# Logan Country Financial Services Ltd

ABN 38 120 853 545

Financial Report - 30 June 2025

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

#### **Directors**

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

Name: Sonia Jane Hasted
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Flagstone Netball Club Secretary 2018 - Volunteer Position. Emmaus College P & F

2nd Hand Uniform Shop Co-Ordinator - Volunteer Position. Previous experience 10 years Manager Simply Signs Australia, Project Management. Qualifications - Certificate IV in Business and Diploma of Business. Qualifications - Diploma Of Management & Diploma of Marketing. Coach AB Paterson College Netball Team 2019

and 2021 - Volunteer position. Appointed to AB Paterson Netball Club Committee in October 2022 and in 2025 was appointed President.

Special responsibilities: Chair, Business Development & Marketing Committee and Cluster Representative -

LCFS, Acting Treasurer.

Name: Shane Lindsay Drew Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Shane is a sign manufacturer and installer. He is Secretary of the Beenleigh Yatala

Chamber of Commerce. He is also currently a volunteering for Radio Logan Inc, 101fm Community Radio, Beenleigh and District Senior Citzens Centre, Gotta Love Logan Inc & Social Enterprise in Logan City. He was self employed for the majority of his working life. He is a Managing Director of Drew Sign It Pty Ltd and a Former Board

member on Club Beenleigh.

Special responsibilities: Nil.

Name: Jae William Martin
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Current owner/operator of Mondaze and Mondaze Media. He has a broad skillset in

communication, managing teams, working with clients, organising community events,

marketing, branding and day to day business operations.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Name: Luke Andrew Douglas

Title: Non-executive director (resigned 24 April 2025)

Experience and expertise: Previous occupations include Personal Training Supervisor, Manager Area Manager.

Gym Manager. Business Owner. Currently working as Director and General Manager

of Yarrabilba Basketball Inc. Luke has 11 years of management and team

development experience, two years experience in governance. Education includes Bachelor of Exercise and Sports Science, Masters in Business Administration and

currently studying a Masters in Analytics at UNSW.

Special responsibilities: Community Engagement Committee.

Name: Phillip Knowles

Title: Non-executive director (resigned 6 December 2024)

Experience and expertise: Cert 4 Finance and Mortgage Brokering, AFB Cert 4 in banking services, Cert 4 in

lending, Cert 4 in management, Cert 3 in leadership Currently self employed under KCF Group QLD Pty Ltd operating in capacity as commercial finance broker through Cube Loans and as contracted community development partner for Community Bank Logan Village. 20 years in the finance sector. 25 years in sports club administration,

current President of Yarrabilba Sports Association (cricket & AFL).

Special responsibilities: Community Development Partner.

#### Company secretary

The company secretary is Joy Rollason. Joy was appointed to the position of company secretary on 1 October 2023.

#### **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 \$59,424 (30 June 2024: \$27,983).

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.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Dividend of 6 cents per share (2024: 10 cents) Special dividend of nil cents per share (2024: 10 cents)	37,566	62,611 62,611
	37,566	125,222

The current financial year dividend is fully franked. The prior financial year dividends were partially franked to a total of 55%.

#### Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

#### Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

#### Likely developments and expected results of operations

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

#### **Environmental regulation**

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

# **Meetings of directors**

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

	Во	Board	
	Eligible	Attended	
Sonia Jane Hasted	10	10	
Shane Lindsay Drew	10	9	
Jae William Martin	10	9	
Luke Andrew Douglas	8	1	
Phillip Knowles	6	6	

#### **Directors' benefits**

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 22 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
Sonia Jane Hasted	500		500
Shane Lindsay Drew	-	-	
Jae William Martin	-	-	<del>-</del>
Luke Andrew Douglas	-	-	
Phillip Knowles	-	-	

#### Shares under option

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

#### Shares issued on the exercise of options

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

#### Indemnity and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

#### Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

#### Indemnity and insurance of auditor

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

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

#### Non-audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 24 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

Sonia Mane Hasted

Chair

7 September 2025



Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550 ABN: 65 684 604 390 afs@afsbendigo.com.au 03 5443 0344

