# Annual Report 2023

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited

Community Bank Kulin

ABN 49 088 885 438

Community Bank Report 2023 BEN Message August 2023

Community and customer will always be at the heart of what we do at Bendigo and Adelaide Bank.

Together, we're setting up Community Banking for the future - growing our impact as a leading social impact movement to transform communities across Australia.

As we continue to evolve to meet the needs of our customers, we should feel proud that more Australians are choosing to do their banking with us and trust us with their financial goals. Our position as Australia's most trusted bank (Roy Morgan) reflects the esteem we are held in by our customers, and communities.

This year has been particularly significant for us. After five years apart, we had the opportunity to come together in person and connect through our State Connect program and in Bendigo at our National Conference in September. It has also been a record-breaking year for Community Bank with more than \$32 million invested into local communities nationwide. This is our highest year on record and underscores our ongoing commitment to our customers and communities.

Reflecting on the 25 years since we opened our first Community Bank, I'm so grateful to the hard work of many passionate Directors (past and present). Everything we have done and continue to do is focused on our purpose to feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities, not off it.

On behalf of the Bank, thank you for continuing to play an essential role in supporting your community. I look forward to seeing us grow together and make a positive impact for generations to come.

Warmest regards,

Justine Minne Bendigo and Adelaide Bank

#### **Kulin Community Financial Services Ltd**

#### Manager's Report

For year ending 30 June 2023

I am pleased to announce that despite the economic challenges and interest rate increases, we have once again had a strong growth year.

As of 30 June 2023, the branch saw **\$7,883,421** in growth. This is an outstanding achievement and one that we as a team are very proud of.

This growth was mainly in our deposit space due to the very competitive investment rates we have been able to offer.

So far, we have seen over the years Kulin Community Financial Services Ltd contribute \$1,379 million back into the local community. Having partnered with numerous local groups to help achieve some amazing community outcomes.

The Bendigo Bank has undergone some notable upgrades to improve systems, processes and our customers overall experience.

In the lending space we have had some system enhancements as well as introducing DocuSign applications to make the process a smooth & seamless one for our customers. Business customers can now open accounts via the new and improved business account opening form available on DocuSign.

The Bendigo Bank has started upgrading internet banking users to eID. eID is the right step towards providing a more secure e-banking experience.

All staff have embraced changes made across the Bendigo Bank networks and understand that we need to develop our technology to stay with the times and to grow.

We do however still pride ourselves on our good "old fashioned" face to face service.

This last year has seen an increase in staff members.

Elsabe joined us in October 2022 as a Part time Customer Service Officer, and Vicky is our newest team member who started with us in July 2023 as a part time Customer Service Officer.

Both Elsabe & Vicky are local to Kulin and come with prior customer service experience. If you have not yet had a chance to meet these two ladies, please feel free to visit the branch and say "Hi". You will be greeted with a lovely welcoming smile.

We still have our long serving staff member Andrena. Andrena is heading towards her 25 years with Community Bank Kulin.

I would like to thank the staff for their hard work and continued commitment to the branch and the community. The team has worked consistently throughout the year to ensure we succeed and thrive in within the Community.

Staff not only work business hours, but they also volunteer their time to get involved in community events such as the Newdegate Field Day and the Kulin Bush Races, just to name a few.

As always, I would also like to say "Thank you" to the Kulin Community Financial Services Ltd board members. It is always nice to see such enthusiasm when new projects and ideas are brought to the table. The energy and knowledge you all bring is valuable.

And of course, a big "Thank you" to our shareholders, for your continuing support. Without your support none of this would be possible.

My team and I look forward to another successful year with the Kulin and surrounding Communities.

"Thank you all" for being part of the Community Bank Kulin.

**Charmaine King** 

**Branch Manager** 

#### **Chairperson's Report**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2023

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**

Your Board is pleased to report an operating result taken from our profit and loss statement of \$150,120. This result is \$52,854 above our budget expectations. Department of Transport Licensing income contributed \$20,421 to our net profit up slightly from last year.

We have seen yet another year of excellent business growth with our bank book growing by \$7.88 million to finish the year at \$175.122 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**

Kulin Community Financial Services Limited 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 \$50,000 for the Foundation and \$28,946 for the school's new coffee van.

#### **STAFF**

Our new Branch Manager Charmaine King has done an amazing job supporting our customers while leading our branch team and developing our business. She has been well supported by our very experienced team, Jill Brewis, Andrena Mullan, Danielle Barndon as well as Elsabe Nel and Vicki Jonhson who have recently joined the team.

