Annual Report 2025

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited

Community Bank Katherine ABN 57 121 062 146

Chairman's report

For year ending 30 June 2025



On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the Chair's Report for Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited trading as Community Bank Katherine for the 2024 - 2025 financial year.

This year brought both challenges and opportunities. Our total revenue was \$614,949, a decrease of \$123,396 from the previous year due to a decline in margins. Despite this, we achieved a Net Profit of \$26,022. In response to the changing financial environment, the Board implemented strategic planning and cost control measures aimed at securing the long term sustainability of the business. Our focus remains on growing our customer base and deepening community engagement.

A key strength of the Community Bank model is our ability to reinvest profits locally. This year, we proudly returned a total of \$161,527 to our community through sponsorships and grants. Of this, \$77,458 was paid directly from Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited and \$84,069 through our Community Enterprise Foundation funds.

Notable contributions included:

- A 3-year sponsorship of the Katherine Show
- Sponsorship for the School of Sport NT – Big Rivers region
- Sponsorship for Katherine High School's Canberra Trip
- Sponsorship of the Katherine Eightball Association
- Sponsorship for Council of the Aging NT

This brings our total community contributions since inception to over \$800,000, a significant impact we are proud to continue building upon.

During the year, we farewelled Director Jason Hillier and sincerely thank him for his time and contributions. In November, we welcomed Jaimee Anderson to the Board. Jaimee brings fresh ideas and energy, and her input has already proven to be valuable.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to my fellow Directors – Iain Locke (Deputy Chair), Merrilyn Stopp (Secretary), Jacqueline Christie (Treasurer), Jaimee Anderson, and our Bookkeeper Leo Bruinier, for their commitment, time, and expertise throughout the year.

To our Branch Manager Rox, and the team - Alicia, Dylan and Mak, thank you for your passion, dedication and exceptional customer service. You are the face of our Community Bank and the heart of our connection with the community.

A special thank you to Bendigo Bank Regional Manager Anthony Heinrich for his support throughout the year. His guidance has been greatly appreciated.

To our shareholders, thank you for your continued support and belief in our Community Bank model. And to the wider Katherine community, we are incredibly grateful for your trust and partnership. We look forward to another year of shared growth and local impact.

Stephen Charles Chair Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited

Branch Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2025



It is with great pride that I present the 2024-25 Branch Manager's Report for Community Bank Katherine.

This financial year saw a steady performance across our banking operations, despite ongoing pressure from tighter margins and a competitive lending market. As of 30 June 2025:

- Total business on the books stands at just under \$70 million
- We now serve 1,894 customers, with 2.38 Products per Customers
- Deposit and lending growth remained consistent

We experienced a relatively stable year in staffing, with a consistent team providing strong service to the Katherine community. Our team currently consists of:

- Rox Danby Branch Manager
- Alicia Customer Relationship Officer
- Dylan Customer Service Officer, resigned at the end of June this year
- Mak Customer Service Officer

I would like to acknowledge and thank each of them for their hard work, positive attitude, and unwavering focus on delivering excellent service to our customers every day.

Looking forward, our key aspirations for the next 12 months are:

- Customer Growth: Increase customer numbers through strong local presence
- Deepen Relationships: Strengthen existing customer relationships by understanding their broader needs

- and supporting them throughout their financial journey
- Community Engagement: Maintain high visibility in the community and enhance connections with local groups and leaders
- Operational Focus: Maintain sound risk practices and business performance in line with strategic goals set by the Board and Bendigo Bank

These objectives will guide our activity in the branch and the community, ensuring we remain responsive to both our customers' and shareholders' expectations.

Community support remains at the heart of what we do. This year, we were proud to be involved in a number of community initiatives and sponsorships, I have had the privilege to engage with many of the community groups receiving funding, and see firsthand what a difference our sponsorships make.

I would like to sincerely thank the Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited Board for their ongoing leadership and support. Special thanks to our Chair, Stephen Charles, Secretary, Merrilyn Stopp and to Bendigo Bank Regional Manager Anthony Heinrich, whose guidance has been invaluable.

To my team, Alicia, Dylan, and Mak, thank you for your dedication, flexibility and enthusiasm. Your contribution is what makes our branch such a positive place to work and bank.

