Annual Report 2022

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited

Community Bank Kulin

ABN 49 088 885 438

Community Bank Report 2022
BEN Message
July 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

<u>Chairperson's Report</u>

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 2022

The Board of Kulin Community Financial Services Limited takes great pleasure in presenting to you, our valued shareholders, this year's Annual Report.

CURRENT POSITION

This past financial year saw our company produce an operating loss of $44,132 as shown in our annual report. This result is mainly due to a reduction in our income from operating in a low interest rate environment as well as our significant community contributions which the board see as investments in our region. The board is confident going forward that our growth will provide us with the earning potential to reverse this situation.

We have seen yet another year of excellent business growth with our bank book growing by $15.5 million to finish the year at $167.23 million. This result is significant given the economic environment we are in and is a credit to our team. With the changing interest rates moving forward we are expecting our return from profit share to increase.

SPONSORSHIP

The Board has continued to support many community and sporting groups throughout our region as well as donating funds to our school and many other significant community events. This includes donations to the Cultivating Kulin Committee of $45,000 for the Foundation and $200,000 for the purchase of the Kulin Hotel building.

STAFF

Our Branch Manager Jocelyn Brandis has done an extraordinary job supporting our customers while leading our branch team and developing our business. She has been well supported this year by Michelle Tyson, Jill Brewis, Andrena Mullan and Dani Barndon who have stepped up when needed throughout the year.

Once again Tom Murphy has excelled in his role as Business Development Manager dealing mainly with the agribusiness and Rural Bank areas of our business. He has built up the Rural Bank book a further $12.95 million this year taking that area of our banking to $98.43 million.

This year we farewell Michelle Tyson who has moved on to a different career path and we wish her all the best in her future endeavours. We also would like to make welcome Charmaine King who has taken the role of Branch Manager whilst Jocelyn is on leave for twelve months.

It is our people who drive our success and our growth results this year is testament to that point and when you drop into the branch you will see why. Please join me in thanking them for their great work.

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE

This Board is privileged to have the support of Alison Lucchesi handling the combined role of Company Secretary and Treasurer. This can at times be quite a demanding role and we are grateful for her commitment and expertise. Alison has handled this role exceptionally well and we thank her for her work.

BOARD

Your Board consists of a team of Directors and Officers that professionally run Kulin Community Financial Services Limited. They are community members that volunteer their time and services in the operation of **Community Bank**® Kulin Branch. It is through their efforts and resolve that this community owned company achieves the successes that brings back so many tangible benefits to our community. Please join me in thanking them for their efforts and commitment over this past year.

We look forward to your continued support and encouragement through the coming years and we shall see you at the Annual General Meeting on Tuesday 25 October.

Derek Young
CHAIRPERSON

Business Development Manager’s Report FYE 21/22

It is with great pleasure to say that the 21/22 financial year has been another successful one for the Kulin Community Bank.

COVID created havoc around the world and caused lots of uncertainty in many aspects of life. Thankfully our strong ties to the agriculture industry means that, no matter what the situation, we need to assist our clients in their quest to improve and expand their businesses. Land prices have surged and the hunger for purchasing land is voracious, this all assists in our growth.

Kulin Community Bank continues its upward trajectory with branch growth in excess of $15 million and our total book exceeding $167 million at the end of the financial year. This is a hard thing to do with a seasonally influenced book like ours on the back of a very successful harvest. This indicates an increase of 219 percent since I came on board in 2016 (355% growth of the rural book)! Our reputation for great service and contributions to the communities that support us is serving us well.

The Branch staff continue to do an amazing job. From my perspective, they have done an incredible job and should be thanked for maintaining their professional yet personal approach to community banking.

I would have to say highlight of my year has been our $114,000 contribution to the Kulin District High School quad project. Seeing how happy the students and teachers are with their amazing, inviting surrounds makes me so proud of what we can achieve as a Community Bank. Make sure you pop in and have a look if you nearby, if we support our kids, our community will remain strong.

Once again, a huge thankyou to all our shareholders and customers. Your faith and support in what we do is not unnoticed, and we would not be in such a strong position without you. We are highly motivated to continue the strong growth of this Branch so don’t hesitate to refer your friends and family to us, we won’t let them down.

Tom Murphy
Business Development Manager

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited

ABN 49 088 885 438

Financial Report - 30 June 2022

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
Directors' report
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:

Name:	Derek Harvie Young
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Self-employed farmer for 30 years. Board representative of Cultivating Kulin Committee.

