

# Annual Report 2022

Mallacoota Community  
Enterprises Limited

Community Bank  
Mallacoota

ABN 56 132 586 988



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# Chair's report

For year ending 30 June 2022

The financial year ended 30 June 2022 was an excellent year for Mallacoota Community Enterprises Limited (MCEL) both from an operational and financial perspective.

It is particularly pleasing to report that Community Bank Mallacoota has increased footings levels over the year by almost \$18 million to record levels – in excess of \$70 million as at 30 June 2022. Whilst most of this growth is in deposits (\$16.4 million), there has been growth across all of our major product lines including home loans (\$600,000), superannuation (\$600,000) and leasing (\$41,000).

From a financial perspective, MCEL achieved budget for 2021-22 with a loss of \$17,000. Deeper analysis of the financial result shows that recent interest rate increases and the related positive impact on Bendigo Bank product margins combined with the growth in footings produced a significant improvement in profit for the quarter ending 30 June 2022 thus reducing our loss to budgeted levels. This is in line with expectations outlined at last year's Annual General Meeting and has continued into 2022-23. As such, MCEL is on track for a record profit in 2022-23.

Thanks is given to MCEL staff Ken, Rachel and Melinda for their loyalty, professionalism and expertise in achieving this fantastic result. The Board is particularly appreciative of our staff who continue to be the face of Community Bank Mallacoota and meet all Bendigo Bank operational and compliance benchmarks during what remain as challenging economic and COVID-19 conditions.

From a Board perspective, we have rectified what was a gender imbalance at the start of the year and remain a Board with a good representation of community interests and experience. Thanks is given to all MCEL Board members past and present for their efforts over the year ended 30 June 2022.

## Operations

Retention of sufficient specialist banking staff in Victoria's most remote Community Bank remains a challenge and focus for MCEL. Ken Spackman, as Branch Manager, has done an excellent job to date in this area and the MCEL Board will continue to provide support to Ken as required.

Bendigo Bank's support in providing the infrastructure in which Community Bank Mallacoota operates, staff training and other operational support as necessary continues to be appreciated. Special mention is given to Gerry Marvin, Regional Manager and Mark Nolan, Business Performance Manager in this regard.

## Going forward

With MCEL at last reaching profitability levels forecast as possible upon establishment of Community Bank Mallacoota back in 2009, the Board's attention will increasingly be spent working with Bendigo Bank and community groups in the best interests of the Mallacoota and district business and community. If 2021-22 was a year of transition from a financial perspective, it is believed that 2022-23 will be a year where ideals espoused in the Community Banking model will at last begin to be realised. Suffice to say, exciting times are ahead.



**Andrew Roberts**  
Chair

# Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2022

What a difference a year makes!

Last year we forecast a difficult trading period as Community Bank Mallacoota continued to feel the effects of historically low margins and as we continued to face the impact of bushfire recovery and COVID-19. While the impacts on our community of the pandemic continue to be felt and the recovery efforts continue, the economic conditions in which we operate have changed significantly and the nation deals with the impact of the wind-back of global stimulus.

Rapid increases in lending interest rates as the Reserve Bank seeks to curb rising inflationary pressures has been unwelcome for borrowers. This has added to the cost-of-living pressures that households are facing. As a local bank, we have been proactive in encouraging our borrowers to undertake a formal review of their facilities to ensure that they are optimised for the current situation, including consideration as to fixed versus variable facilities. I have been pleased at the take up of these free reviews and whilst financial pressures are evident, many customers are ahead on their repayments as a result of their proactive response to the pandemic.

While the increase in the Official Cash Rate has been unwelcome to some, it has brought some early relief for those that rely on interest income from their savings to supplement their other income sources. Given years of historically low deposit rates, these changes have been very welcome for our many deposit customers and has led to strong growth in 'term' deposits as opposed to 'at call' deposits, which had grown during the past few years of low returns.

Interest rate changes have allowed Community Bank Mallacoota to benefit from an increase in margins on both our lending and deposits and this has had a positive impact on profitability. Unfortunately, this came only in the last few months of the reporting period but did help us to achieve a financial outcome which was in line with the budget that the Board approved. This was a deficit result as the Board continued to invest in the growth of the branch and in anticipation of both growth in loan and deposit footings and the increase in margins.

This is a credible result, as the investment by the Board has led to a growth in lending of \$600,000 and a growth in deposits of \$16.4 million. With the recent changes in margins, this has accelerated profitability and allowed the Board to plan for the current year with increased confidence. Having said this, the current environment remains challenging with the rising interest rates negatively impacting housing market activity, which nationwide has resulted in a significant slowdown. While we continue to forecast loan growth, the economic environment will make this a difficult target to achieve.