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 \$5.109 million this year taking that area of our banking to \$103.539 million.

It is our people who drive our success and our growth result 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**

My o

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 the 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.

Derek Young CHAIRPERSON

### Kulin Community Financial Services Limited

ABN 49 088 885 438

Financial Report - 30 June 2023

# Kulin Community Financial Services Limited Directors' report 30 June 2023

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2023.

#### **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.

#### **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 profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to \$150,120 (30 June 2022: loss of \$44,132).

The company has seen a significant increase in its revenue during the financial year. This is a result of the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) increasing the cash rate by 3.25% during the financial year moving from 0.85% to 4.10% as at 30 June 2023. The increased cash rate has had a direct impact on the revenue received by the company, increasing the net interest margin income received under the revenue share arrangement the company has with Bendigo Bank.

## Kulin Community Financial Services Limited Directors' report 30 June 2023

#### **Dividends**

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

2023 \$

Fully franked dividend of 10 cents per share (2022: 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 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

#### 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	8
Robin James McInnes	12	7
Graeme John Robertson	12	7
Bradley James Smoker	12	8
Jennie Marie McInnes	12	8
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 except as disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

#### **Directors' interests**

The interest in company shareholdings for each director are:

	Balance at the start of the year	Changes	Balance at the end of the year
Derek Harvie Young	2,750	-	2,750
Robin James McInnes	14,601	-	14,601
Graeme John Robertson	5,001	-	5,001
Bradley James Smoker	-	-	-
Jennie Marie McInnes	1,300	-	1,300
Cassi-Dee Tina Vandenberg	·	-	-

# Kulin Community Financial Services Limited Directors' report 30 June 2023

#### Indemnity and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

#### Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

#### Indemnity and insurance of auditor

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

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

#### Non-audit services

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

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

Derek Harvie Young

Chair

20 September 2023



# 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 2023, 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: 20 September 2023

Joshua Griffin Lead Auditor

#### Kulin Community Financial Services Limited Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	1,015,464	812,629
Other revenue Finance revenue Total revenue	7 - -	48,770 5,295 1,069,529	31,427 1,559 845,615
Employee benefits expense Advertising and marketing costs Occupancy and associated costs System costs	8	(408,994) (10,007) (10,835) (16,136)	(362,031) (3,876) (7,740) (17,438)
Depreciation and amortisation expense Finance costs General administration expenses Total expenses before community contributions and income tax	8 8 -	(69,913) (14,575) (114,984) (645,444)	(68,692) (15,686) (94,339) (569,802)
Profit before community contributions and income tax		424,085	275,813
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	8 _	(223,699)	(333,936)
Profit/(loss) before income tax (expense)/benefit		200,386	(58,123)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	9	(50,266)	13,991
Profit/(loss) after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	20	150,120	(44,132)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	<u> </u>	
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	150,120	(44,132)
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	28 28	45.64 45.64	(13.42) (13.42)

#### Kulin Community Financial Services Limited Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Financial assets Current tax assets Total current assets	10 11 12 9	358,422 101,304 20,000 - 479,726	211,821 76,739 20,000 38,408 346,968
Non-current assets Financial assets Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets Intangible assets Deferred tax assets Total non-current assets	12 13 14 15 9	60,200 170,787 231,621 17,066 4,385 484,059	80,200 167,871 252,210 30,235 8,922 539,438
Total assets	_	963,785	886,406
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Current tax liabilities Employee benefits Total current liabilities	16 17 9 18	47,752 8,054 30,557 38,957 125,320	70,192 13,957 - 53,481 137,630
Non-current liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Employee benefits Lease make good provision Total non-current liabilities	16 17 18	244,732 14,513 2,730 261,975	15,148 259,897 11,882 2,587 289,514
Total liabilities	_	387,295	427,144
Net assets	_	576,490	459,262
Equity Issued capital Retained earnings  Total equity	19 20 _	322,663 253,827 576,490	322,663 136,599 459,262

#### Kulin Community Financial Services Limited Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2021		322,663	213,623	536,286
Loss after income tax Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income			(44,132) 	(44,132) - (44,132)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for	22	<u>-</u> .	(32,892)	(32,892)
Balance at 30 June 2022	:	322,663	136,599	459,262
Balance at 1 July 2022		322,663	136,599	459,262
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax		- -	150,120	150,120
Total comprehensive income		<u> </u>	150,120	150,120
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for	22		(32,892)	(32,892)
Balance at 30 June 2023	;	322,663	253,827	576,490