Name:	Robin James McInnes
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Retired. Employed by the Water Corporation for 33 years. Member of the steering committee to establish the Community Bank in Kulin. Life member of the fire brigade and football club and awarded Emergency Services Medal in 2003. Gold card in AOOB's. Treasurer of several lodges.

Name:	Graeme John Robertson
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Farmer. Graeme is the director for Kulin Community Hub Pty Ltd, Kulin Bush Races and Cultivating Kulin Committee. Director and secretary for Kulin Development Cooperative. He is also Vice Chair for Kulin Community Financial Services and on the Kulin Junior High School Board.

Name:	Bradley James Smoker
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Farmer and Farm Consultant. Farming background as farmer and farm consultant for 15 years. Bradley is also a councilor for Kulin Shire.

Name:	Jennie Marie McInnes
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Parts Manager. Former Company Secretary and Treasurer of the company, bookkeeping and administration experience.

Name:	Cassi-Dee Tina Vandenberg
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Deputy CEO Shire of Kulin. Accountant with tax and local government experience.

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

Company secretary
The Company secretary is Alison Lucchesi. Alison was appointed to the position of Company secretary on 1 August 2020.

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 loss for the company after providing for income tax amounted to $44,132 (30 June 2021: profit of $79,726).

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 10 cents per share (2021: 10 cents)	32,892

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

	Board	
	Eligible	Attended
Derek Harvie Young	12	11
Robin James McInnes	12	10
Graeme John Robertson	12	9
Bradley James Smoker	12	10
Jennie Marie McInnes	12	10
Cassi-Dee Tina Vandenberg	12	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 $
Derek Harvie Young	2,750	-	2,750
Robin James McInnes	14,601	-	14,601
Graeme John Robertson	6,001	(1,000)	5,001
Bradley James Smoker	-	-	-
Jennie Marie McInnes	1,300	-	1,300
Cassi-Dee Tina Vandenberg	-	-	-

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 28 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
- 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

Derek Harvie Young
Chair

9 September 2022

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 Kulin Community Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Kulin 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

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
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	812,629	774,212
Other revenue	7	31,427	62,626
Finance revenue		1,559	1,494
Employee benefits expense	8	(362,031)	(380,691)
Advertising and marketing costs		(3,876)	(1,214)
Occupancy and associated costs		(7,740)	(7,118)
System costs		(17,438)	(19,023)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	(68,692)	(61,378)
Finance costs	8	(15,686)	(17,452)
General administration expenses		(94,339)	(80,658)
Profit before community contributions and income tax		275,813	270,798
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense		(333,936)	(170,610)
Profit/(loss) before income tax (expense)/benefit		(58,123)	100,188
Income tax (expense)/benefit	9	13,991	(20,462)
Profit/(loss) after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	22	(44,132)	79,726
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(44,132)	79,726
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	30	(13.42)	24.24
Diluted earnings per share	30	(13.42)	24.24

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

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 $	2021 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	211,821	395,625
Trade and other receivables	11	76,739	77,942
Financial assets	12	20,000	-
Current tax assets	9	38,408	-
Total current assets		346,968	473,567
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	12	80,200	200
Property, plant and equipment	13	167,871	200,278
Right-of-use assets	14	252,210	272,802
Intangibles	15	30,235	43,404
Deferred tax assets	9	8,922	11,030
Total non-current assets		539,438	527,714
Total assets		886,406	1,001,281
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	70,192	29,050
Borrowings	17	-	14,700
Lease liabilities	18	13,957	12,819
Current tax liabilities	9	-	28,006
Employee benefits	19	53,481	51,601
Total current liabilities		137,630	136,176
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	15,148	30,295
Borrowings	17	-	13,027
Lease liabilities	18	259,897	273,854
Employee benefits	19	11,882	9,191
Provisions	20	2,587	2,452
Total non-current liabilities		289,514	328,819
Total liabilities		427,144	464,995
Net assets		459,262	536,286
Equity			
Issued capital	21	322,663	322,663
Retained earnings	22	136,599	213,623
Total equity		459,262	536,286

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

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2020		322,663	166,789	489,452
Profit after income tax expense		-	79,726	79,726
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	79,726	79,726
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for	24	-	(32,892)	(32,892)
Balance at 30 June 2021		322,663	213,623	536,286