To our customers and community, thank you for continuing to support your local Community Bank.

We are here because of you, and we are committed to helping Katherine thrive.

Rox Danby Branch Manager Community Bank Katherine



Community Bank Report 2025 BEN Message

This year marks another significant chapter in our shared journey, one defined by **adaptation**, **collaboration**, **and remarkable achievements**. I'm immensely proud of our collective progress and the unwavering commitment demonstrated by our combined networks.

We began 2025 with a renewed focus on **model evolution**, a top priority that guided our decisions and initiatives throughout the year. This involved navigating the Franchising Code and broader regulatory changes to the **Franchise Agreement**. Thanks to the network's proactive engagement and cooperation, we successfully reviewed the agreement, and the necessary changes were implemented smoothly.

Beyond the operational successes, I want to highlight the **invaluable contributions** our Community Banks continue to make to their local communities. The dedication and commitment to supporting local initiatives remain a cornerstone of our combined success and a source of immense pride for Bendigo Bank.

In FY25, more than \$50 million was invested in local communities, adding to a total of and \$416 million since 1998. This funding enables community infrastructure development, strengthens the arts and culturally diverse communities, improving educational outcomes, and fosters healthy places for Australians to live and work.

On behalf of Bendigo Bank, thank you for being a shareholder in your local Community Bank. Your resilience, adaptability, and unwavering belief in our vision have been instrumental in our success. You are an integral part of the Bendigo Bank Community Banking family.

Your continued support is vital, and the results we've achieved together in 2025 underscore the continuing relevance and importance of the Community Bank model.

Justine Minne Head of Community Banking, Bendigo Bank



Community Bank Network: Embracing Our Guiding Principles

A warm welcome to our existing and new shareholders. Thank you for your support and for sharing in our purpose. We're immensely proud of our Community Bank network which was a first mover in Australia in 1998 through our unique social enterprise model.

The principles of the Community Bank model are the same as they were when the first Community Bank opened its doors. The principles are centred on:

- Relationships based on goodwill, trust and respect
- Local ownership, local decision making, local investment
- Decisions which are commercially focussed and community spirited
- Shared effort reward and risk; and
- Decisions which have broad based benefits

Today the network has grown to 303 Community Bank branches. We represent a diverse cross-section of Australia with more than 214 community enterprises, 70,000+ shareholders, 1500+ volunteer directors, 1700 staff and 998,000 customers.

Our Community Bank National Council (CBNC) plays a pivotal role in the success story. The CBNC consists of both elected and appointed members from every state and territory sharing and reflecting the voice of the network. It's the role of the CBNC to initiate, lead and respond to strategic issues and opportunities that enhance the sustainability, resilience and prospects of the Community Bank model.

We utilise a range of forums to ensure the ongoing success of the network. Our State Connect events have been one of many network engagement activities that have enabled Bendigo Bank execs, staff, the CBNC and directors to come together to share ideas, insights and ensure we are collaborating better together.

As consumer behaviours shift, and the environment in which we operate challenges the status quo, we embrace the opportunities that come with this new reality. We've already completed the mandatory changes to the Franchise Agreement with Bendigo Bank which were required by 1 April 2025.

The mandatory changes of the Franchise Agreement were in response to the Franchise Code of Conduct Review along with requirements from other external statutory and government bodies. This process which was led by Council in partnership with the Bank, was necessary to ensure our long-term sustainability. Council also sought legal advice on behalf of the network to ensure the changes were fair.

We also recognise the time is now to consider our model and how we combine the value of local presence with new digital capabilities that expand rather than diminish our community impact. This work forms part of the Model Evolution process which will be co-designed with Bendigo Bank and implemented over the next 12 months.

Building further on our enhanced digital presence, community roots and measurable impact, we've reached another major milestone. We now have 41 Community Bank companies formerly certified as social enterprises through Social Traders. It's a powerful endorsement of our commitment to delivering both commercial and social outcomes.

This recognition through Social Traders opens new opportunities for our network. It's paved the way for new partnerships with other enterprises in the sector that share our values and mission to build a better, stronger Australia.

