Annual Report 2022

Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited

Community Bank
Gingin and Lancelin

ABN 98 095 382 193

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Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2022

Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited, your Community Bank company, is pleased to report another solid result despite some of the tightest trading conditions experienced since opening over 20 years ago. The continued strong support from our community and shareholders has seen the total lending and deposits grow to in excess of $273 million. The Board is very conscious of balancing community returns with shareholders returns in line with our Strategic Plan and the Bendigo Adelaide Bank's Community Bank model.

Your Community Bank Gingin and Lancelin has provided $99,620 to support a wide range of sporting, charitable, volunteer and arts groups across the Shire. This included a major grant of $30,000 to the Gingin Bowling Club for their bowling green refurbishment.

We continue to support our youth to attend university and TAFE via our scholarship program. Currently Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited is assisting three young locals and is an initiative that the Board, customers and shareholders alike, should all be very proud of. We encourage current school leavers to apply.

The Board and business are supported by strong management provided by Senior Manager Stephen Fidge and Gingin Branch Manager Christian Kelly. Tanya Martinovich has embraced her role as Lancelin Branch Manager and on behalf of the Board and shareholders I thank all our passionate staff for their commitment.

Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited maintains a strong Balance Sheet, and adequate retained earnings of $752,642 as at 30 June 2022 ($746,634 30 June 2021) and the Board is pleased to announce a solid after tax nett profit of $111,884 ($134,552 – 30 June 2021), after contributing $25,000 to the Community Enterprise Foundation™. The funds set aside in the Foundation will be available for community projects over the coming years and add to the $3.25 million already invested into many groups, organisations and major infrastructure across the shire.

Dividend payment to date		
Financial Year	Cents per share	Total distribution per share $
2003/04	7c	0.07
2004/05	8c	0.15
2005/06	9c	0.24
2006/07	12c	0.36
2007/08	12c	0.48
2008/09	15c	0.63
2009/10	16c	0.79
2010/11	18c	0.97
2011/12	19c	1.16
2012/13	20c	1.36
2013/14	21c	1.57
2014/15	21c	1.78
2015/16	21c	1.99
2016/17	24c	2.23
2017/18	24c	2.47
2018/19	24c	2.71
2019/20	24c	2.95
2020/21	24c	3.19
2021/22	24c	3.43

Your Board is pleased to declare a 24c fully franked dividend for the year ended 30 June 2022 (24c ff year ended 30 June 2021). As you can see this takes the total dividend payout to $3.43 and provides a good balance between community benefit and shareholder reward for the shareholders who risked their capital to back this community banking dream twenty years ago.

Looking forward, as we enter the rising interest rate phase, our earnings are forecast to be significantly stronger. We are confident our team can continue to write enough business to cover any run-off and still grow our total book.

We acknowledge the contribution of David Burt to the Board after his resignation for personal reasons. David's financial and audit skills will be greatly missed. I also thank my fellow current Directors for their volunteered time, effort and due diligence. Our Board has an exceptional balance of skills and broad thinkers. The workload is shared across the various portfolios which results in a very functional Board.

Finally, I sincerely thank Linda Balcombe, the Board's Executive Officer for her support. It is a pleasure working with such a strong team and I can assure you your company is in good hands. Remember "Bank with your Community Bank and your community will benefit".

David Roe

David Roe
Chairman

Managers' report

For year ending 30 June 2022

Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited over the past year experienced net portfolio growth of 6.2% or over $16 million* growing our total footings to more than $273 million*.

The low interest rate/margin environment continued to impact on revenues during the 2021/22 financial year; recent changes in Australian interest rates and structural changes within the business should see profitability improve during the 2022/23 financial year. The Directors will watch for impact of the changes on our business to ensure that community, shareholders and our people benefit from the upswing in a prudent and appropriate manner.

Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited continues to support its communities, over the life of our business we have contributed over $3.2 million back to the people that support our business.

Staff are our biggest asset and the teams at Community Bank Gingin and Lancelin continue to provide high levels of customer service to our existing and new customers. Congratulations to Gingin for the fourth year in a row winning WA Branch of year (2020/21), well done to Christian and his team. Lancelin branch have seen a change in personnel over the recent period and whilst it is sad to see longstanding loyal staff move on, it has provided Tanya with the opportunity to work with the new staff and share the strong customer service culture that we have across the group. Welcome Tayla, Jemma and Gillian to the family.

