge (appointed 27 November 2018, re-elected 24 January 2023)					
Qualifications and experience	Diploma of Applied Science (Prosthetics and Orthotics), Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences; Bachelor of Prosthetics and Orthotics (Honours), La Trobe University; Fellow of the International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics (ISPO); former member of the Australian Orthotics Prosthetics Association. 30 years experience in clinical practice in the public health sector, as a lecturer at La Trobe University and in leadership roles in not-for-profit organisations including 6 years on the ISPO Executive Board.				
Other current directorships	Nil				
Former directorships in last 3 years	Nil				
Special responsibilities	Chair, Community Investment Committee Member, Marketing Committee; Member, Risk Management Committee				

Joan Mary Janssen (appointed 19 November 2013, re-elected 24 November 2020)					
Qualifications and experience	Diploma of Teaching, Primary (ACU, Ballarat); Graduate Diploma of Student Welfare (Hawthorn); Master of Education (Melb). 31 years' experience in education, including 12 years as School Principal; former Director of the Melba Foundation.				
Other current directorships	Nil				
Former directorships in last 3 years	Nil				
Special responsibilities	Member, Finance & Audit Committee;				
	Member, Community Investment Committee				

Carol Louise Ross (appointed 28 October 2014, re-elected 23 November 2021)					
Qualifications and experience	Diploma of Teaching-Primary, Diploma of Personal Counselling and Graduate Diploma of Educational Administration. Employed in education for 38 years including within the Department of Education head office and as Assistant Principal and Principal in Primary schools for the last 17 years, retiring in 2008.				
Other current directorships	Nil				
Former directorships in last 3	Nil				
years					
Special responsibilities	Member, Community Investment Committee				

James Arthur Foster (appointed 4 November 2020, elected 24 November 2020)					
Qualifications and experience	Co-founder and secretary of The Daylesford Foundation a local not for profit. Former senior executive with public company Simsmetal Pty Ltd. Australia's leading metal recycling company. Founder and director of recycling company Associated Metals Pty Ltd sold to Smorgon Steel in 1995. Founder and director of recycling company Commercial Metals Pty Ltd sold to private equity in 2007. Former director of a logistics company moving landbased drilling rigs across the globe. In total 40 years of management experience across public and private companies.				
Other current directorships	Starway Nominees Pty Ltd, Hayland Pty Ltd, ITAC Services (Aust)Pty Ltd, Armasuno Pty Ltd, Arjoma Pty Ltd				
Former directorships in last 3	Nil				
years					
Special responsibilities	Member, Community Investment Committee; Member, Risk Management Committee				

Catherine Redwood, AM (appointed 24 November 2020, elected 23 November 2021)					
Qualifications and experience	BA/BSW hons Monash University, Accelerated MBA Melbourne Business School Catherine (known as Kate) has held senior management positions in both state government and the not for profit sector and in recent years a number of board positions, notably 9 years on the State Trustees Ltd board. She is currently Deputy Chair Central Highlands Rural Health. She has completed four terms as an elected councillor – two with City of Melbourne and two with Hepburn Shire Council. Kate was Hepburn Shire's mayor in 2015.				
Other current directorships	Nil				
Former directorships in last 3 years	Nil				
Special responsibilities	Member, Community Investment Committee				

Peter Douglas (elected 23 November 2021)					
Qualifications and experience	B Bus (Marketing) Peter has held roles with large FMCG (Fast Moving Consumer Goods) businesses with Fosters International, Nestle, Fonterra and Bidvest, with a focus on National & International Sales Roles, along with an International and domestic role with the largest independent wine producer. Peter is currently Director of Belle Property Daylesford & Trentham with real estate sales and property management. Has been a local resident since 2015 and a strong advocate for the success of the region.				
Other current directorships	Belle Property Daylesford, Belle Property Trentham				
Former directorships in last 3 years	Nil				
Special responsibilities	Chair, Marketing Committee Member, Community Investment Committee				