We have also forecast growth in deposit footings for the year ahead, however the competitive market for deposits, as all banks chase local deposits in part to replace funding available during the pandemic will prove challenging.

The deficit financial outcome for the year meant that our community support activities also had to be modest to fit with our circumstances. To offset this reality, the branch staff worked hard to continue to provide excellent customer service and to commence a community education series focused on wealth creation and superannuation. This culminated in two community meetings attended by more than 30 locals and in a presentation to senior students at Mallacoota P-12 College. Feedback from these education sessions was very positive and we will look to advance further community discussions into the future.

Fraud cases across all public institutions continue to rise and the Mallacoota community has not been immune from the increasingly sophisticated attempts to extract money and data by deception. Bendigo Bank continues to take a very proactive stance in managing attempted fraud and our staff have become adept at helping our customers identify attempted fraud and to deal with the consequences thereof.

I am grateful for the continued support of the Board and staff. The Board continues to have the collective interests of the customers and shareholders at heart and take their responsibilities seriously. I am grateful for their expertise and willingness to tackle the myriad of issues that management of an enterprise such as Mallacoota Community Enterprise Limited requires.

## Manager's report (continued)

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The secret to our successful operation is of course the wonderful staff in the form of Rachel and Melinda. I feel incredibly privileged to work with such knowledgeable and professional colleagues. I see daily the esteem in which they are held by our customers and the community in general and I observe the absolute dedication that they have to positive customer experiences and in achieving good outcomes for the community that they serve. I truly appreciate the working relationship that we have and the fun that we are able to have, even within a busy and pressured daily environment.

As I write this report, we are in the throes of saying goodbye to Melinda, at least from her current hours and commitment. Melinda has stepped away to pursue a contract opportunity with Music Victoria and we wish her well in this new venture and hope that we can lure her back into the fold into the future. Whilst we are incredibly sad to see Melinda go, it is an opportunity to welcome a new staff member to the fold. This will be an 18-month contract position initially and we are hopeful that this will provide employment for another local.

Finally, I want to thank our shareholders and customers, without whom none of what we have achieved would be possible. And of course, those shareholders and customers are part of the broader Mallacoota community, for whom we strive every day.



**Ken Spackman**  
**Branch Manager**  
**Community Bank Mallacoota**

# Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warmest regards,



**Justine Minne**  
**Bendigo and Adelaide Bank**

# Community Bank National Council report

For year ending 30 June 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warm regards



**Sarah Franklyn**  
CBNC Chair

# Directors' report

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

## Directors

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

Name:	Andrew John Roberts
Title:	Chair
Experience and expertise:	Andrew has a degree in Business Studies from Swinburne and is a CPA. He has experience in both external and internal audit and has experience in IT Risk Management. He was also a year 2000 Project Manager. Andrew is on the Committee of the Youth and Sports Club (Tennis and Badminton) and is actively involved in many other community groups.
Special responsibilities:	Chairman, Treasurer, Finance Committee (Chair), Market Development Committee and Resources Committee.
Name:	Peter Edward Allan Giddings
Title:	Secretary
Experience and expertise:	Retired technical school technology teacher. Holds a Diploma of Technical Teaching and a Graduate Diploma Education Training and Technology and past Chairman Technical Teachers Registration Board.
Special responsibilities:	Secretary, Market Development Committee, Finance Committee and Resources Committee
Name:	Brian Stanley Page
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Brian completed his apprenticeship as a Forge Master. He has worked as an assistant manager of a heavy forge, an assistant in heat treatment of heavy steel, in installations and maintenance of conveyors, and as a self-employed handyman providing home maintenance services. He is the current Vice President of Murrumbidgee Inlet Bowling Club, and a member of Senior Citizens, Murrumbidgee Golf Club, and Friends of Murrumbidgee.
Special responsibilities:	Market Development Committee, Finance Committee and Resources Committee (Chair).
Name:	Kerri Noelene Warren
Title:	Non-executive director (appointed 27 January 2022)
Experience and expertise:	Licensed Real Estate Agent since 2008 and Agents Representative for the 3 years prior. Sound knowledge of trust accounts and the audit process. Kerri has been involved with Murrumbidgee Golf Club in a paid capacity and responsible for balancing and banking of monies, Murrumbidgee Soccer Club and Murrumbidgee Pony Club in a voluntary capacity – sitting on committees and running regular events.
Special responsibilities:	Market Development Committee, Finance Committee and Resources Committee.
Name:	Peter Martin Robinson
Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 5 April 2022)
Experience and expertise:	After an early career as an Avionics Technician & Engineering Officer in the RAAF, Peter spent twenty years in the industrial & commercial computer industry. In 1989, he & his family moved to Murrumbidgee where they operated a Real Estate Agency business for twenty years until his retirement. His community involvements have included board membership of the Murrumbidgee Water Board, EG River Management Board & P-12 School Council. He is a member of U3A, RSL & Coastguard. His interests include hydroponic gardening, boating, & flying his light plane. He maintains an intense interest in many areas of technology development.
Special responsibilities:	Business Development Committee, Finance Committee and Resources Committee.