Joshua Griffin

**Lead Auditor** 

# Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Logan Country Financial Services Ltd

As lead auditor for the audit of Logan Country Financial Services Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

**Andrew Frewin Stewart** 

61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550

Dated:07 September 2025

# Logan Country Financial Services Ltd Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	1,102,684	1,190,732
Finance revenue Total revenue		4,542 1,107,226	5,073 1,195,805
System costs Advertising and marketing costs Employee benefits expense Occupancy and associated costs	7	(23,065) (98,217) (444,891) (16,051)	(25,133) (51,997) (491,750) (23,283)
Depreciation and amortisation expense Loss on disposal of assets General administration expenses Finance costs Total expenses before community contributions and income tax expense	7 7	(61,613) - (160,842) (5,326) (810,005)	(57,579) (19,889) (134,914) (5,767) (810,312)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		297,221	385,493
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	7	(217,774)	(348,036)
Profit before income tax expense		79,447	37,457
Income tax expense	8	(20,023)	(9,474)
Profit after income tax expense for the year		59,424	27,983
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive income for the year		59,424	27,983
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	25 25	9.49 9.49	4.47 4.47

# Logan Country Financial Services Ltd Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Investments Current tax assets Total current assets	9 10 11 8	86,793 89,411 98,483 30,705 305,392	86,246 100,951 94,016 - 281,213
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets Intangible assets Total non-current assets	12 13 14	196,821 109,212 18,461 324,494	228,143 120,891 31,492 380,526
Total assets		629,886	661,739
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Current tax liabilities Total current liabilities	15 16 8	19,104 24,118 - - 43,222	31,398 23,235 6,593 61,226
Non-current liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Deferred tax liabilities Lease make good provision Total non-current liabilities	15 16 8	113,722 13,095 8,045 134,862	15,322 128,254 19,223 7,770 170,569
Total liabilities		178,084	231,795
Net assets		451,802	429,944
Equity Issued capital Accumulated losses	17	626,108 (174,306)	626,108 (196,164)
Total equity		451,802	429,944

# Logan Country Financial Services Ltd Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2023		626,108	(98,925)	527,183
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income		- - -	27,983	27,983 
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	19		(125,222)	(125,222)
Balance at 30 June 2024		626,108	(196,164)	429,944
Balance at 1 July 2024		626,108	(196,164)	429,944
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income		- - -	59,424 	59,424 
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	19	_	(37,566)	(37,566)
Balance at 30 June 2025		626,108	(174,306)	451,802

# Logan Country Financial Services Ltd Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST) Interest received Income taxes paid		1,221,995 (1,082,297) 4,542 (63,449)	1,333,281 (1,203,183) 2,731 (23,294)
Net cash provided by operating activities	24	80,791	109,535
Cash flows from investing activities Investment in term deposits Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangible assets	12	(4,467) - (13,930)	(3,036) (150,654) (13,930)
Net cash used in investing activities		(18,397)	(167,620)
Cash flows from financing activities Repayment of lease liabilities Interest and other finance costs paid Dividends paid	19	(19,230) (5,051) (37,566)	(17,568) (5,767) (125,222)
Net cash used in financing activities		(61,847)	(148,557)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		547 86,246	(206,642) 292,888
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	86,793	86,246

#### Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Logan Country Financial Services Ltd (the company) as an individual entity, which is a forprofit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

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

#### Registered office

#### Principal place of business

Unit 2, 2-12 Wharf Street, Logan Village QLD 4207

Shop 2, 125 Wharf Street, Logan Village QLD 4207

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

#### Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 7 September 2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

#### Note 3. Material accounting policy information

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

# Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

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

#### Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

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

#### **Current and non-current classification**

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

#### Investments

Investments includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities where the company has the positive intention and ability to hold the financial asset to maturity. This category excludes financial assets that are held for an undefined period. Investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method adjusted for any principal repayments. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

# Note 3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

#### Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

#### **Judgements**

#### Timing of revenue recognition associated with trail commission

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

#### Allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables

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

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

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

- The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo Bank, which is received 10 business days post month end.
- The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for Bendigo Bank to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit. The directors are not aware of any such non-compliance at balance date.
- The company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company.
- The company has not experienced any instances of default in relation to receivables owed to the company from Bendigo Bank.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions. The directors did not identify any impairment indications during the financial year.

#### Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

#### Lease term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term.

In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations, comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates, incurrence of significant penalties, existence of significant leasehold improvements and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

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

# **Estimates and assumptions**

# Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

#### Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the company's lease agreements, 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. This 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.

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

#### 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 November 2026.

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 Bendigo Bank to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit.

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

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

#### Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Margin income	991,652	1,072,351
Fee income Commission income	63,406 47,626	65,137
Continussion income	47,020	53,244
	1,102,684	1,190,732

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

#### Accounting policy for revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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

Revenue stream
Franchise agreement profit share

Includes
Margin, commission, and fee income

When the company satisfies on completion of the provision its obligation to arrange for the services to be provided to the customer by the supplier (Bendigo Bank as franchisor).

Margin, commission, and fee its obligation on completion of the provision its obligation to arrange for the service.

Revenue is accrued monthly and paid within 10 business (Bendigo Bank as franchisor).

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.

#### Margin income

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

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

**plus:** any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo Bank for a deposit any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo Bank to fund a loan.

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

#### Commission income

Commission income is generated from the sale of products and services. This commission is recognised at a point in time which reflects when the company has fulfilled its performance obligation. Refer to note 4 for further information regarding key judgements applied by the directors in relation to the timing of revenue recognition from trail commission.

#### Fee income

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

#### Core banking products

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

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

#### Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

#### Note 7. Expenses

#### Employee benefits expense

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Wages and salaries Superannuation contributions	368,058 41,938	384,830 43,537
Expenses related to long service leave	(13,879)	8,672
Other expenses	48,774	54,711
	444,891	491,750

#### Accounting policy for employee benefits

The company seconds employees from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The total cost of these employees, including an allowance for accrued annual and long service leave, is charged to the company by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited by offsetting against the monthly profit share arrangement. The company recognises these costs as an expense on a monthly basis.

## Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depression and amortisation expense	2025 \$	2024 \$
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	15,259	12,273
Plant and equipment	4,879	4,625
Motor vehicles	11,184	11,184
	31,322	28,082
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	17,260_	16,465
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise renewal fee	13,031	13,032
	61,613	57,579

#### Note 7. Expenses (continued)

<b>Finance</b>	costs
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	2025 \$	2024 \$
Lease interest expense Unwinding of make-good provision	5,051 275	5,501 266
	5,326	5,767
Finance costs are recognised as expenses when incurred using the effective interest rate.		
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants	2025 \$	2024 \$
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	59,879 157,895 217,774	137,510 210,526 348.036

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 8. Income tax

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income tax expense Current tax Movement in deferred tax	26,151 (6,128)	6,593 2,881
Aggregate income tax expense	20,023	9,474
Prima facie income tax reconciliation Profit before income tax expense	79,447	37,457
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	19,862	9,364
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses	161	110
Income tax expense	20,023	9,474

#### Note 8. Income tax (continued)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Deferred tax attributable to: income accruals make-good provision lease liabilities property, plant and equipment right-of-use assets	(559) 2,011 34,460 (21,704) (27,303)	1,943 37,872 (28,815) (30,223)
Deferred tax liability	(13,095)	(19,223)
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income tax refund due	30,705	_
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Provision for income tax		6,593

#### 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

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

#### Note 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	86,793	86,246
Note 10. Trade and other receivables		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Trade receivables	53,764	63,075
GST receivable Prepayments Other receivables	10,917 12,361 12,369	21,978 15,898
	<u>89,411</u>	100,951