Our increased engagement with the broader social enterprise sector has not only enabled us to diversify our partnerships; we've also deepened our impact. Over \$416 million and counting – that's how much has been reinvested back into local communities.

As we look to the future, we remain committed to the founding principles of the Community Bank model. Community is at the centre of everything we do, and our purpose remains clear: to create meaningful, lasting value for the communities we serve.

Community Bank National Council

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited

ABN 57 121 062 146

Financial Report - 30 June 2025

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

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:

Name: Stephen Mark Charles
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: SA Police from 02/01/1969 to 28/04/2007 - attained the rank of Sergeant. At retirement

from SAPOL held the position of Sergeant in Charge, Barmera Police Station. Community Support Education Research Office, Alcohol and othe Drugs Service, NT Health from April 2007 to February 2015. Stephen holds the following qualifications:

- Associate Diploma (Ab Studies) University of SA

Certificate in Alcohol and Other Drugs
Certificate in Business (Police Studies)
Certificate in Information Technology

Special responsibilities: Chair from November 2024

Name: lain Connor Locke
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: lain owns and operates a small business and has experience in disaster management,

audit and the management of an Aboriginal community store. He is a past President of the Motor Vehicle Enthusiast Club. Iain has qualifications in training and assessments

(Cert IV), remote area essential services and is a qualified electrician.

Special responsibilities: Vice Chair from November 2024

Name: Jacqueline Patrica Christie
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Jaqueline is currently working as the Executive Assistant at Katherine West Health

Board and providing secretariat support to the Board. Jacqueline's previous roles include being the Electorate Officer in the local Members office, a Business Manager for remote community schools, and Executive Assistant to the Director at the Department of Education. From 2016-2019 she was employed at Katherine Real Estate, where she studied for her full licence in Real Estate. Prior to moving to Katherine, she worked with financial advisors in South Australia who were licensed

through MLC which were part of the NAB group.

Special responsibilities: Treasurer

Name: Merrilyn Elizabeth Stopp
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Retired. Merrilyn has had a wide and varied experience in retail over many years. She

was involved in school and sporting committees and government advisory committees with attention to good governance. Merrilyn has a high level of administrative skills and

experience in managing her own business.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Name: Jaimee Anderson (appointed November 2024)

Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Experience and expertise: Credentialled Diabetes Educator/Pharmacist (Bachelor of

Pharmacy, Graduate Certificate in Diabetes Education). Employed as CDE, Aged Care Pharmacist. Previously manager of 2x pharmacies, ACCHO Pharmacist. Committee member for Katherine District Show Society. Leader, systematic, productive, good with

people.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Name: Jason Edward Hillier (resigned November 2024)

Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Building Certifier. Jason's past occupation was as a Building Designer but has since

moved into a Building Surveyors role. He is also involved in various motorsports community groups and has tertiary qualifications in BBLDG Surv Insp. BBldgDes.

Special responsibilities: Property Committee

Company Secretary

The company secretary is Merrilyn Stopp. Merrilyn was appointed to the position of Company Secretary on 28 November 2011.

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 \$26,022 (30 June 2024: \$39,330).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

Dividends

During the financial year, the following dividends were declared.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Unfranked dividend of 6 cents per share (2024: 5 cents)	48,188	40,157

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 2025 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 and expected results of operations

No matter, circumstance or likely development in operations has arisen during or since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company.

Environmental regulation

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

Meetings of directors

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

	Board	
	Eligible	Attended
Iain Connor Locke	11	7
Merrilyn Elizabeth Stopp	11	11
Jason Edward Hillier	6	-
Jacqueline Patrica Christie	11	7
Stephen Mark Charles	11	9
Jaimee Anderson	6	6

Directors' benefits

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

Directors' 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
Iain Connor Locke	5,000	_	5,000
Merrilyn Elizabeth Stopp	40,002	-	40,002
Jason Edward Hillier	500	-	500
Jacqueline Patrica Christie	-	-	-
Stephen Mark Charles	-	-	-
Jaimee Anderson	-	-	-

Shares under option

There were no unissued ordinary shares of the company under option outstanding at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of options

There were no ordinary shares of the company issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2025 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of directors and officers

The company has indemnified all directors and management in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors or management 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 22 to the accounts.