On behalf of the Managers (Stephen, Christian and Tanya) we would like to take the opportunity to thank our supportive group of Directors without who's guidance, support and direction we could not continue to support the communities in which we operate.

Our people are the key to the past, present and ongoing success of the business and the management team would like to take the opportunity to thank all staff for their efforts over the year.

I personally would like to thank Christian, Tanya, Linda who directly support me to ensure that Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited continues to prosper in these changing times.

Stephen Fidge
Senior Manager
Gingin & Lancelin

Christian Kelly
Manager
Gingin

Tanya Martinovich
Manager
Lancelin

* Adjusted/discounted for one off items

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warmest regards,

Justine Minne
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank

Community Bank National Council report

For year ending 30 June 2022

As a shareholder in your local Community Bank, you are part of this incredible social network that is playing an increasingly important role in the Australian economy.

The Community Bank network was a first mover in Australia with its unique social enterprise model. The first Community Bank opened its doors in 1998, and since then, the network has grown to 307 Community Bank branches.

The network represents a diverse cross-section of Australia with 240 social enterprises, 70,000+ shareholders, 1600+ volunteer Directors, 1600+ staff and 905,000 customers located in metro, regional, rural and remote locations across the country. It's not uncommon to visit a country town and see the Community Bank logo affixed to public amenities; at the front of schools, and on the perimeter of sporting clubs – such is the breadth and depth of our investments over the years.

The Community Bank network invests via grants, donations and sponsorships that connect with and care for generations of Australians. Funding programs range from sport, scholarships and school programs, through to community groups, cultural organisations and local councils. The Community Bank influence further extends to facilitating and attracting other partners to help subsidise much needed community projects.

The relationship with the Bank, which has been fashioned out of shared effort, risk and reward, is clearly a philosophy that works. Also supporting the network, is the Community Bank National Council (CBNC), which advocates and influences on behalf of the 240 community enterprises with its partners.

The three strategic pillars of the 2022-23 CBNC strategy are to:

- Develop a community network strategy to ensure the ongoing sustainability of our community enterprises
- Advocate for and champion the uniqueness and value of our social enterprises
- Unite the network to leverage our community presence and amplify our community impact

All Directors and shareholders should feel proud of the network which has collectively delivered enormous impact in our local communities.

We are community builders and investors with a national presence, whilst still retaining grass roots community connections. It's through this unique point of difference, and the commitment of our directors and shareholders, that we are well positioned to embrace the change that is upon us.

Next year our Community Bank network celebrates 25 years, but in many respects, it's only the beginning for our collective of social enterprises.

Warm regards

Sarah Franklyn
CBNC Chair

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Directors

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

David William Roe

Title:	Chair
Experience and expertise:	Thirty seven years in family farming business. Past Chairman Gingin Recreation Group and the Angus Society of Western Australia (WA Committee). Past Treasurer Gingin Football Club, Gingin Cricket Club and Gingin Districts Financial Services Ltd. Gingin Shire Councillor 2005 - 2017. Gingin Shire President 2015 - 2017. Current Chairman Gingin District Financial Services Limited.
Special responsibilities:	Finance & Audit and Scholarship Committees.

Irene Betty Neville

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Beef Cattle Farming with Husband. Member of local St John's ambulance for 11 years. Ladies President of Gingin Golf Club. Organising Committee Gingin Garden Group. Previously worked in the Health Industry for over 25 years both in hospital and community nursing.
Special responsibilities:	Due Diligence, Marketing and Scholarship Committees.

Thomas Cesare Cabassi

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Certificate IV in Real Estate Management 50513. Chairman of Steering Committee in forming Gingin Community Bank. Past Chairman GDCFSL. Lifelong involvement with various sporting clubs and beef cattle industry.
Special responsibilities:	Finance & Audit and Business Development Committees.

Robert William Kestel

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Past director Australian Chicken Grower Council, Past President WABGA, Gingin Football Club President, Director of Gingin Financial Services 20+ years. Associate diploma rural techniques, Gingin shire councilor, community advocate, past director and chair of free range egg and poulty Australia
Special responsibilities:	Marketing and Sponsorships & Grants Committees.