# Note 10. Trade and other receivables (continued)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial assets at amortised cost classified as trade and other receivables		
Total trade and other receivables	89,411	100,951
Less GST refundable from the ATO, included in trade and other	(10,917)	(21,978)
Less Prepayments	(12,361)	(15,898)
	66,133	63,075
Note 11. Investments		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current assets		
Term deposits	98,483	94,016
Note 12. Property, plant and equipment		
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Leasehold improvements - at cost	140,833	140,833
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(32,791)	(17,532)
	108,042	123,301
Plant and equipment - at cost	82,682	82,682
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(58,720)	(53,841)
	23,962	28,841
Motor vehicles - at cost	89,471	89,471
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(24,654)	(13,470)
	64,817	76,001
	196,821	228,143

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 2023	21,929	16,346	87,185	125,460
Additions	132,790	17,864	-	150,654
Disposals	(19,145)	(744)	-	(19,889)
Depreciation	(12,273)	(4,625)	(11,184)	(28,082)
Balance at 30 June 2024	123,301	28,841	76,001	228,143
Depreciation	(15,259)	(4,879)	(11,184)	(31,322)
Balance at 30 June 2025	108,042	23,962	64,817	196,821

#### Note 12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

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

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

Leasehold improvements 5 to 10 years
Plant and equipment 2.5 to 13 years
Motor vehicles 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.

#### Note 13. Right-of-use assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Land and buildings - right-of-use Less: Accumulated depreciation	195,956 (86,744)	190,375 (69,484)
	109,212	120,891

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

	Land and buildings \$
Balance at 1 July 2023 Remeasurement adjustments Depreciation expense	128,844 8,512 (16,465)
Balance at 30 June 2024 Remeasurement adjustments Depreciation expense	120,891 5,581 (17,260)
Balance at 30 June 2025	109,212

#### Accounting policy for right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment and are adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Refer to note 16 for more information on lease arrangements.

#### Note 14. Intangible assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Franchise fees Less: Accumulated amortisation	211,630 (193,169)	211,630 (180,138)
	18,461	31,492

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

	Franchise fees \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	44,524	44,524
Amortisation expense	(13,032)	(13,032)
Balance at 30 June 2024	31,492	31,492
Amortisation expense	(13,031)	(13,031)
Balance at 30 June 2025	18,461	18,461

#### 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:

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

#### Note 15. Trade and other payables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	3,983	14,027
Other payables and accruals	15,121	17,371
	19,104	31,398
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	<u> </u>	15,322

#### Note 16. Lease liabilities

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	24,118	23,235
Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	113,722	128,254
Reconciliation of lease liabilities	2025 \$	2024 \$
Opening balance Remeasurement adjustments Lease interest expense Lease payments - total cash outflow	151,489 5,581 5,051 (24,281)	160,818 8,239 5,767 (23,335)
	137,840	151,489

#### Accounting policy for lease liabilities

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

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

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

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Discount rate	Non-cancellable term	Renewal options available	Reasonably certain to exercise op			term end sed in ations
Logan Village Branch	3.54%	5 years	1 x 5 years	Yes		Septer	mber 2031
Note 17. Issued capita	ıl						
			2025 Shares	2024 Shares	2025 \$		2024 \$
Ordinary shares - fully p	paid		626,108	626,108	626	108	626,108

#### 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

#### Note 17. Issued capital (continued)

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").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 140. As at the date of this report, the company had 162 shareholders (2024: 163 shareholders).

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

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

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

#### Note 17. Issued capital (continued)

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 18. 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 19. 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.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Dividend of 6 cents per share (2024: 10 cents) Special dividend of nil cents per share (2024: 10 cents)	37,566	62,611 62,611
	37,566	125,222

The current financial year dividend is fully franked. The prior financial year dividends were partially franked to a total of 55%.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	337	_
Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	63,449	23,294
Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(12,522)	(22,957)
	51,264	337
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	51,264	337
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	(30,705)	6,593
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	20,559	6,930

#### Accounting policy for dividends

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

#### Note 20. Financial risk management

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

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

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

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

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

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments (note 10)	66,133	63,075
Cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	86,793	86,246
Investments (note 11)	98,483	94,016
	251,409	243,337
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (note 15)	19,104	46,720
Lease liabilities (note 16)	137,840	151,489
, ,	156,944	198,209

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

Accounting policy for financial instruments

#### **Financial assets**

#### Classification

The company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

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

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

#### Derecognition

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

#### Note 20. Financial risk management (continued)

#### Impairment of trade and other receivables

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

#### **Financial liabilities**

#### Classification

The company classifies its financial liabilities at amortised cost.