#### Kulin Community Financial Services Limited Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	<b>2023</b> \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST) Interest received Interest and other finance costs paid Income taxes refunded/(paid)		1,138,307 (929,339) 5,295 - 23,236	923,606 (853,315) 1,559 (409) (50,315)
Net cash provided by operating activities	27	237,499	21,126
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangible assets Payments for financial assets Proceeds from financial assets Net cash used in investing activities		(28,736) (13,770) - 20,000 (22,506)	(2,580) (13,770) (100,000) 
Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of lease liabilities Dividends paid Repayment of borrowings	17 22	(35,500) (32,892)	(27,961) (32,892) (27,727)
Net cash used in financing activities		(68,392)	(88,580)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		146,601 211,821	(183,804) 395,625
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10	358,422	211,821

#### Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Kulin Community Financial Services Limited (the company) as an individual entity, which is a for-profit 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 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.

#### 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 financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 20 September 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

#### 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 2022, 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 2023.

#### 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 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 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.

#### Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial 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 as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use, each of which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

#### 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.

#### 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.

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

#### 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 in October 2024.

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.

#### Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for Bendigo 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

	\$	\$
Margin income	563,475	311,482
Fee income	18,565	21,027
Commission income	433,424	480,120
	1,015,464	812,629

2022

2022

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

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

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

Revenue stream	<u>Includes</u>	Performance obligation	<u>Timing of recognition</u>
Franchise agreement profit	Margin, commission, and fee	When the company satisfies	On completion of the
share	income	its obligation to arrange for	provision of the relevant
		the services to be provided to	service. Revenue is accrued
		the customer by the supplier	monthly and paid within 10
		(Bendigo Bank as franchisor).	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, interest rates and funds transfer pricing and other factors, such as economic and local conditions.

#### Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

#### Margin income

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

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

any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo Bank for a deposit plus:

any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo Bank to fund a loan. minus:

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 income

Commission income 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 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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Market development fund Department of Transport Other income	3,333 20,421 25,016	11,250 18,307 1,870
	48,770	31,427

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.

#### Note 7. Other revenue (continued)

Discretionary financial contributions	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF
(also "Market development fund" or	income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14
"MDF" income)	days after month-end.
Department of Transport	Revenue is recorded 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.

Revenue recognition policy

All revenue is stated net of the amount of GST.

#### Note 8. Expenses

Revenue stream

Employee benefits expense		
	2023	2022
	\$	\$
We was and calarias	252 400	204.400
Wages and salaries Non-cash benefits	353,122	304,169
	4,633	6,174
Superannuation contributions	38,186	31,573
Expenses related to long service leave Other expenses	(11,893)	4,571
Other expenses	24,946	15,544
	408,994	362,031
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depression and amortisation expense	2023	2022
	\$	\$
	•	•
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	17,132	17,869
Plant and equipment	2,760	3,766
Motor vehicles	16,263	13,299
	36,155	34,934
		,
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	20,589	20,589
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,197	2,197
Franchise renewal fee	10,972	10,972
	13,169	13,169
	69,913	68,692
		00,032
Finance costs		
Finance costs	2023	2022
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
	Ψ	Ψ
Bank loan interest paid or accrued	_	409
Lease interest expense	14,432	15,142
Unwinding of make good provision	143	135
		100
	14,575	15,686
		. 5,555

#### Note 8. Expenses (continued)

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

#### Leases recognition exemption

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Expenses relating to low-value leases Expenses relating to short-term leases	5,022 3,455	5,970
	8,477	5,970

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 leases*. Expenses relating to low-value exempt leases are included in system costs expenses.

The company paid for the right to use a rental house for the branch manager during the period. The lease agreement commenced and expired during the period. As such the lease has been assessed as short term and exempted from recognition under AASB 16 accounting. Expenses relating to short term exempt leases.

#### Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense

Chartable defiations, spenderemps and grants expense	2023 \$	2022 \$
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	52,646 171,053	247,883 86,053
	223,699	333,936

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

The funds contributed to the Community Enterprise Foundation™ (CEF) are held by them and are available for distribution as grants to eligible applicants for a specific purpose in consultation with the directors.