Directors (continued)

Malcolm Robert Harrington

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Primary producer until 1990. Private Pilots License. Chairman East Ballidu Soil Conservation. Heavy Earthmoving Contractor. Heavy Haulage North West 7 Years. Secretary, chairman of many committees. Councillor Wongan Ballidu. Past administrator Ledge Point Country Club. Owner & operator of Ledge Point Trading and Hardware sold 2022. Currently operating Ledge Point Reticulation, Refrigeration.
Special responsibilities:	Secretary, Due Diligence, Business Development, Human Resources and Sponsorships & Grants Committees.

Anthony Robert Colotti

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Cert III in Horticultural Studies. Director of Brookrise Fresh Produce. Involved in Gingin Football Club, Gingin Bowling Club and Yachep Surf Lifesaving Club. Donations and sponsorship to many community events and organisations. Other current directorships include Brookrise Fresh Produce.
Special responsibilities:	Vice Chairperson, Chair of Sponsorships & Grants Committee.

Wendy Lynette Harris

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Wendy Harris (MBA, GAICD) is the Chief Sustainability Officer at the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council in Western Australia and was previously an Executive Manager at Keystart Home Loans. Her skills and expertise cover the areas of strategic, business and workforce planning, risk management and marketing. Wendy is also a partner in a family farming enterprise, operating in the Shire of Gingin involved in the production of prime lamb and beef and is passionate about the sustainability and health of rural communities.
Special responsibilities:	Company Secretary, Finance & Audit and Due Diligence Committee.

Hon. Martin Aldridge

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Elected in 2013 as the Member for the Agricultural Region in the Legislative Council of Western Australia. Currently serving on the Standing Committee on Procedure and Privileges and previously on the Standing Committee on Estimates and Financial Operations. Previously employed as a Senior Firefighter with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services with a background in agriculture.
Special responsibilities:	Chair of the Marketing Committee. Member of Business Development and Scholarship Committees.

Stephen James Beckwith

Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Bachelor of Business (1st Class Honours). 25 years experience in a Senior Managerial role with two multinational Horticultural operations across WA and Tasmania. Current role of General Manager. Past Chairperson of Gingin Districts Community Services, current Board member of the Almond Board of Australia, involved in various local community organisations including executive committee roles.
Special responsibilities:	Treasurer, Chair of Human Resource Committee, Due Diligence and Business Development Committees

Directors (continued)

David Tony Burt

Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 22 February 2022)
Experience and expertise:	David is a retired Chief Executive Officer in Local Government, holding a Diploma in Local Government (Clerk). David's main areas of expertise are in Local Government financial management and corporate governance.
Special responsibilities:	Due Diligence, Finance & Audit and Sponsorships & Grants Committees.

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

Company secretary

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

- Wendy Lynette Harris was appointed company secretary on 23 November 2021.
- Malcolm Robert Harrington was appointed company secretary on 28 November 2017 and ceased on 23 November 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was facilitating Community Bank services under management rights of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (Bendigo Bank).

There have been no significant changes in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

Review of operations

The profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to $111,884 (30 June 2021: $134,552).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

Dividends

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

	2022 $
Fully franked dividend of 24 cents per share (2021: 24 cents)	105,876

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

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

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2022, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Board		Sponsorship Committee		Marketing Committee	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
David William Roe	10	9	11	11	3	3
Irene Betty Neville	10	10	-	-	-	-
Thomas Cesare Cabassi	10	9	11	4	-	-
Robert William Kestel	10	9	11	11	3	3
Malcolm Robert Harrington	10	8	11	11	-	-
Anthony Robert Colotti	10	8	11	11	-	-
Wendy Lynette Harris	10	8	-	-	-	-
Hon Martin Aldridge	10	8	-	-	3	3
Stephen James Beckwith	10	9	-	-	-	-
David Tony Burt	6	4	11	6	-	-

	Finance & Audit Committee		Human Resources Committee		Scholarship Committee	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
David William Roe	1	1	4	4	1	1
Irene Betty Neville	-	-	4	4	1	1
Thomas Cesare Cabassi	1	1	-	-	-	-
Robert William Kestel	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malcolm Robert Harrington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Robert Colotti	1	1	4	4	-	-
Wendy Lynette Harris	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hon Martin Aldridge	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stephen James Beckwith	1	1	4	4	-	-
David Tony Burt	-	-	-	-	-	-