Phillip Lavelle (elected 24 January 2023)					
Qualifications and experience	Grad Dip Government Administration. Phillip had a 40 year career with the Royal Australian Air Force, where he achieved the rank of Group Captain. His final role was Chief of Staff (second in command) of the Air Force Training Group.				
Other current directorships	Nil				
Former directorships in last 3 vears	Nil				
Special responsibilities	Chair, Risk Management Committee				

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

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

#### Directors' meetings

Attendances by each Director during the financial year were as follows:

		ard tings			Community Investment Committee Meetings		Risk Management Committee Meetings		Marketing Committee Meetings <sup>1</sup>	
Director	Α	В	Α	В	Α	В	Α	В	Α	В
Marek Julius Rak *	7	7	6	6	7	6	1	1		
Marianne Dunham	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Philip Roy Gay	7	6	6	6	-	-	1	1		
Margaret Catherine Hodge	7	7	-	-	7	6	1	1		
Joan Mary Janssen	7	6	6	6	7	6	-	-		
Carol Louise Ross	7	6	-	-	7	6	-	-		
Arthur James Foster	7	4	-	-	7	5	1	-		
Kate Redwood	7	6	-	-	7	4	-	-		
Peter Douglas	4	3	-	-	7	3	-	-		
Phillip Lavelle	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1		

A – The number of meetings eligible to attend.

B – The number of meetings attended.

\* – The Board Chair is entitled to attend all Committees ex officio

1 – There were no marketing committee meetings held during the year

#### Treasurer

Jeff Bain is the Treasurer. He holds a Bachelor of Economics.

#### **Company Secretary**

Trevor Shard is the Company Secretary. He holds a Bachelor of Economics and a Diploma of Community Services, is a Senior Associate of the Financial Services Institute and a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia. He was former Company Secretary of Pasminco Limited and several other listed, public unlisted, and proprietary companies.

#### **Principal activities**

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

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

#### Review of operations

Profit after tax for the financial year was \$220,515, (2022: \$57,192). Operating profit before tax, sponsorships and donations was \$497,354, (2022: \$159,873).

Revenue of \$1,219,590 was significantly higher than 2022 (\$806,863) due to rising interest rates leading to improved margins and the benefit of a full year of the new revenue share arrangements which were adopted in January 2022. Strong financial results enabled higher sponsorships and charitable donations of \$200,926, (2022: \$83,593) including a contribution of \$120,000 to the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Community Enterprise Fund which will be directed to local community investments in the future.

Continuing positive operating cash flow enabled the Company to contribute equity to the purchase of a commercial property in Hepburn Springs and pay a fully franked dividend of 8 cents per share and provide for a fully franked special dividend of 6 cents per share, payable on 1 November 2023.

The Company's franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited was renewed in April 2022 for 5 years and may be renewed for a further 5 years from 2027 at the Company's request. The Company is currently negotiating an extension of the branch premises lease to December 2031.

The outlook for 2024 is a more stable interest rate environment and increased industry competition for deposits and loans. The Board expects this will result in lower margins and revenue. Notwithstanding that, the Company is on a firm financial footing and expects to be able to continue to fund community investments and provide returns to shareholders.

#### Dividends

A fully franked dividend of 8 cents per share (2022: fully franked 8 cents per share) was paid in January 2023. A fully franked special dividend of 6 cents per share (2022: Nil) will be payable on 1 November 2023.

#### 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

No significant changes in the Company's state of affairs occurred during the financial year.

#### Events subsequent to the end of the reporting period

There were no significant events subsequent to the end of the reporting period.

#### Likely developments

The Company will continue to provide banking services to the local community.

#### **Environmental regulations**

The Company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

#### **Indemnity Officers or Auditor**

The Company has agreed to indemnify each Officer (Director, Treasurer, Secretary, or employee) out of assets of the Company to the relevant extent against any liability incurred by that person arising out of the discharge of their duties, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving dishonesty, negligence, breach of duty, or the lack of good faith. The Company also has Officers' Insurance for the benefit of Officers of the Company against any liability incurred by the Officer, which includes the Officer's liability for legal costs, in or arising out of the conduct of the business of the Company or in or arising out of the discharge of the Officer's duties.