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

#### Note 9. Income tax

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Income tax expense/(benefit) Current tax Movement in deferred tax Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	45,729 4,537 	2,106 (16,097)
Aggregate income tax expense/(benefit)	50,266	(13,991)
Prima facie income tax reconciliation Profit/(loss) before income tax (expense)/benefit	200,386	(58,123)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	50,097	(14,531)
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses	169	540
Income tax expense/(benefit)	50,266	(13,991)
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) Employee benefits Provision for lease make good Lease liabilities Right-of-use assets Property, plant and equipment Prepayments	13,498 683 63,197 (57,906) (13,573) (1,514)	16,398 647 68,464 (63,053) (12,020) (1,514)
Deferred tax asset	4,385	8,922
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Income tax refund due		38,408
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Provision for income tax	30,557	

#### 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 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.

#### Note 9. Income tax (continued)

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	358,422	211,821

#### 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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Trade receivables	94,448	70,683
Other receivables and accruals Prepayments	800 6,056 6,856	6,056 6,056
	101,304	76,739

#### 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.

#### Note 12. Financial assets

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current assets		
Loan	20,000	20,000
Non-current assets		
Loan	60,000	80,000
Equity securities - designated at fair value through profit and loss	200	200
	60,200	80,200

#### Note 12. Financial assets (continued)

#### Loans

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

#### Accounting policy for financial assets

See note 23 financial instruments for accounting policy.

#### Note 13. Property, plant and equipment

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost	176,534	208,849
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(99,105)	(99,623)
	77,429	109,226
Plant and equipment - at cost	101,005	102,020
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(94,224)	(93,359)
·	6,781	8,661
Motor vehicles - at cost	136,038	83,182
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(49,461)	(33,198)
	86,577	49,984
	170,787	167,871

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	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2021 Additions	125,878	11,117 1,363	63,283	200,278 2,580
Disposals	1,217 -	(53)	-	(53)
Depreciation	(17,869)	(3,766)	(13,299)	(34,934)
Balance at 30 June 2022	109,226	8,661	49,984	167,871
Additions	-	880	52,856	53,736
Disposals	(14,665)	-	-	(14,665)
Depreciation	(17,132)	(2,760)	(16,263)	(36,155)
Balance at 30 June 2023	77,429	6,781	86,577	170,787

#### 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 improvements10 yearsPlant and equipment5 to 10 yearsMotor vehicles5 to 8 years

#### Note 13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Land and buildings - right-of-use Less: Accumulated depreciation	308,829 (77,208)	308,829 (56,619)
	231,621	252,210

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 2021	272,802
Remeasurement adjustments	(3)
Depreciation expense	(20,589)
Balance at 30 June 2022	252,210
Depreciation expense	(20,589)
Balance at 30 June 2023	231,621

#### 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 17 for more information on lease arrangements.

#### Note 15. Intangible assets

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Franchise fee	40,987	40,987
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(38,147)	(35,950)
	2,840	5,037
Franchise renewal fee	54,932	54,932
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(40,706)	(29,734)
	14,226	25,198
	17,066	30,235

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 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
Amortisation expense	(2,197)	(10,972)	(13,169)
Balance at 30 June 2023	2,840	14,226	17,066

#### 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	<u>Useful life</u>	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 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 16. Trade and other payables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	8,180	480
Other payables and accruals	39,572	69,712
	47,752	70,192
Management Pale PP a		
Non-current liabilities Other payables and accruals	<u> </u>	15,148

#### 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. Lease liabilities

	<b>2023</b> \$	2022 \$
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Unexpired interest	21,683 (13,629)	28,378 (14,421)
	8,054	13,957
Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities Unexpired interest	321,294 (76,562)	350,098 (90,201)
	244,732	259,897
Reconciliation of lease liabilities	2023 \$	2022 \$
Opening balance Lease interest expense Lease payments - total cash outflow	273,854 14,432 (35,500)	286,673 15,142 (27,961)
	252,786	273,854

#### Note 17. Lease liabilities (continued)

Maturity analysis

matany analysis	2023 \$	2022 \$
Not later than 12 months	21,683	28,378
Between 12 months and 5 years Greater than 5 years	119,602 201,692	117,835 232,263
	342,977	378,476

#### 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 lease payments 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 rate, if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option, or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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

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

Lease	Discount rate	Non-cancellable term	Renewal options available		date used in calculations
Branch shop 1	5.39%	5 years	2 x 5 years	Yes	September 2034
Branch shop 2	5.39%	5 years	2 x 5 years	Yes	September 2034

#### Note 18. Employee benefits

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current liabilities Annual leave Long service leave	24,919 14,038	24,919 28,562
	38,957	53,481
Non-current liabilities Long service leave	14,513	11,882

#### 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.

#### 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 19. Issued capital

	2023 Shares	2022 Shares	2023 \$	2022 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid Less: Equity raising costs	328,919	328,919	328,910 (6,247)	328,910 (6,247)
	328,919	328,919	322,663	322,663

#### Note 19. Issued capital (continued)

#### 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.

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 their associates) has a prohibited shareholding interest in are suspended.