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 24 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Directors' interests

The interest in company shareholdings for each director are:

	Balance at the start of the year $	Changes $	Balance at the end of the year $
David William Roe	6,001	-	6,001
Irene Betty Neville	5,000	-	5,000
Thomas Cesare Cabassi	3,801	-	3,801
Robert William Kestel	1,001	-	1,001
Malcolm Robert Harrington	-	-	-
Anthony Robert Colotti	-	-	-
Wendy Lynette Harris	600	-	600
Hon Martin Aldridge	-	-	-
Stephen James Beckwith	2,000	-	2,000
David Tony Burt	450	-	450

Indemnity and insurance of directors and officers

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

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Non-audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 26 to the accounts.

Non-audit services (continued)

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

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

Auditor's independence declaration

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

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

On behalf of the directors

David Roe

David William Roe
Chair

9 September 2022

Auditor's independence declaration

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550

afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

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

As lead auditor for the audit of Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 9 September 2022

Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor

Financial statements

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	1,640,728	1,594,966
Other revenue	7	43,256	72,500
Finance revenue		2,811	8,035
Employee benefits expense	8	(1,032,631)	(1,037,523)
Advertising and marketing costs		(19,583)	(14,212)
Occupancy and associated costs		(38,682)	(44,121)
System costs		(36,019)	(37,751)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	(117,501)	(116,317)
Finance costs	8	(22,346)	(23,285)
General administration expenses		(170,821)	(156,678)
Loss on disposal of assets		-	(2,821)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		**249,212**	**242,793**
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense		(99,620)	(74,037)
Profit before income tax expense		**149,592**	**168,756**
Income tax expense	9	(37,708)	(34,204)
Profit after income tax expense for the year	**20**	**111,884**	**134,552**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**111,884**	**134,552**
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	28	25.36	30.50
Diluted earnings per share	28	25.36	30.50

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

Statement of Financial Position
as at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,048,687	949,073
Trade and other receivables	11	181,097	149,982
Current tax assets	9	-	23,474
Total current assets		**1,229,784**	**1,122,529**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	281,025	293,711
Right-of-use assets	13	305,131	300,425
Intangibles	14	96,984	122,359
Total non-current assets		**683,140**	**716,495**
Total assets		**1,912,924**	**1,839,024**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	152,535	85,049
Lease liabilities	16	34,915	30,081
Current tax liabilities	9	34,987	-
Employee benefits	17	90,481	117,179
Total current liabilities		**312,918**	**232,309**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	16	350,309	350,233
Deferred tax liabilities	9	825	8,469
Employee benefits	17	15,557	22,775
Provisions	18	39,523	37,454
Total non-current liabilities		**406,214**	**418,931**
Total liabilities		**719,132**	**651,240**
Net assets		**1,193,792**	**1,187,784**
Equity			
Issued capital	19	441,150	441,150
Retained earnings	20	752,642	746,634
Total equity		**1,193,792**	**1,187,784**

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

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2020		441,150	717,958	1,159,108
Profit after income tax expense		-	134,552	134,552
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	134,552	134,552
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for	22	-	(105,876)	(105,876)
Balance at 30 June 2021		**441,150**	**746,634**	**1,187,784**
Balance at 1 July 2021		441,150	746,634	1,187,784
Profit after income tax expense		-	111,884	111,884
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	111,884	111,884
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for	22	-	(105,876)	(105,876)
Balance at 30 June 2022		**441,150**	**752,642**	**1,193,792**

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

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		1,809,158	1,833,591
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,572,247)	(1,433,606)
		236,911	399,985
Interest received		1,605	8,035
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		13,109	(45,903)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**27**	**251,625**	**362,117**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(17,168)	(74,547)
Payments for intangibles		-	(126,579)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		22,728	14,545
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		**5,560**	**(186,581)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	22	(105,876)	(105,876)
Repayment of lease liabilities	16	(51,695)	(49,906)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(157,571)**	**(155,782)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		99,614	19,754
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		949,073	929,319
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**10**	**1,048,687**	**949,073**

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited (the company) as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is company's functional and presentation currency.