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

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

Auditor's independence declaration

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Stephen Charles Chairperson

_ 2025



Lead Auditor

Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, 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: 25 August 2025

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	605,886	710,845
Other revenue Finance revenue	-	9,063	27,500
Total revenue	-	614,949	738,345
Employee benefits expense Advertising and marketing costs Occupancy and associated costs System costs	7	(289,752) (9,327) (36,956) (20,386)	(242,784) (2,685) (24,204) (14,863)
Depreciation and amortisation expense Finance costs	7 7	(51,984) (21,693)	(56,585) (14,917)
General administration expenses	,	(72,545)	(80,580)
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax	_	(502,643)	(436,618)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		112,306	301,727
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense	_	(77,458)	(250,542)
Profit before income tax expense		34,848	51,185
Income tax expense	8 _	(8,826)	(11,855)
Profit after income tax expense for the year		26,022	39,330
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	=		
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	26,022	39,330
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	24 24	3.24 3.24	4.90 4.90

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables	9 10	291,684	250,038
Total current assets	10	53,527 345,211	62,184 312,222
Total current assets		040,211	012,222
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	55,138	68,596
Right-of-use assets	12	310,718	328,694
Intangible assets Deferred tax assets	13 8	26,346	39,518
Total non-current assets	0	81,757 473,959	90,583
Total Horr-current assets		473,939	327,391
Total assets		819,170	839,613
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	51,124	30,160
Lease liabilities	15	38,471	37,643
Employee benefits		13,054	8,693
Total current liabilities		102,649	76,496
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	14,490	28,980
Lease liabilities	15	299,513	311,256
Employee benefits		1,250	440
Provisions		16,870	15,877
Total non-current liabilities		332,123	356,553
Total liabilities		434,772	433,049
Net assets		384,398	406,564
_	•		
Equity	16	762.040	762.040
Issued capital Accumulated losses	10	762,040 (377,642)	762,040 (355,476)
Accumulated 1055e5		(311,042)	(333,470)
Total equity		384,398	406,564
	;		

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2023		762,040	(354,649)	407,391
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income		- -	39,330	39,330
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	18	-	(40,157)	(40,157)
Balance at 30 June 2024	;	762,040	(355,476)	406,564
Delever et 4. livle 0004		700.040	(255 476)	400 504
Balance at 1 July 2024		762,040	(355,476)	406,564
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	26,022 -	26,022 -
Total comprehensive income		-	26,022	26,022
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	18		(48,188)	(48,188)
Balance at 30 June 2025	;	762,040	(377,642)	384,398

Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST) Interest received	-	675,132 (540,041) 6,910	819,829 (744,584)
Net cash provided by operating activities	23	142,001	75,245
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for intangible assets	-	(13,173)	(13,173)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(13,173)	(13,173)
Cash flows from financing activities Interest and other finance costs paid Dividends paid Repayment of lease liabilities	18	(20,701) (48,188) (18,293)	(13,753) (40,157) (24,701)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(87,182)	(78,611)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	-	41,646 250,038	(16,539) 266,577
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	291,684	250,038

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited (the company) as an individual entity, which is a forprofit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is Shop 1/56 Katherine Terrace, Katherine NT 0850.

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

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to pay its debts as and when they fall due for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on _____25 August _____2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 3. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the company are set out either in the respective notes or below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The company has assessed and concluded there are no material impacts.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2025. The company has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

Current and non-current classification

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. The directors continually evaluate their judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses.

The directors base their judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Differences between the accounting judgements and estimates and actual results and outcomes are accounted for in future reporting periods. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Judgements

Timing of revenue recognition associated with trail commission

The company receives trailing commission from Bendigo Bank for products and services sold. Ongoing trailing commission payments are recognised on a monthly basis when earned as there is insufficient detail readily available to estimate the most likely amount of revenue without a high probability of significant reversal in a subsequent reporting period. The receipt of ongoing trailing commission revenue is outside the control of the company.

Allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

The company has not recognised an allowance for expected credit losses in relation to trade and other receivables for the following reasons:

- 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.
- The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for Bendigo Bank to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit. The directors are not aware of any such non-compliance at balance date.
- 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 has not experienced any instances of default in relation to receivables owed to the company from Bendigo Bank.