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor. During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

#### Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 pf 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 part for the purposes of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

#### 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 at page 7 of this Financial Report. No Officer of the Company is or has been a partner of the Auditor of the Company.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Daylesford on 11 October 2023.

Marek Rak Chair

Philip Gay Director



#### **Daylesford District Community Developments Limited**

# Auditors Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Board of Daylesford District Community Developments Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023 there have been:

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

Count Pro Audit Phy Ltd CountPro Audit Pty Ltd

Jason D. Hargreaves Director

180 Eleanor Drive, Lucas

10<sup>th</sup> October 2023

#### Daylesford District Community Developments Limited ABN: 72 149 942 067

# Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue	2	1,219,590	806,863
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3	457,728	396,988
Depreciation	3	59,211	61,351
Administration and general costs		89,283	83,633
Finance costs	3	21,884	6,622
Rental expense		5,590	11,155
Other occupancy expense		39,764	37,023
IT costs		27,328	31,729
Advertising and marketing		14,193	11,954
ATM costs	_	7,255	6,535
		722,236	646,990
Operating profit before charitable donation and sponsorships		497,354	159,873
Charitable donations and sponsorships	-	200,926	83,593
Profit before income tax		296,428	76,280
Income tax expense	4	75,913	19,088
Profit for the year	_	220,515	57,192
Other comprehensive income			
Gain / (loss) on the revaluation of equity instruments at fair value	_	505	(3,872)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	221,020	53,320
Profit attributable to members of the Company		220,515	57,192
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the Company		221,020	53,320
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company (cents per share): - basic earnings per share	20	36.84	8.89

# Daylesford District Community Developments Limited ABN: 72 149 942 067

### **Statement of Financial Position**

As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Financial assets Other assets Prepayments Total current assets	5 6 7 8 9	71,199 106,953 13,617 1,138 <u>30,471</u> 223,378	246,921 84,872 45,828 - 28,890 406,511
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Deferred tax assets Right of use assets Total non-current assets Total assets	10 4 11	773,287 21,150 175,505 969,942 1,193,320	919 16,690 225,649 243,258 649,769
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Current tax liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Provisions Total current liabilities	4 12 13 14	57,937 213,744 47,709 56,961 376,351	(10,407) 69,876 43,358 50,526 153,353
Non-current liabilities Borrowings Lease liabilities Provisions Total non-current liabilities	15 13 14	226,496 134,914 <u>9,979</u> 371,389	182,623 5,232 187,855
Total liabilities	-	747,740	341,208
Net assets	-	445,580	308,561
<b>Equity</b> Issued capital Retained earnings / (Accumulated losses) <b>Total equity</b>	16 18 _	455,519 (9,939) 445,580	455,519 (146,958) 308,561

# Daylesford District Community Developments Limited ABN: 72 149 942 067

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	lssued Capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2021		491,519	(152,277)	339,242
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year		-	57,192 (3,872)	57,192 (3,872)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	53,320	53,320
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners:				
Return of capital Dividends paid or provided	16 19	(36,000)	- (48,001)	(36,000) (48,001)
Balance at 30 June 2022		455,519	(146,958)	308,561
Balance at 1 July 2022		455,519	(146,958)	308,561
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income for the year			220,515 505	220,515 505
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	221,020	221,020
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners:				
Return of capital Dividends paid or provided	16 19	- 	۔ (84,001)	- (84,001)
Balance at 30 June 2023		455,519	(9,939)	445,580

# Daylesford District Community Developments Limited ABN: 72 149 942 067

### **Statement of Cash Flows**

For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers and employees Interest paid Income tax paid		1,196,371 (724,597) (21,884) (12,030)	800,595 (689,448) (6,622) (63,799)
Net cash provided by operating activities	21b	437,860	40,726
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		(781,435)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(781,435)	
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings Proceeds from (purchase of) investments Repayment of borrowings Repayment of capital Dividends paid		500,000 32,716 (316,862) - (48,001)	- (25,265) (49,233) (36,000) (48,001)
Net cash provided by / (used in) financing activities		167,853	(158,499)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(175,722)	(117,773)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		246,921	364,694
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	21a	71,199	246,921

#### Daylesford District Community Developments Limited ABN: 72 149 942 067 Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 30 June 2023

These Financial Statements and Notes represent those of Daylesford District Community Developments Limited.