	Note	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2021		322,663	213,623	536,286
Profit after income tax expense		-	(44,132)	(44,132)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	(44,132)	(44,132)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for	24	-	(32,892)	(32,892)
Balance at 30 June 2022		322,663	136,599	459,262

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

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
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)		923,606	927,722
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(933,315)	(772,168)
		(9,709)	155,554
Interest received		1,559	1,908
Interest and other finance costs paid		(409)	(1,524)
Income taxes paid		(50,315)	(11,968)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	29	(58,874)	143,970
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(2,580)	(50,000)
Payments for intangibles		(13,770)	(13,770)
Payments for financial assets		(20,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(36,350)	(63,770)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities	18	(27,961)	(27,545)
Dividends paid	24	(32,892)	(32,892)
Repayment of borrowings	18	(27,727)	(12,981)
Net cash used in financing activities		(88,580)	(73,418)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(183,804)	6,782
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		395,625	388,843
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10	211,821	395,625

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

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2022

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Kulin Community Financial Services Limited (the company) as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the 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 1/157 Bull Street, Kulin WA 6365.

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.

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.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

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.

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

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.

Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

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	311,482	334,663
Fee income	21,027	23,274
Commission income	480,120	416,275
Revenue from contracts with customers	812,629	774,212

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

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

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

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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 $
Market development fund	11,250	22,500
Cash flow boost	-	24,004
Department of Transport	18,307	16,122
Other income	1,870	-
Other revenue	31,427	62,626

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).
Department of Transport	On provision of services on behalf of the department. Revenue is invoiced monthly in arrears by way of RCTI (recipient created tax invoice) and paid before the end of the following month.
Other income	All other revenues that did not contain contracts with customers, are recognised when goods and services are provided.

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	17,869	17,963
Plant and equipment	3,766	5,520
Motor vehicles	13,299	4,137
	34,934	27,620
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	20,589	20,588
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,197	2,198
Franchise renewal process fee	10,972	10,972
	13,169	13,170
	68,692	61,378

Finance costs

	2022 $	2021 $
Bank loan interest paid or accrued	409	1,524
Lease interest expense	15,142	15,799
Unwinding of make-good provision	135	129
	15,686	17,452

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

Employee benefits expense

	2022 $	2021 $
Wages and salaries	304,169	324,691
Non-cash benefits	6,174	2,257
Superannuation contributions	31,573	31,249
Expenses related to long service leave	4,571	7,545
Other expenses	15,544	14,949
	362,031	380,691

Leases recognition exemption

	2022 $	2021 $
Expenses relating to low-value leases	5,970	6,585

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	247,883	51,824
Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	86,053	120,000
	333,936	171,824

Note 9. Income tax

	2022 $	2021 $
Income tax expense/(benefit)		
Current tax	-	30,941
Movement in deferred tax	2,106	(10,919)
Reduction in company tax rate	-	441
Net benefit of franking credits on dividends received	-	(1)
Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	(16,097)	-
Aggregate income tax expense/(benefit)	(13,991)	20,462
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit/(loss) before income tax (expense)/benefit	(58,123)	100,188
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	(14,531)	26,049
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	540	214
Reduction in company tax rate	-	441
Other assessable income	-	(6,241)
Net benefit of franking credits on distributions received	-	(1)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	(13,991)	20,462

	2022 $	2021 $
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Employee benefits	16,398	15,262
Provision for lease make good	647	613
Lease liabilities	68,464	71,668
Right-of-use assets	(63,053)	(68,201)
Property, plant and equipment	(12,020)	(6,798)
Prepayments	(1,514)	(1,514)
Deferred tax asset	8,922	11,030

	2022 $	2021 $
Income tax refund due	38,408	-

Note 9. Income tax (continued)

	2022 $	2021 $
Provision for income tax	-	28,006

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	211,821	395,625

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	70,683	71,575
Prepayments	6,056	6,367
	76,739	77,942

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. Financial assets

	2022 $	2021 $
Current assets		
Loan	20,000	-
Non-current assets		
Loan	80,000	-
Equity securities - designated at fair value through profit and loss	200	200
	80,200	200

Loans are comprised of an interest free debenture which is due to be settled by June 2027.

Accounting policy for financial assets
See note 25 financial instruments for accounting policy.