Impairment of non-financial 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. The directors did not identify any impairment indications during the financial year.

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.

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

The company includes extension options applicable to the lease of branch premises in its calculations of both the right-ofuse asset and lease liability except where the company is reasonably certain it will not exercise the extension option. This is due to the significant disruption of relocating premises and the loss on disposal of leasehold improvements fitted out in the leased premises.

Estimates and assumptions

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

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 to be 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 to be 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 in July 2027.

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.

Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

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

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

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

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

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	\$	2024 \$
Margin income	532,142	641,162
Fee income	26,451	26,746
Commission income	47,293	42,937
	605,886_	710,845

2025

2024

Accounting policy for revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Revenue is recognised on an accruals basis, at the fair value of consideration specified in the franchise agreement, as follows:

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

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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, interest rates and funds transfer pricing and other factors, such as economic and local conditions.

Margin

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

Interest paid by customers on loans less interest paid to customers on deposits

plus: any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo Bank for a deposit 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 income is generated from the sale of products and services. This commission is recognised at a point in time which reflects when the company has fulfilled its performance obligation. Refer to note 4 for further information regarding key judgements applied by the directors in relation to the timing of revenue recognition from trail commission.

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

Note 7. Expenses

Employee benefits expense

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Wages and salaries	250,201	206,708
Superannuation contributions	28,952	21,506
Expenses related to long service leave	810	440
Other expenses	9,789	14,130
	289,752	242,784

Note 7. Expenses (continued)

Depreciation and amortisation expense	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Depreciation of non-current assets Leasehold improvements	9,887	9,886
Plant and equipment	3,571	3,679
Train and equipment	13,458	13,565
		-,
Depreciation of right-of-use assets Leased land and buildings	25,354	29,846
3		
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,195	2,196
Franchise renewal process fee	10,977	10,978
	13,172	13,174
	51,984	56,585
Finance costs		0004
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Lease interest expense	20,701	13,753
Unwinding of make-good provision	992	1,164
	21,693	14,917
Finance costs are recognised as expenses when incurred using the effective interest rate.		
Leases recognition exemption		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Expenses relating to low-value leases	5,328	4,691
Expenses relating to short-term leases	744	1,080
	6,072	5,771

Note 8. Income tax

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income tax expense Movement in deferred tax Under/over adjustment in respect for prior periods	(5,765)	(5,419) (993)
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	14,591	18,267
Aggregate income tax expense	8,826	11,855
Prima facie income tax reconciliation Profit before income tax expense	34,848	51,185
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	8,712	12,796
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses Under/over adjustment in respect for prior periods	114	52 (993)
Income tax expense	8,826	11,855
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) Tax losses Employee benefits Provision for lease make good Accrued expenses Income accruals Lease liabilities Right-of-use assets Property, plant and equipment	67,074 3,576 4,217 1,175 (538) 84,496 (77,680) (563)	81,664 2,283 3,969 1,050 - 87,225 (82,173) (3,435)
Deferred tax asset	81,757	90,583

Accounting policy for income tax

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

Accounting policy for deferred tax

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.

Note 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	291,684	250,038

Note 10. Trade and other receivables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Trade receivables Prepayments	48,969 4,558	57,225 4,959
	53,527	62,184
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial assets at amortised cost classified as trade and other receivables Total trade and other receivables Less GST refundable from the ATO, included in trade and other receivables	53,527	62,184 (6,181)
	53,527	56,003

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. 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.

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost	147,451	147,451
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(105,167)	(95,280)
	42,284	52,171
Plant and equipment - at cost	77,884	77,884
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(65,030)	(61,459)
	12,854	16,425
	55,138	68,596

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

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	62,057	20,104	82,161
Depreciation	(9,886)	(3,679)	(13,565)
Balance at 30 June 2024	52,171	16,425	68,596
Depreciation	(9,887)	(3,571)	(13,458)
Balance at 30 June 2025	42,284	12,854	55,138

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or fair value as applicable, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on a 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 4 to 20 years
Plant and equipment 1 to 40 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.