## Directors' report (continued)

Name:	John Pinnis
Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 30 September 2021)
Experience and expertise:	John has extensive business experience at general management level in the telecommunications, Banking and IT industries. His experience covers both public and private sectors in domestic and international appointments. John holds a Bachelor of Economics and Master of Science Degrees and is a member of the Australian Computer Society.
Special responsibilities:	Market Development Committee (Chair) and Finance Committee

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

### Company secretary

The Company secretary is Peter Giddings. Peter was appointed to the position of Company secretary on 24 February 2017.

### Principal activity

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

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

### Review of operations

The loss for the company after providing for income tax amounted to \$12,635 (30 June 2021: \$19,605).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

### Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid in the current financial year.

### Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

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

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

### Likely developments

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

### Environmental regulation

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

### Meetings of directors

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

	Board Eligible	Attended
Andrew John Roberts	11	11
Peter Edward Allan Giddings	11	11
Brian Stanley Page	11	11
Kerri Noelene Warren	7	5
Peter Robinson	8	7
John Pinnis	3	3

### Directors' benefits

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

## Directors' report (continued)

### 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
Andrew John Roberts	1,000	-	1,000
Peter Edward Allan Giddings	500	-	500
Brian Stanley Page	20,000	-	20,000
Kerri Noelene Warren	500	-	500
Peter Robinson	2,000	-	2,000
John Pinnis	-	-	-

### 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
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

### Auditor's independence declaration

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

## Directors' report (continued)

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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



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Andrew John Roberts  
Chair

29 September 2022

# Auditor's independence declaration



Andrew Frewin Stewart  
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550

afs@afsbendigo.com.au  
03 5443 0344

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Frewin Stewart'.

**Andrew Frewin Stewart**  
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550  
Dated: 29 September 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adrian Downing'.

**Adrian Downing**  
Lead Auditor



# Financial statements

## Mallacoota Community Enterprises Limited Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	246,399	223,824
Other revenue	7	37,500	43,183
Finance revenue		448	902
Employee benefits expense	8	(159,479)	(138,567)
Advertising and marketing costs		(284)	(707)
Occupancy and associated costs		(6,583)	(9,200)
System costs		(28,871)	(30,285)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	(45,508)	(41,172)
Finance costs	8	(9,482)	(10,211)
General administration expenses		(46,000)	(51,065)
<b>Loss before community contributions and income tax benefit</b>		(11,860)	(13,298)
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense		(4,987)	(8,041)
<b>Loss before income tax benefit</b>		(16,847)	(21,339)
Income tax benefit	9	4,212	1,734
<b>Loss after income tax benefit for the year</b>	20	(12,635)	(19,605)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		(12,635)	(19,605)
		<b>Cents</b>	<b>Cents</b>
Basic earnings per share	28	(1.54)	(2.39)
Diluted earnings per share	28	(1.54)	(2.39)

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

## Financial statements (continued)

### Mallacoota Community Enterprises Limited Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	167,388	185,968
Trade and other receivables	11	39,273	17,717
Total current assets		<u>206,661</u>	<u>203,685</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	12	68,467	78,440
Right-of-use assets	13	154,003	172,022
Intangibles	14	23,072	36,256
Deferred tax assets	9	131,144	126,932
Total non-current assets		<u>376,686</u>	<u>413,650</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>583,347</u>	<u>617,335</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	15	34,002	30,087
Lease liabilities	16	22,142	20,594
Employee benefits	17	23,361	19,109
Total current liabilities		<u>79,505</u>	<u>69,790</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	15	-	14,583
Lease liabilities	16	150,067	168,009
Employee benefits	17	930	318
Provisions	18	18,106	17,261
Total non-current liabilities		<u>169,103</u>	<u>200,171</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>248,608</u>	<u>269,961</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>334,739</u>	<u>347,374</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued capital	19	802,211	802,211
Accumulated losses	20	(467,472)	(454,837)
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>334,739</u>	<u>347,374</u>