#### Derecognition

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

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices - will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings in financial instruments.

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and subject to movements in market interest rates. 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 \$86,793 and investments of \$98,483 at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$86,246 and 94,016).

#### Price risk

The company is not exposed to equity securities price risk as it does not hold investments for sale or at fair value. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

#### Liquidity risk

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

The following are the company's 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.

2025	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Non-derivatives				
Trade and other payables	19,104	-	-	19,104
Lease liabilities	24,506	98,025	30,633	153,164
Total non-derivatives	43,610	98,025	30,633	172,268
2024	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Non-derivatives				
Trade and other payables	31,398	15,322	-	46,720
Lease liabilities	23,235	94,437	63,121	180,793
Total non-derivatives	54,633	109,759	63,121	227,513

#### Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Logan Country Financial Services Ltd during the financial year or up to the date of signing of these Financial Statements.

Sonia Jane Hasted Shane Lindsay Drew Jae William Martin Luke Andrew Douglas (resigned 24 April 2025) Phillip Knowles (resgined 6 December 2024)

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 22. Related party transactions

#### Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 21.

#### Receivable from and payable to related parties

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

#### Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

#### Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
The company supplied bbq supplies and drinks for an awards presentation at Yarrabilba Sports Association of which a director is associated with. The amount paid was:  The board contracts a director under KCF Group QLD as the community development	-	400
partner. The amount received was:	61,219	9,000
The company purchased signage and promotional items from a directors personal business during the period. The amount paid was:	6,937	11,491

#### Note 23. Remuneration of auditors

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

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Audit services Audit or review of the financial statements	7,930	7,030
Other services Taxation advice and tax compliance services General advisory services Share registry services	265 3,430 4,493	700 3,950 4,400
	8,188	9,050
	16,118	16,080

#### Note 24. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit after income tax expense for the year	59,424	27,983
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation Net loss on disposal of non-current assets Lease liabilities interest	61,613 - 5,051	57,579 19,889 5,501
Change in operating assets and liabilities:  Decrease in trade and other receivables Increase in income tax refund due Increase in prepayments	11,540 (30,705)	1,839 - (2,342)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Decrease in provision for income tax Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities Increase in other provisions	(13,686) (6,593) (6,128) 275	12,640 (16,701) 2,881 266
Net cash provided by operating activities	80,791	109,535
Note 25. Earnings per share		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit after income tax	59,424	27,983
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	626,108	626,108
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	626,108	626,108
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	9.49 9.49	4.47 4.47

#### Accounting policy for earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Logan Country Financial Services Ltd, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

#### Note 26. Commitments

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

#### Note 27. Contingencies

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

#### Note 28. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2025 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in the notes to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- the company does not have any controlled entities and is not required by the Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, a consolidated entity disclosure statement has not been included as section 295(3A)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001* does not apply to the entity.

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

On behalf of the directors

Noust.

Sonia Jane Hasted

Chair

7 September 2025



Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550 ABN: 65 684 604 390 afs@afsbendigo.com.au 03 5443 0344

# Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Logan Country Financial Services Ltd

# Report on the audit of the financial report

# Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Logan Country Financial Services Ltd, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

#### What we have audited

We have audited the financial report of Logan Country Financial Services Ltd (the company), which comprises the:

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

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

#### Other information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550 ABN: 65 684 604 390 afs@afsbendigo.com.au 03 5443 0344

# Independence

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.

# 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: <a href="http://www.auasb.gov.au/home.aspx">http://www.auasb.gov.au/home.aspx</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**Andrew Frewin Stewart** 

61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550

Dated: 07 September 2025

Lead Auditor