Note 12. Right-of-use assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Land and buildings - right-of-use Less: Accumulated depreciation	481,038 (170,320)	473,660 (144,966)
	310,718	328,694

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

	Land and buildings \$
Balance at 1 July 2023 Remeasurement adjustments Depreciation expense	133,507 225,033 (29,846)
Balance at 30 June 2024 Remeasurement adjustments Depreciation expense	328,694 7,378 (25,354)
Balance at 30 June 2025	310,718

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are 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. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment and are adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Refer to note 15 for more information on lease arrangements and the remeasurement adjustments.

Note 13. Intangible assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Franchise fee	43,532	43,532
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(39,141)	(36,946)
	4,391	6,586
Franchise renewal fee	167,664	167,664
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(145,709)	(134,732)
	21,955	32,932
	26,346	39,518

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

	Franchise fee \$	Franchise renewal fee \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	8,782	43,910	52,692
Amortisation expense	(2,196)	(10,978)	(13,174)
Balance at 30 June 2024	6,586	32,932	39,518
Amortisation expense	(2,195)	(10,977)	(13,172)
Balance at 30 June 2025	4,391	21,955	26,346

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	<u>Method</u>	<u>Useful life</u>	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	July 2027
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	July 2027

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

Change in estimates

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

Note 14. Trade and other payables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	14,635	1,024
Other payables and accruals	36,489	29,136
	51,124	30,160
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	14,490	28,980
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		
Total trade and other payables	65,614	59,140
Less GST payable to the ATO, included in trade and other payables	(9,762)	<u> </u>
	55,852	59,140
Note 15. Lease liabilities		
Note 15. Lease liabilities	2025 \$	2024 \$
Note 15. Lease liabilities Current liabilities		
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	\$	\$
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Non-current liabilities	38,471	\$ 37,643
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	\$	\$
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Non-current liabilities	\$	\$ 37,643 311,256
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	\$ 38,471 299,513 2025	\$ 37,643 311,256 2024
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	\$	\$ 37,643 311,256
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	\$ 38,471 299,513 2025 \$ 348,899	\$ 37,643 311,256 2024 \$ 133,817
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Reconciliation of lease liabilities Opening balance Remeasurement adjustments	\$ 38,471 299,513 2025 \$ 348,899 7,378	\$ 37,643 311,256 2024 \$ 133,817 239,783
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Reconciliation of lease liabilities Opening balance Remeasurement adjustments Lease interest expense	\$ 38,471 299,513 2025 \$ 348,899 7,378 20,701	\$ 37,643 311,256 2024 \$ 133,817 239,783 13,753
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Reconciliation of lease liabilities Opening balance Remeasurement adjustments	\$ 38,471 299,513 2025 \$ 348,899 7,378	\$ 37,643 311,256 2024 \$ 133,817 239,783
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Reconciliation of lease liabilities Opening balance Remeasurement adjustments Lease interest expense	\$ 38,471 299,513 2025 \$ 348,899 7,378 20,701	\$ 37,643 311,256 2024 \$ 133,817 239,783 13,753

Accounting policy for lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, including renewal options if the company is reasonably certain to exercise such options, discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate.

The company has applied the following accounting policy choices in relation to lease liabilities:

- The company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components when calculating the lease liability for property leases.
- The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and low-value assets, which include the company's lease of information technology equipment. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Note 15. Lease liabilities (continued)

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Discount rate	Non-cancellable term	Renewal options available	certain to exercise o	ptions	date u calcul	
Katherine Branch	6.25%	5 years	2 x 5 years	Yes		July 20)37
Note 16. Issued cap	ital						
			2025 Shares	2024 Shares	2025 \$	5	2024 \$
Ordinary shares - fully Less: Equity raising o	•		803,139	803,139 -		,139 ,099)	803,139 (41,099)

803,139

Reasonably

803,139

762,040

Lease term end

762,040

Accounting policy for issued capital

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

Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares

Voting rights

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

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

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

Dividends

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

Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

Note 16. Issued capital (continued)

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 313. As at the date of this report, the company had 331 shareholders (2024: 331 shareholders).