Note 13. Property, plant and equipment

	2022 $	2021 $
Leasehold improvements - at cost	208,849	211,584
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(99,623)	(85,706)
	109,226	125,878
Plant and equipment - at cost	102,020	104,683
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(93,359)	(93,566)
	8,661	11,117
Motor vehicles - at cost	83,182	83,182
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(33,198)	(19,899)
	49,984	63,283
	167,871	200,278

Note 13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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	143,841	16,637	17,420	177,898
Additions	-	-	50,000	50,000
Depreciation	(17,963)	(5,520)	(4,137)	(27,620)
Balance at 30 June 2021	125,878	11,117	63,283	200,278
Additions	1,217	1,363	-	2,580
Disposals	-	(53)	-	(53)
Depreciation	(17,869)	(3,766)	(13,299)	(34,934)
Balance at 30 June 2022	109,226	8,661	49,984	167,871

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 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	10 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 8 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 14. Right-of-use assets

	2022 $	**2021 $**
Land and buildings - right-of-use	308,829	308,832
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(56,619)	(36,030)
	252,210	272,802

Note 14. Right-of-use assets (continued)

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 $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	293,390	293,390
Depreciation expense	(20,588)	(20,588)
Balance at 30 June 2021	272,802	272,802
Remeasurement adjustments	(3)	(3)
Depreciation expense	(20,589)	(20,589)
Balance at 30 June 2022	252,210	252,210

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 18 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 15. Intangibles

	2022 $	**2021 $**
Franchise fee	40,987	40,987
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(35,950)	(33,753)
	5,037	7,234
Franchise renewal fee	54,932	54,932
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(29,734)	(18,762)
	25,198	36,170
	30,235	43,404

Reconciliations of the written down 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 2020	9,432	47,142	56,574
Amortisation expense	(2,198)	(10,972)	(13,170)
Balance at 30 June 2021	7,234	36,170	43,404
Amortisation expense	(2,197)	(10,972)	(13,169)
Balance at 30 June 2022	5,037	25,198	30,235

Note 15. Intangibles (continued)

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)	October 2024
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	October 2024

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 16. Trade and other payables

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	480	1,316
Other payables and accruals	69,712	27,734
	70,192	29,050
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	15,148	30,295

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 17. Borrowings

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Bank loans	-	14,700
Non-current liabilities		
Bank loans	-	13,027

Bank loans
The bank loans final instalment was paid in November 2021. The account was then finalised and closed.

Note 17. Borrowings (continued)

Accounting policy for borrowings
Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Note 18. Lease liabilities

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	28,378	27,957
Unexpired interest	(14,421)	(15,138)
	13,957	12,819
Non-current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	350,098	378,477
Unexpired interest	(90,201)	(104,623)
	259,897	273,854

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2022 $	2021 $
Opening balance	286,673	298,419
Lease interest expense	15,142	15,799
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(27,961)	(27,545)
	273,854	286,673

Maturity analysis

	2022 $	2021 $
Not later than 12 months	28,378	27,957
Between 12 months and 5 years	117,835	116,093
Greater than 5 years	232,263	262,384
	378,476	406,434

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 not 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.

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.

Note 18. Lease liabilities (continued)

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:

Kulin branch - shop 1	The lease agreement commenced in October 2019 for 5 years. The company has 2 x 5 year renewal options available which for AASB 16: Leases purposes they are reasonably certain to exercise. As such, the lease term end date used in the calculation of the lease liability is September 2034. The discount rate used in calculations is 5.39%.
Kulin branch - shop 2	The lease agreement commenced in October 2021 for 3 years. The company has 2 x 5 year renewal options available which for AASB 16: Leases purposes they are reasonably certain to exercise. As such, the lease term end date used in the calculation of the lease liability is September 2034. The discount rate used in calculations is 5.39%.

Note 19. Employee benefits

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	24,919	24,919
Long service leave	28,562	26,682
	53,481	51,601
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	11,882	9,191

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.

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.

Note 19. Employee benefits (continued)

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

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

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

Note 20. Provisions

	2022 $	**2021 $**
Lease make good	2,587	2,452

Lease make good
In accordance with the branch lease agreement, the company must restore the leased premises to the original condition before the expiry of the lease term. The company has estimated the provision to be $5,000 for the Kulin Branch lease, 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 lease is due to expire on 30 September 2034 at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

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 21. Issued capital

	2022 Shares	**2021 Shares**	**2022 $**	**2021 $**
Ordinary shares - fully paid	328,919	328,919	328,910	328,910
Less: Equity raising costs	-	-	(6,247)	(6,247)
	328,919	328,919	322,663	322,663

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.