#### Note 19. Issued capital (continued)

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

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

#### Note 20. Retained earnings

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year Profit/(loss) after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year Dividends paid (note 22)	136,599 150,120 (32,892)	213,623 (44,132) (32,892)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	253,827	136,599

#### Note 21. Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

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

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

#### Note 22. Dividends

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.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Fully franked dividend of 10 cents per share (2022: 10 cents)	32,892	32,892

#### Note 22. Dividends (continued)

#### Franking credits

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	146,149 (23,236)	106,798 50,315
Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(10,964) 111,949	(10,964) 146,149
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	111,949	146,149
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	30,557	(38,408)
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	142,506	107,741

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

#### Accounting policy for dividends

Dividends are recognised in the financial year they are declared.

#### Note 23. Financial instruments

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Financial assets	•	·
Trade and other receivables	95,248	70,683
Cash and cash equivalents	358,422	211,821
Financial assets	80,200	100,200
	533,870	382,704
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	47,752	85,340
Lease liabilities	252,786	273,854
	300,538	359,194

#### 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.

#### Note 23. Financial instruments (continued)

#### 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.

#### Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

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 \$358,422 at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$211,821). Interest-rate risk could also arise from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest-rate risk.

#### **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.

#### 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, Bendigo Bank is rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

#### 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.

2023	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Trade and other payables	47,752	-	_	47,752
Lease liabilities	21,683	119,602	201,692	342,977
Total non-derivatives	69,435	119,602	201,692	390,729
2022	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
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

#### Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Kulin Community Financial Services Limited during the financial year and/or up to the date of signing of these Financial Statements.

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

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 25. Related party transactions

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
During the year the company issued an interest free \$50,000 debenture to the Kulin Bush Races which Graeme Robertson is also a Director of. The amount was fully repaid in the period.	_	_
The company issued a interest free \$100,000 debenture to the Cultivating Kulin Committee		
(CKC) in 2021/22 which is repayable by June 2027. \$20,000 was repaid this financial year.	(22.22)	
Brad Smoker, Derek Young and Graeme Robertson are a committee members of CKC.	(20,000)	100,000
Last financial year the company donated \$200,000 to the CKC. Brad Smoker, Derek Young and Graeme Robertson are a committee members of CKC.  During year the company donated \$40,000 to Kulin District High School which Graeme	-	200,000
Robertson is also a director of.	40,000	-

#### Note 26. Remuneration of auditors

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Audit services Audit or review of the financial statements	5,400	5,200
Other services Taxation advice and tax compliance services General advisory services Share registry services	1,913 4,720 3,850	2,225 4,820 3,570
	10,483	10,615
	15,883	15,815

#### Note 27. Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit/(loss) after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	150,120	(44,132)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	69,913	68,692
Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	14,665	56
Lease liabilities interest	14,432	15,142
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(24,565)	81,203
Decrease/(increase) in income tax refund due	38,408	(38,408)
Decrease in deferred tax assets	4,537	2,108
Decrease in trade and other payables	(48,818)	(40,235)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax	30,557	(28,006)
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(11,893)	` 4,571 <sup>′</sup>
Increase in other provisions	143	135
Net cash provided by operating activities	237,499	21,126

#### Correction of error

The 2022 statement of cash flows had incorrectly classified \$80,000 in 'payment to suppliers and employees' instead of 'payment for financial assets'. The 2022 amounts have been corrected in this years financial report.

#### Note 28. Earnings per share

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit/(loss) after income tax	150,120	(44,132)
	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 Diluted earnings per share	45.64 45.64	(13.42) (13.42)

#### 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, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

#### Note 29. Commitments

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

#### Note 30. Contingencies

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

#### Note 31. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2023 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

# Kulin Community Financial Services Limited Directors' declaration 30 June 2023

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 2023 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

20 September 2023



#### 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 (the company), which comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023
- 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 2023 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 other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report may also include "other information" on the company'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. 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.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

#### 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.

**Andrew Frewin Stewart** 

61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550

Dated: 20 September 2023

Joshua Griffin Lead Auditor

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