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

Registered office	**Principal place of business**
3 Constable Street, Gingin WA 6503	3 Constable Street, Gingin WA 6503
	442 Lancelin Plaza, Lancelin WA 6044

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 9 September 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

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

Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations

There are a number of amendments to accounting standards issued by the AASB that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year. The amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

Expected credit losses (ECL) are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received. At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the ECL (if any) as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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

Non-financial assets

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

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the company operates. There does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

Lease term

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

Incremental borrowing rate

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

Employee benefits provision

The liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and inflation have been taken into account.

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

In the absence of sufficient historical employee attrition rates, the company applies a benchmark probability rate from across the Community Bank network to factor in estimating the probability of an employee, at a given date, achieving continuous employment eligible for entitlement in accordance with legislation.

Lease make good provision

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

Note 5. Economic dependency

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2022 $	2021 $
Margin income	1,344,323	1,318,336
Fee income	111,710	120,178
Commission income	184,695	156,452
Revenue from contracts with customers	**1,640,728**	**1,594,966**

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.

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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

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

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

Revenue calculation

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

Commission

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

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

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

Note 7. Other revenue

	2022 $	2021 $
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4,944	-
Market development fund	28,750	35,000
Cash flow boost	-	37,500
Other income	9,562	-
Other revenue	**43,256**	**72,500**

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

Revenue stream	Revenue recognition policy
Discretionary financial contributions (also "Market development fund" or "MDF" income)	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.
Cash flow boost	Cash flow boost income is recognised when the right to the payment is established (e.g. monthly or quarterly in the activity statement).
Other income	All other revenues that did not contain contracts with customers are recognised as goods and services are provided.
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	Revenue from the sale of property, plant and equipment is recognised when the buyer obtains control of the asset. Control is transferred when the buyer has the ability to direct the use of and substantially obtain the economic benefits from the asset.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of GST.

Discretionary financial contributions

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

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

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

Cash flow boost

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

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

The amounts are not assessable for tax purposes and there is no obligation to repay the amounts.

Note 8. Expenses

Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2022 $	2021 $
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	18,053	18,320
Plant and equipment	13,927	13,197
Motor vehicles	28,523	24,252
	60,503	**55,769**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	31,623	30,548
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	25,375	30,000
	117,501	**116,317**

Finance costs

	2022 $	2021 $
Lease interest expense	20,276	21,324
Unwinding of make-good provision	2,070	1,961
	22,346	**23,285**

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

Employee benefits expense

	2022 $	2021 $
Wages and salaries	849,010	843,487
Non-cash benefits	25,299	21,602
Superannuation contributions	85,167	79,854
Expenses related to long service leave	(2,676)	14,175
Other expenses	75,831	78,405
	1,032,631	**1,037,523**

Leases recognition exemption

	2022 $	2021 $
Expenses relating to low-value leases	**13,608**	**13,280**

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

Note 8. Expenses (continued)

Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants

	2022 $	2021 $
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments	94,204	58,249
Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™ (CEF)	25,000	30,000
	119,204	**88,249**

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

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

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

Note 9. Income tax

	2022 $	2021 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	45,354	8,870
Movement in deferred tax	(7,646)	25,673
Reduction in company tax rate	-	(339)
Aggregate income tax expense	**37,708**	**34,204**
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit before income tax expense	149,592	168,756
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	37,398	43,877
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	310	416
Reduction in company tax rate	-	(339)
Other assessable income	-	(9,750)
Income tax expense	**37,708**	**34,204**

	2022 $	2021 $
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets)		
Property, plant and equipment	57,862	72,795
Income accruals	302	-
Right-of-use assets	76,283	75,106
Lease liabilities	(96,306)	(95,079)
Employee benefits	(26,510)	(34,989)
Provision for lease make good	(9,881)	(9,364)
Accrued expenses	(925)	-
Deferred tax liability	**825**	**8,469**

Note 9. Income tax (continued)

	2022 $	2021 $
Income tax refund due	**-**	**23,474**

	2022 $	2021 $
Provision for income tax	**34,987**	**-**

Accounting policy for income tax

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

Accounting policy for current tax

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

Accounting policy for deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash at bank and on hand	240,306	192,243
Term deposits	808,381	756,830
	1,048,687	**949,073**

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks.