Daylesford District Community Developments Limited ('the Company') is a Company limited by shares, incorporated, and domiciled in Australia.

These Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### (a) 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 and International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (AASB). 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.

#### Economic dependency

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

All deposits are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited or its wholly owned subsidiaries and all personal and investment products are products of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, 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 and Adelaide Bank Limited, must be approved by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, other than where the Branch Manager and other authorised staff have delegated authority to approve certain loans on a limited basis. All credit transactions are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited provides significant assistance in maintaining the Company's 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 in relation to:

- Advice and assistance in relation to the design, layout, and fit out of the Community Bank branch;
- Training and performance appraisal for the Branch Manager and other employees in banking, management systems, and interface protocol;
- Methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services;
- Security and cash logistic controls;
- Calculation of Company revenue and payment of certain operating and administrative expenses on behalf of the Company;
- The formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs; and
- Sales techniques and best practice customer relations.

#### 1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (b) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment includes the consideration of external and internal sources of information. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount.

Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

#### (c) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues and expenses are recognised net of the amount of GST.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australian Tax Office (ATO) is included with other receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

#### (d) New and amended accounting policies adopted by the Company

No new or amended accounting policies were adopted in the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023.

#### (e) Comparative figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year. There were no changes to comparatives in this report.

#### (f) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the Financial Statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Company. Estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities are as follows:

#### Estimation of useful lives of assets

The Company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where useful lives are less than the previously estimated lives.

#### Fair value assessment of non-current physical assets

The AASB 13 Fair Value standard requires fair value assessments that may involve both complex and significant judgement and expertise.

#### Employee benefits' provision

Assumptions are required for wage growth and CPI movements. The likelihood of employees reaching unconditional service is estimated. The timing of when employee benefit obligations are to be settled is also estimated.

#### Recovery of Deferred Tax Assets

The Company is subject to income tax. Significant judgement is required in determining the deferred tax asset. Deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is considered sufficient future profits will be generated. The assumptions made regarding future profits are based on the Company's assessment of future cash flows.

#### Impairment

The Company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating conditions and events specific to the Company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value in use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.

#### Lease term

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

#### Incremental borrowing rate

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

#### Allowance for expected credit losses

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience, historical collection rates, and forward-looking information that is available. The allowance for expected credit losses, as disclosed in note 6, is calculated based on the information available at the time of preparation. The actual credit losses in future years may be higher or lower.

#### (g) New accounting standards for application in future periods

The AASB has issued a number of new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods, some of which are relevant to the Company. The Company has decided not to early adopt any of the new and amended pronouncements. The entity's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the entity, are set out below.

#### Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework)

The revised Conceptual Framework is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021 and early adoption is permitted. The Conceptual Framework contains new definition and recognition criteria as well as new guidance on measurement that affects several Accounting Standards. Where the Company has relied on the existing framework in determining its accounting policies for transactions, events, or conditions that are not otherwise dealt with under the Australian Accounting Standards, the Company may need to review such policies under the revised framework. At this time, the application of the Conceptual Framework is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

#### 2. Revenue

Revenue arises from the rendering of services through the Company's 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 and is stated net of GST.

The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria set out below to each separately identifiable sales transaction in order to reflect the substance of the transaction.

#### Rendering of services

The Company generates service commissions on a range of products issued by the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The revenue includes upfront and trailing commissions, sales fees, and margin fees.

#### Interest, dividend, and other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend and other revenue is recognised when the right to the income has been established.

_	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue - service commission, margins, and fees	1,209,590	791,009
- market development fund	<u> </u>	15,000 806,009
Other revenue - profit on sale of assets <b>Total Revenue</b>	1,219,590	854 806,863

#### 3. Expenses

#### Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss on an accruals basis, which is typically upon utilisation of the service or at the date upon which the entity becomes liable.

#### Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

#### Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated over the asset's useful life to the Company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are:

Class of asset	Rate	Method
Leasehold improvements	15.75%	Straight Line
Plant and equipment	30-67%	Diminishing Value
Property	2.5%	Straight Line

#### 3. Expenses (continued)

#### Gains/losses upon disposal of non-current assets

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses Employee benefits expense		
- wages, salaries, and allowances	407,205	359,819
- superannuation costs	38,135	27,879
- other costs	12,388	9,290
	457,728	396,988
Depreciation Depreciation - leasehold improvements - furniture and fittings - right of use property asset - capital works deduction	7,677 50,144 1,390 59,211	12,056 584 48,711 - 61,351
Finance costs		
- interest paid	21,884	6,622
Auditor's remuneration Remuneration of the Auditor, CountPro Audit Pty Ltd, for:		
- audit or review of the financial report	9,575	6,575
	9,575	6,575

#### 4. Income tax

The current tax for the year comprises current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense.

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities/(assets) are measured as the amounts expected to be paid to/(recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year, as well as unused tax losses.

Deferred income tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

#### 4. Income tax (continued)

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<ul> <li>a. The components of tax expense / (income) comprise:</li> <li>Current tax expense / (income)</li> <li>Deferred tax expense / (income) relating to temporary differences</li> <li>Total income tax expense</li> </ul>	75,913 4,461 80,374	22,887 (3,799) 19,088
<b>b. Prima facie tax payable</b> The prima facie tax on profit / (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit / (loss) before income tax at 25%	74,107	19,070
Add tax effect of: - Non-assessable income and non-deductible expenses	1,806	3,817
Income tax attributable to the Company	75,913	22,887
The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is	25.61%	30.00%
c. Current tax liability Current tax relates to the following: <i>Current tax liabilities / (assets)</i> Opening balance Income tax paid Current tax	(10,407) (12,030) <u>80,374</u> <u>57,937</u>	30,505 (63,799) <u>22,887</u> (10,407)
d. Deferred tax asset / (liability) Deferred tax relates to the following: Deferred tax assets balance comprises: Accruals Employee provisions Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	4,415 16,735 21,150	2,733 13,957 16,690
Total carried forward tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	-	-
e. Deferred income tax (revenue) / expense included in income tax expense comprises: Decrease / (increase) in deferred tax assets	<u>4,461</u> 4,461	(3,799) (3,799)

#### 5. Cash and cash equivalents

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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	71,199	246,921
	71,199	246,921

#### 6. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any provision for doubtful debts. Trade and other receivables are due for settlement usually no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts, which are known to be uncollectable, are written off. An allowance for expected credit losses is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the allowance is recognised in profit or loss.

Trade receivables	104,796	84,872
Sundry debtors	2,157	-
	106,953	84,872

#### Credit risk

Curront

The main source of credit risk relates to a concentration of trade receivables owing by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, which is the source of the majority of the Company's income.

A secondary credit risk relates to the Company's liability for a loan default where subsequent investigations reveal staff did not follow correct lending procedures.

The following table details the Company's trade and other receivables exposed to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as "past due" when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the Company and the customer or counterparty to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there are specific circumstances indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Company.

#### 6. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table below) are considered to be high credit quality.

Gross Not past Past due but not impaired				aired	Past due and	
<b>2023</b> Trade receivables Sundry debtors	amount \$ 104,796 2,157	due \$ 104,796 2,157	< 30 days \$ - -	31-60 days \$ -	> 60 days \$ - -	impaired \$ - -
Total	106,953	106,953	-	-	-	
<b>2022</b> Trade receivables Sundry debtors	84,872 -	84,872 -	-	-	-	:
Total	84,872	84,872	-	-	-	

#### 7. Financial assets

Financial instruments are recognised initially on the date that the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus transaction costs (except for instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are expensed as incurred).

#### **Financial assets**

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at amortised cost.

#### Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories, those measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

#### Amortised cost

Assets measured at amortised cost are financial assets where:

- the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment.

Interest income, foreign exchange gains or losses, and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit and loss.

#### 7. Financial assets (continued)

#### Fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company has an investment in a listed entity over which are they do not have significant influence or control. The Company has made an irrevocable election to classify the equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive income as they are not held for trading purposes.