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

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

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

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

Note 17. Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the company. The board 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 18. Dividends

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

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Unfranked dividend of 6 cents per share (2024: 5 cents)	48,188	40,157

Accounting policy for dividends

Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the company.

Note 19. Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments include trade receivables and payables, cash and cash equivalents and lease liabilities. The company does not have any derivatives.

The directors are responsible for monitoring and managing the financial risk exposure of the company, to which end it monitors the financial risk management policies and exposures and approves financial transactions within the scope of its authority.

The directors have identified that the only significant financial risk exposures of the company are liquidity and market (price) risk. Other financial risks are not significant to the company due to the following factors:

- The company has no foreign exchange risk as all of its account balances and transactions are in Australian Dollars.
- The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo Bank. The company monitors credit worthiness through review of credit ratings, Bendigo Bank is rated A- on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.
- The company has no direct exposure to movements in commodity prices.
- The company's interest-bearing instruments are held at amortised cost which have fair values that approximate their carrying value since all cash and payables have maturity dates within 12 months.
- The company has no borrowings.

Further details regarding the categories of financial instruments held by the company that hold such exposure are detailed below.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables (note 10)	53,527	56,003
Cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	291,684	250,038
	345,211	306,041
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables (note 14)	55,852	59,140
Lease liabilities (note 15)	337,984	348,899
	393,836	408,039

At balance date, the fair value of financial instruments approximated their carrying values.

Note 19. Financial risk management (continued)

Accounting policy for financial instruments

Financial Assets

Classification

The company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial asset.

The company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the company's contractual right to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

Impairment of trade and other receivables

Impairment of trade receivables is determined using the simplified approach which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The company has not recognised an allowance for expected credit losses in relation to trade and other receivables. Refer to note 4 for further information.

Financial liabilities

Classification

The company classifies its financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, cancelled or expires.

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.

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and earnings on those are subject to movements in market interest rates. The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$291,684 at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$250,038).

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.

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.

Note 19. Financial risk management (continued)

The following are the company's 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.

2025	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Trade and other payables	41,362	14,490	_	55,852
Lease liabilities	39,633	158,532	277,431	475,596
Total non-derivatives	80,995	173,022	277,431	531,448
2024	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Trade and other payables Lease liabilities	30,160 38,780	28,980 155,120	310,238	59,140 504,138
Total non-derivatives	68,940	184,100	310,238	563,278

Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures

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

Iain Connor Locke Merrilyn Elizabeth Stopp Jason Edward Hillier Jacqueline Patrica Christie Stephen Mark Charles Jaimee Anderson

No director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member.

There are no executives within the company whose remuneration is required to be disclosed.

Note 21. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 20.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

Transactions with related parties

The company sponsored the Katherine & District Show for \$15,000 through the Community Enterprise Foundation. Jaimee Anderson is on the Katherine & District Show Society Committee.

Note 22. 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:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Audit services Audit or review of the financial statements	7,400	6,450
Other services Taxation advice and tax compliance services General advisory services Share registry services	290 3,915 5,434	700 3,470 5,233
	9,639	9,403
	17,039	15,853
Note 23. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activ	rities	
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit after income tax expense for the year	26,022	39,330
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation Lease liabilities interest	51,985 20,701	56,585 13,753
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease in trade and other receivables Decrease in deferred tax assets Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Increase in employee benefits Increase in other provisions	8,657 8,826 19,646 5,171 993	7,649 11,854 (58,177) 3,016 1,235
Net cash provided by operating activities	142,001	75,245
Note 24. Earnings per share		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit after income tax	26,022	39,330
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	803,139	803,139
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	803,139	803,139
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	3.24 3.24	4.90 4.90

Note 24. Earnings per share (continued)

Accounting policy for earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Note 25. Commitments

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

Note 26. Contingencies

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

Note 27. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 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.

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 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- the company does not have any controlled entities and is not required by the Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, a consolidated entity disclosure statement has not been included as section 295(3A)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001* does not apply to the entity.

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

2025

Chairperson



Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Katherine Regional Enterprises Limited (the company), which comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies
- The directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Katherine Regional Enterprises 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 2025 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.



Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.



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.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550

Dated: 25 August 2025

Lachlan Tatt Lead Auditor

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