Note 11. Trade and other receivables

	2022 $	2021 $
Trade receivables	167,445	134,799
Accrued income	1,206	-
Prepayments	12,446	15,183
	13,652	**15,183**
	181,097	**149,982**

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment

	2022 $	2021 $
Leasehold improvements - at cost	467,240	467,240
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(325,938)	(307,885)
	141,302	**159,355**
Plant and equipment - at cost	118,639	138,740
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(81,636)	(101,032)
	37,003	**37,708**
Motor vehicles - at cost	158,722	147,973
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(56,002)	(51,325)
	102,720	**96,648**
	281,025	**293,711**

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

	Leasehold improvements $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	177,675	50,905	63,718	292,298
Additions	-	-	74,547	74,547
Disposals	-	-	(17,365)	(17,365)
Depreciation	(18,320)	(13,197)	(24,252)	(55,769)
Balance at 30 June 2021	**159,355**	**37,708**	**96,648**	**293,711**
Additions	-	17,168	48,345	65,513
Disposals	-	(3,946)	(13,750)	(17,696)
Depreciation	(18,053)	(13,927)	(28,523)	(60,503)
Balance at 30 June 2022	**141,302**	**37,003**	**102,720**	**281,025**

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or fair value as applicable, less accumulated depreciation. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value and straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 to 20 years
Plant and equipment	2 to 40 years
Motor Vehicles	5 years

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

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the company. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Changes in estimates

During the financial year, the company assessed estimates used for property, plant and equipment including useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods. There were no changes in estimates for the current reporting period.

Note 13. Right-of-use assets

	2022 $	2021 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	652,192	615,863
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(347,061)	(315,438)
	305,131	**300,425**

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

	Land and buildings $	Tota $
Balance at 1 July 2020	327,616	327,616
Remeasurement adjustments	3,357	3,357
Depreciation expense	(30,548)	(30,548)
Balance at 30 June 2021	**300,425**	**300,425**
Remeasurement adjustments	36,329	36,329
Depreciation expense	(31,623)	(31,623)
Balance at 30 June 2022	**305,131**	**305,131**

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Refer to note 16 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 14. Intangibles

	2022 $	2021 $
Franchise fee	375,561	375,561
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(278,577)	(253,202)
	96,984	**122,359**

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

	Franchise fee $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	25,780	25,780
Additions	126,579	126,579
Amortisation expense	(30,000)	(30,000)
Balance at 30 June 2021	**122,359**	**122,359**
Amortisation expense	(25,375)	(25,375)
Balance at 30 June 2022	**96,984**	**96,984**

Additions

During the previous financial year, Gingin and Lancelin franchise fees were renewed. Both are being amortised over five years to May 2026.

Accounting policy for intangible assets

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

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

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

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

Asset class	Method	Useful life	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	May 2026

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

Change in estimates

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

Note 15. Trade and other payables

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	78,762	36,962
Other payables and accruals	73,773	48,087
	152,535	**85,049**

Note 15. Trade and other payables (continued)

Accounting policy for trade and other payables

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

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

Note 16. Lease liabilities

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	54,824	49,844
Unexpired interest	(19,909)	(19,763)
	34,915	**30,081**
Non-current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	430,451	441,196
Unexpired interest	(80,142)	(90,963)
	350,309	**350,233**

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2022 $	2021 $
Opening balance	380,314	405,538
Remeasurement adjustments	36,329	3,358
Lease interest expense	20,276	21,324
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(51,695)	(49,906)
	385,224	**380,314**

Maturity analysis

	2022 $	2021 $
Not later than 12 months	54,824	49,844
Between 12 months and 5 years	219,296	199,377
Greater than 5 years	211,155	241,819
	485,275	**491,040**

Accounting policy for lease liabilities

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed or variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate and lease payments in a renewal option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. For leases of property the company has elected to separate lease and non-lease components when calculating the lease liability.