This investment is carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal any balance in the financial asset reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost are determined using the expected credit loss model in AASB 9. On initial recognition of the asset, an estimate of the expected credit losses for the next 12 months is recognised. Where the asset has experienced significant increase in credit risk, then the lifetime losses are estimated and recognised.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Financial assets – at amortised cost		·
Pimco Global Bond Fund	12,112	22,210
Pendal Dynamic Income Fund	1,505	23,618
	13,617	45,828
8. Other assets		
Establishment costs		
Initial cost	1,250	-
Less amortisation	(112)	-
	1,138	

#### 9. Prepayments

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

Prepayments	30,471	28,890
	30,471	28,890

#### 10. Property, plant and equipment

#### Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by Directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount of these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the asset's employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

2023

2022

The property is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements		400.040
At cost Less accumulated depreciation	192,313 (192,313)	192,313 (192,313)
	- (152,515)	- (102,010)
Furniture and fittings At cost	18,758	18,094
Less accumulated depreciation	(10,415)	(17,175)
	8,343	919
Land and buildings At cost	766,334	
Less capital works deduction	(1,390)	-
	764,944	-
Total property, plant, and equipment	773,287	919
Movements in carrying amounts		
Leasehold improvements Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	_	12,056
Depreciation expense	-	(12,056)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	-	
Furniture & fittings		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	919	1,503
Additions	15,101	-
Depreciation expense	(7,677)	(584)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	8,343	919

#### 10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	2023	2022
Land and buildings	\$	\$
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		
Additions	- 766,334	-
Capital works deduction (on building)	(1,390)	
Balance at the end of the reporting period	764,944	-
Total property, plant, and equipment		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	919	13,559
Additions	781,435	-
Depreciation expense and capital works deduction	(9,067)	(12,640)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	773,287	919
11. Right of use assets		
Building premises		050 704
At cost	250,721	250,721
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(75,216)</u> 175,505	<u>(25,072)</u> 225,649
	175,505	223,049
Movements in carrying amounts Building premises		
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	225,649	22,679
Revaluation	-	251,681
Depreciation expense	(50,144)	(48,711)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	175,505	225,649

#### 12. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the Company 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.

Current		
Unsecured liabilities:		
Trade creditors	140,031	45,309
Other creditors and accruals	37,713	24,567
Dividend payable	36,000	-
	213,744	69,876

The average credit period on trade and other payables is one month.

#### 13. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets revert to the lessor in the event of default.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current	·	·
Lease liability – building premises	47,709	43,358
Non-current Lease liability – building premises Total Lease Liabilities	<u>134,914</u> 182,623	182,623 225,981

#### 14. Provisions

#### Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries, and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The liability for annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

#### Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees. Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service, and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurement for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The Company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its Statement of Financial Position, except where the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

Current Employee benefits	56,961	50,526
Non-current Employee benefits	9,979	5,232
Total provisions	66,940	55,758
15. Non-current liabilities - borrowings		
<i>Total secured liabilities</i> The total secured liabilities are as follows:		
Bank loans – secured	<u>    226,496    </u> 226,496	<u> </u>

The bank loan is secured by a first mortgage against 113 Main Road, Hepburn Springs.

#### 16. Share Capital

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.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<b>Movements in share capital</b> 600,008 Ordinary shares fully paid	600,008	600,008
Less: Equity raising costs Less: Return of capital	(24,488) (120,001) 455,519	(24,488) (120,001) 455,519
<b>Fully paid ordinary shares:</b> At the beginning of the reporting period At the end of the reporting period	<u>    600,008   </u> 600,008	<u>    600,008  </u> 600,008

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.

#### 17. 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 monitors the return on capital and the level of dividends 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, which is the greater of;

- (a) 20% of the profit before sponsorships, donations, and tax 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, which is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%, multiplied by the average level of share capital of the Company over that 12 month period.

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 can be seen in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Comprehensive Income.