Note 21. Issued capital (continued)

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 22. Retained earnings

	2022 $	2021 $
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	213,623	166,789
Profit/(loss) after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	(44,132)	79,726
Dividends paid (note 24)	(32,892)	(32,892)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	136,599	213,623

Note 23. 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 24. Dividends

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 10 cents per share (2021: 10 cents)	32,892	32,892

Franking credits

	2022 $	2021 $
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	106,798	106,386
Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	50,315	11,968
Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(10,964)	(11,557)
Franking credits from franked distributions received	-	1
	146,149	106,798
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	146,149	106,798
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	(38,408)	28,006
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	107,741	134,804

Note 24. Dividends (continued)

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 25. Financial instruments

	2022 $	2021 $
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	70,683	71,575
Cash and cash equivalents	211,821	395,625
Financial assets	100,200	200
	382,704	467,400
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	85,340	59,345
Lease liabilities	273,854	286,673
Bank loans	-	27,727
	359,194	373,745

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, borrowings, lease liabilities and equity securities.

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, except for the equity securities which remain at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

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.

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.

Note 25. Financial instruments (continued)

Equity Price risk
All unlisted equity investments trade shares through a Low Volume Financial Market. Changes in equity securities value is recognised through profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

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. Interest-rate risk could also arise from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest-rate risk.

The company held cash and cash equivalents of $211,821 at 30 June 2022 (2021: $395,625). 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	70,192	15,148	-	85,340
Lease liabilities	28,378	117,835	232,263	378,476
Total non-derivatives	98,570	132,983	232,263	463,816

2021	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives				
Bank loans	14,700	13,027	-	27,727
Trade and other payables	29,050	30,295	-	59,345
Lease liabilities	27,957	116,093	262,384	406,434
Total non-derivatives	71,707	159,415	262,384	493,506

Note 26. Key management personnel disclosures

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

Derek Harvie Young	Jennie Marie McInnes
Robin James McInnes	Cassi-Dee Tina Vandenberg
Graeme John Robertson	Bradley James Smoker

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 27. Related party transactions

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2022 $	2021 $
During the period the company issued an interest free $100,000 debenture to the Cultivating Kulin Committee (CKC) which is repayable by June 2027. Brad Smoker is Chair of CKC. Derek Young and Graeme Robertson are a committee members of CKC.	100,000	-
During the period the company donated $200,000 to the CKC. Brad Smoker is Chair of CKC. Derek Young and Graeme Robertson are a committee members of CKC.	200,000	-

Note 28. 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	5,200	5,000
Other services		
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	2,225	600
General advisory services	4,820	4,430
Share registry services	3,570	2,829
	10,615	7,859
	15,815	12,859

Note 29. Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	(44,132)	79,726
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	68,692	61,378
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	56	-
Lease liabilities interest	15,142	15,799
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade and other receivables	1,203	16,315
Increase in income tax refund due	(38,408)	-
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	2,108	(10,478)
Decrease in trade and other payables	(40,235)	(51,390)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax	(28,006)	18,970
Increase in employee benefits	4,571	13,522
Increase in other provisions	135	128
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	(58,874)	143,970

Note 30. Earnings per share

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax	(44,132)	79,726
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	328,919	328,919
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	328,919	328,919
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	(13.42)	24.24
Diluted earnings per share	(13.42)	24.24

Accounting policy for earnings per share
Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Kulin 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 31. Commitments

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

Note 32. Contingencies

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

Note 33. 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.

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
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

Derek Harvie Young
Chair

9 September 2022

61 Bull Street
Bendigo VIC 3550
afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Kulin 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 Kulin 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.

61 Bull Street
Bendigo VIC 3550
afs@afsbendigo.com.au
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.

AFS
Partners in success
Chartered Accountants

61 Bull Street
Bendigo VIC 3550

afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

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

Joshua Griffin
Lead Auditor

Community Bank · Kulin
1/157 High Street,
Kulin WA 6365
Phone: 08 9880 1422
Email: kcfstreasurer@outlook.com
Web: bendigobank.com.au/kulin

Franchisee: Kulin Community Financial Services Limited
ABN: 49 088 885 438
PO Box 21
Kulin WA 6365
Phone: 0439927315
Email: kcfstreasurer@outlook.com

Share Registry:
AFS & Associates Pty Ltd
PO Box 454, Bendigo VIC 3552
Phone: 5443 0344
Fax: 5443 5304
Email: shareregistry@afsbendigo.com.au

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Bendigo Bank

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