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

Note 16. Lease liabilities (continued)

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

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

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

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

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lancelin branch	The lease agreement commenced in 17 March 2016. An extension option term of five years was exercised in February 2021. The company has 1 x 5 year extension option available which for AASB 16: Leases they are reasonably certain to exercise. As such, the lease term end used in the calculation of the lease liability is February 2031. The discount rate used in calculations is 5.39%
Gingin branch	The lease agreement commenced in 21 May 2001. An extension option term of five years was exercised in June 2021. The company has 1 x 5 year extension option available which for AASB 16: Leases they are reasonably certain to exercise. As such, the lease term end used in the calculation of the lease liability is June 2031. The discount rate used in calculations is 5.39%

Remeasurement adjustments

During the financial year the monthly rent amount for the Lancelin and Gingin Branch increased. As such an adjustment was required for the remeasurement of the lease liability and right-of-use asset.

Note 17. Employee benefits

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	44,708	61,185
Long service leave	45,773	55,994
	90,481	**117,179**
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	**15,557**	**22,775**

Accounting policy for employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for salary and wages where the employee has provided the service but payment has not yet occurred at the reporting date. They are measured at amounts expected to be paid, plus related on-costs. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

An annual leave liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated. The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as salaries and wages are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised in employee benefits in the statement of financial position.

Superannuation contributions

Contributions to superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 17. Employee benefits (continued)

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

Note 18. Provisions

	2022 $	2021 $
Lease make good	**39,523**	**37,454**

Lease make good

In accordance with the branch lease agreements, the company must restore the leased premises to their original condition before the expiry of the lease term. The company has estimated the provision based on experience and consideration of the expected future costs to remove all fittings and the ATM as well as cost to remedy any damages caused during the removal process. The leases are due to expire per below at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

Lease	Lease term expiry date per AASB 16	Estimated provisions
Lancelin branch	February 2031	$28,513
Gingin branch	June 2031	$35,100

Accounting policy for provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Note 19. Issued capital

	2022 Shares	2021 Shares	2022 $	2021 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	**441,150**	**441,150**	**441,150**	**441,150**

Accounting policy for issued capital

Ordinary shares are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the company being $1 per share. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

Note 19. Issued capital (continued)

Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares

Voting rights

Subject to some limited exceptions, each member has the right to vote at a general meeting.

On a show of hands or a poll, each member attending the meeting (whether they are attending the meeting in person or by attorney, corporate representative or proxy) has one vote, regardless of the number of shares held. However, where a person attends a meeting in person and is entitled to vote in more than one capacity (for example, the person is a member and has also been appointed as proxy for another member) that person may only exercise one vote on a show of hands. On a poll, that person may exercise one vote as a member and one vote for each other member that person represents as duly appointed attorney, corporate representative or proxy.

The purpose of giving each member only one vote, regardless of the number of shares held, is to reflect the nature of the company as a community based company, by providing that all members of the community who have contributed to the establishment and ongoing operation of the Community Bank branch have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

Dividends

Generally, dividends are payable to members in proportion to the amount of the share capital paid up on the shares held by them, subject to any special rights and restrictions for the time being attaching to shares. The franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank contains a limit on the level of profits or funds that may be distributed to shareholders. There is also a restriction on the payment of dividends to certain shareholders if they have a prohibited shareholding interest (see below).

Transfer

Generally, ordinary shares are freely transferable. However, the directors have a discretion to refuse to register a transfer of shares.

Subject to the foregoing, shareholders may transfer shares by a proper transfer effected in accordance with the company's constitution and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Prohibited shareholding interest

A person must not have a prohibited shareholding interest in the company.

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if any of the following applies:

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the Board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").

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

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

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

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

Note 20. Retained earnings

	2022 $	2021 $
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	746,634	717,958
Profit after income tax expense for the year	111,884	134,552
Dividends paid (note 22)	(105,876)	(105,876)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	**752,642**	**746,634**

Note 21. Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

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

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

Note 22. Dividends

Dividends provided for and paid during the period

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

	2022 $	2021 $
Fully franked dividend of 24 cents per share (2021: 24 cents)	**105,876**	**105,876**

Franking credits

	2022 $	2021 $
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	449,127	440,424
Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	(13,107)	45,903
Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(35,292)	(37,200)
	400,728	**449,127**

Note 22. Dividends (continued)

	2022 $	2021 $
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	400,728	449,127
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	34,988	(23,474)
Franking debits that will arise from payment of dividends subsequent to financial year end	-	(37,200)
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	**435,716**	**388,453**

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

Accounting policy for dividends

Dividends are recognised in the financial year they are declared.