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

#### 18. Retained earnings / (Accumulated losses)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	(146,958)	(152,277)
Comprehensive income for the year	221,020	53,320
Dividends paid or provided	(84,001)	(48,001)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	(9,939)	(146,958)

#### 19. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Dividends paid or provided for during the year		
Fully franked dividend of 8 cents per share (2022: fully franked dividend of 8 cents	48,001	48,001
per share)		
Fully franked special dividend of 6 cents per share (2022: nil)	36,000	-
	84,001	48,001
	÷ .,••	,

A provision is made for the amount of any dividends declared, authorised, and no longer payable at the discretion of the Company on or before the end of the financial year, but not distributed at balance date.

The ability to use franking credits is dependent upon the entity's future ability to declare dividends.

#### Franking account

The franking credits available for subsequent financial years at a tax rate of 25% (2022:		
25%)	43,829	47,779

#### 20. Earnings per share

#### Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Basic earnings per share (cents)	36.84	8.89
Earnings used in calculating basic earnings per share	221,020	53,320
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	600,008	600,008

#### 21. Statement of cash flows

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

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	71,199	246,921
As per the Statement of Cash Flow	71,199	246,921

#### 21. Statement of cash flows (continued)

,	2023 \$	2022 \$
b. Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax		
Profit / (loss) after income tax	220,515	57,192
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	59,211	61,351
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(23,219)	(6,268)
- (Increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	(1,581)	3,905
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	(4,461)	(3,799)
<ul> <li>Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability</li> </ul>	68,345	(40,912)
<ul> <li>Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables</li> </ul>	107,868	(50,480)
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	11,182	19,737
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	437,860	40,726

#### c. Credit standby arrangement and loan facilities

There were none.

#### 22. Key management personnel and related party disclosures

#### a. Key management personnel

Any person(s) having authority or responsibility for planning, directing, or controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that Company is considered key management personnel. In the opinion of the Board, the only key management personnel of the Company are the Directors.

#### b. 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.

#### c. Transactions with key management personnel and related parties

Director Peter Douglas, also Co-Director of Belle Property Daylesford & Trentham, facilitated the sale of 113 Main Road, Hepburn Springs to the Company for \$740,000, Transactions between the related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated. No Director fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

#### 22. Key management personnel and related party disclosures (continued)

#### d. Key management personnel shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in Daylesford District Community Developments Limited held by Directors and each key management personnel of the Company, either directly or indirectly, during the financial year is as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Marek Julius Rak	23,001	23,001
Jeff Bain	2,953	2,953
Marianne Dunham (resigned 4 March 2023)	-	-
Arthur James Foster	1,000	1,000
Philip Roy Gay	2,500	2,500
Margaret Catherine Hodge	500	500
Joan Mary Janssen	500	500
Catherine Redwood	500	500
Carol Louise Ross	500	500
Victor Szwed (retired 23 November 2021)	-	5,000
Phillip Lavelle (appointed 24 January 2023)	-	-
Peter Douglas	-	-
-	31,454	36,454

#### e. Other key management transactions

There have been no other transactions involving equity instruments other than those described above.

#### 23. Events after the reporting period

Other than the matter disclosed here, no other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

#### 24. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

There were no contingent liabilities or assets at the date of this Report to affect the Financial Statements.

#### 25. Operating segments

The Company operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The Company operates in one area being Daylesford and surrounding district, in the State of Victoria. The Company has a franchise agreement in place with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited which accounts for 100% of the Company's revenue (2022:100%)

#### 26. Company details

The registered office and principal place of business is: Shop 3, 97 Vincent Street, Daylesford, Victoria, 3460.

#### 27. Financial risk management

#### Financial risk management policies

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Board has established a Risk Committee which reports regularly to the Board. The Board and Risk Committee are assisted in the area of risk management by an internal audit function conducted by franchise partner Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited.