Note 23. Financial instruments

	2022 $	2021 $
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	168,651	134,799
Cash and cash equivalents	1,048,687	949,073
	1,217,338	**1,083,872**
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	152,535	85,049
Lease liabilities	385,224	380,314
	537,759	**465,363**

Accounting policy for financial instruments

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

Trade receivables are initially recognised at the transaction price when they originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, transaction costs (where applicable) when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. These assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the rights are transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and rewards associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Financial risk management

The company has exposure to credit, liquidity and market risk arising from financial instruments. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company does not use derivative instruments. Risk management is carried out directly by the Board.

Note 23. Financial instruments (continued)

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. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and subject to movements in market interest.

The company held cash and cash equivalents of $1,048,687 at 30 June 2022 (2021: $949,073). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo Bank, which are rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Credit risk

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

The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo Bank. The company monitors credit worthiness through review of credit ratings of the bank.

Liquidity risk

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

2022	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives				
Trade and other payables	152,535	-	-	152,535
Lease liabilities	54,824	219,296	211,155	485,275
Total non-derivatives	**207,359**	**219,296**	**211,155**	**637,810**

2021	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives				
Trade and other payables	85,049	-	-	85,049
Lease liabilities	49,844	199,377	241,819	491,040
Total non-derivatives	**134,893**	**199,377**	**241,819**	**576,089**

Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited during the financial year:

David William Roe
Irene Betty Neville
Thomas Cesare Cabassi
Robert William Kestel
Malcolm Robert Harrington
Anthony Robert Colotti
Wendy Lynette Harris
Hon Martin Aldridge
Stephen James Beckwith
David Tony Burt

Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.

	2022 $	2021 $
Short-term employee benefits	**14,837**	**12,948**

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

Note 25. Related party transactions

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2022 $	2021 $
During the period, the company sold a motor vehicle to a director. The sale price excluding GST was:	22,727	-

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

Note 26. Remuneration of auditors

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

	2022 $	2021 $
Audit services		
Audit or review of the financial statements	**6,000**	**5,000**
Other services		
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	1,695	1,900
General advisory services	3,900	5,020
Share registry services	4,093	3,465
	9,688	**10,385**
	15,688	**15,385**

Note 27. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit after income tax expense for the year	111,884	134,552
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	117,501	116,317
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of non-current assets	(5,032)	2,821
Lease liabilities interest	20,276	21,324
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(79,460)	1,882
Decrease in income tax refund due	23,474	-
Decrease in other operating assets	-	120,563
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	67,486	(55,632)
Increase in provision for income tax	34,987	-
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities	(7,644)	(5,088)
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(33,916)	23,417
Increase in other provisions	2,069	1,961
Net cash provided by operating activities	**251,625**	**362,117**

Note 28. Earnings per share

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit after income tax	**111,884**	**134,552**

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	441,150	441,150
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	**441,150**	**441,150**

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	25.36	30.50
Diluted earnings per share	25.36	30.50

Accounting policy for earnings per share

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

Note 29. Commitments

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

Note 30. Contingencies

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

Note 31. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Directors' declaration

30 June 2022

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in the notes to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

On behalf of the directors

David William Roe
Chair

9 September 2022

Independent audit report

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550

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03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Gingin Districts Community Financial Services Limited's (the company), which comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies
- The directors' declaration of the company.

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

i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550

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03 5443 0344

Other Information

The company usually prepares an annual report that will include the financial statements, directors' report and declaration and our independence declaration and audit report (the financial report). The annual report may also include "other information" on the entity's operations and financial results and financial position as set out in the financial report, typically in a Chairman's report and Manager's report, and reports covering governance and shareholder matters.

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

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

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

If we identify that a material inconsistency appears to exist when we read the annual report (or become aware that the other information appears to be materially misstated), we will discuss the matter with the directors and where we believe that a material misstatement of the other information exists, we will request management to correct the other information.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 9 September 2022

Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor

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Bendigo Bank