#### Specific financial risk exposure and management

The main risks the Company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk consisting of interest rate risk and other price risk. There have been no substantial changes in the types of risks the Company is exposed to, how the risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies, and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short term investments, account receivables and payables, bank overdraft, and loans. The totals for each category of financial instruments measured in accordance with AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as detailed in the accounting policies are as follows:

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Financial assets		·	
Cash and cash equivalents	5	71,199	246,921
Trade and other receivables	6	106,953	84,872
Financial assets	7	13,617	45,828
Total financial assets		191,769	377,621
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	213,744	69,876
Lease liabilities	14	182,623	225,981
Borrowings	16	226,496	-
Total financial liabilities		622,863	295,857

#### a. Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the Company.

Credit risk is managed through maintaining procedures ensuring, to the extent possible, that clients and counterparties to transactions are of sound credit worthiness. Such monitoring is used in assessing receivables for impairment. Credit terms for normal fee income are generally 30 days from the date of contract. For fees with longer settlement, terms are specified in the individual client contracts. In the case of loans advanced, the terms are specific to each loan.

#### Credit risk exposures

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period is equivalent to the carrying amount and classification of those financial assets as presented in the table above.

The Company has significant concentrations of credit risk with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to Australia by geographic area.

None of the assets of the Company are past due (2022: nil past due) and based on historic default rates, the Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of assets not past due.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities and therefore credit risk is considered minimal.

#### b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company ensures it will have enough liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity management is carried out within the guidelines set by the board.

The table below reflects an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities. The Bank overdraft facility is subject to annual review, may be drawn at any time, and may be terminated by the Bank without notice. Therefore the balance of the overdraft facility outstanding at year end could become repayable within 12 months.

Cash flows realised from financial assets reflect management's expectation as to the timing of realization. Actual timing may therefore differ from that disclosed. The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward.

Financial liability and financial asset maturity analysis:

30 June 2023	Total	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Financial consta	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets	74 400	74 400		
Cash and cash equivalents	71,199	71,199	-	-
Trade and other receivables	106,953	106,953	-	-
Financial assets	13,617	13,617	-	
Total anticipated inflows	191,769	191,769	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	213,744	213,744	-	-
Lease liabilities	182,623	47,709	134,914	-
Borrowings	226,496	-	226,496	-
Total expected outflows	622,863	261,453	361,410	-
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments	(431,094)	(69,684)	(361,410)	
	(401,004)	(00,004)	(001,410)	
30 June 2022	Total	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	246,921	246,921	-	-
Trade and other receivables	84,872	84,872	-	-
Financial assets	45,828	45,828	-	
Total anticipated inflows	377,621	377,621	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	69.876	69,876	-	-
Lease liabilities	225,981	43,358	182,623	-
Total expected outflows	295,587	113,234	182,623	-
Net inflow / (outflow) on financial instruments	81,764	264,387	(182,623)	
Not inten / (outlow) on intended instruments	01,704	207,007	(102,020)	_

#### c. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

The financial instruments that primarily expose the Company to interest rate risk are borrowings, fixed interest securities, and cash and cash equivalents.

#### Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to the Company's exposures to changes in interest rates and equity prices. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting period would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible.

These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables.

	Profit	Equity
Year ended 30 June 2023	\$	\$
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	847	847
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(1,826)	(1,826)
	(979)	(979)
Year ended 30 June 2022		
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest income)	2,927	2,927
+/- 1% in interest rates (interest expense)	(2,260)	(2,260)
	667	667

There have been no changes in any of the methods or assumptions used to prepare the above sensitivity analysis from the prior year.

The Company has no exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency.

#### d. Price risk

The Company is not exposed to any material price risk.

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Daylesford District Community Developments Limited, the Directors of the Company declare that:

- 1. The Financial Statements and Notes as set out on pages 8 to 30 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and:
  - i) comply with Australian Accounting Standards which, a stated in accounting policy Note 1(a) to the Financial Statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS); and
  - ii) give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of the performance for the year ended on that date;
- 2. In the Directors' opinion 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.

Marek Rak Chair

Signed at Daylesford on 11 October 2023.

Philip Gay Director



### Independent Auditor's Report To the Directors of Daylesford District Community Developments Ltd

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Daylesford District Community Developments Ltd (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its financial performance for the year ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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.

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

#### Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.



### Independent Auditor's Report To the Directors of Daylesford District Community Developments Ltd

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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.

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Jason D. Hargreaves Director

Signed at Lucas 12<sup>th</sup> October 2023