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

## Financial statements (continued)

### Mallacoota Community Enterprises Limited Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
<b>Balance at 1 July 2020</b>		802,211	(435,232)	366,979
Profit after income tax expense		-	(19,605)	(19,605)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	(19,605)	(19,605)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>		<u>802,211</u>	<u>(454,837)</u>	<u>347,374</u>
 <b>Balance at 1 July 2021</b>		 802,211	 (454,837)	 347,374
Profit after income tax expense		-	(12,635)	(12,635)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	(12,635)	(12,635)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>		<u>802,211</u>	<u>(467,472)</u>	<u>334,739</u>

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

## Financial statements (continued)

### Mallacoota Community Enterprises Limited Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		295,533	301,588
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		<u>(271,942)</u>	<u>(239,663)</u>
		23,591	61,925
Interest received		448	843
Income taxes refunded		<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	27	<u>24,040</u>	<u>62,768</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments for intangibles		<u>(13,257)</u>	<u>(13,257)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(13,257)</u>	<u>(13,257)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayment of lease liabilities	16	<u>(29,363)</u>	<u>(28,851)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(29,363)</u>	<u>(28,851)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(18,580)	20,660
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		<u>185,968</u>	<u>165,308</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10	<u><u>167,388</u></u>	<u><u>185,968</u></u>

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



# Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2022

## Note 1. Reporting entity

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

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is 57B Maurice Avenue, Mallacoota VIC 3892.

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 29 September 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

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

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

## Note 3. Significant accounting policies

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

### Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations

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

### Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

### Impairment

#### *Non-derivative financial assets*

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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### Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

#### *Non-financial assets*

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

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

#### **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

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

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

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

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

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

#### *Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic*

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

#### *Estimation of useful lives of assets*

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

#### *Recovery of deferred tax assets*

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

#### *Lease term*

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

#### *Incremental borrowing rate*

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

#### *Employee benefits provision*

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

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

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

#### *Lease make good provision*

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

### Note 5. Economic dependency

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Margin income	200,555	177,178
Fee income	23,542	27,575
Commission income	22,302	19,071
Revenue from contracts with customers	<u>246,399</u>	<u>223,824</u>

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:

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

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

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

#### *Revenue calculation*

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

#### *Margin*

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

#### *Commission*

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

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

#### *Fee income*

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

#### *Core banking products*

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

#### *Ability to change financial return*

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

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 7. Other revenue

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Market development fund	37,500	37,500
Cash flow boost	-	5,178
Other income	-	505
Other revenue	<u>37,500</u>	<u>43,183</u>

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.

<u>Revenue stream</u>	<u>Revenue recognition policy</u>
Discretionary financial contributions (also "Market development fund" or "MDF" income)	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.
Cash flow boost	Cash flow boost income is recognised when the right to the payment is established (e.g. monthly or quarterly in the activity statement).
Other income	All other revenues that did not contain contracts with customers are recognised as goods and services are provided.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of GST.

#### *Discretionary financial contributions*

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

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

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

#### *Cash flow boost*

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

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 8. Expenses

#### Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Depreciation of non-current assets</i>		
Leasehold improvements	8,818	3,943
Plant and equipment	1,155	2,215
	<u>9,973</u>	<u>6,158</u>
<i>Depreciation of right-of-use assets</i>		
Leased land and buildings	<u>22,351</u>	<u>21,832</u>
<i>Amortisation of intangible assets</i>		
Franchise fee	2,198	2,197
Franchise renewal fee	10,986	10,985
	<u>13,184</u>	<u>13,182</u>
	<u>45,508</u>	<u>41,172</u>

#### Finance costs

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Lease interest expense	8,637	9,405
Unwinding of make-good provision	845	806
	<u>9,482</u>	<u>10,211</u>

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

#### Employee benefits expense

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Wages and salaries	138,601	118,417
Superannuation contributions	13,452	10,298
Expenses related to long service leave	1,306	1,108
Other expenses	6,120	8,744
	<u>159,479</u>	<u>138,567</u>

#### Leases recognition exemption

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Expenses relating to low-value leases	12,675	13,533
Expenses relating to short-term leases	-	236
	<u>12,675</u>	<u>13,769</u>

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of short-term leases and low-value assets. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 8. Expenses (continued)

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

### Note 9. Income tax

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Income tax benefit</i>		
Movement in deferred tax	(3,900)	(4,883)
Reduction in company tax rate	-	5,077
Future income tax benefit attributable to losses	(312)	(1,928)
Aggregate income tax benefit	<u>(4,212)</u>	<u>(1,734)</u>
<i>Prima facie income tax reconciliation</i>		
Loss before income tax benefit	<u>(16,847)</u>	<u>(21,339)</u>
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	(4,212)	(5,548)
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	-	83
Reduction in company tax rate	-	5,077
Other assessable income	-	(1,346)
Income tax benefit	<u>(4,212)</u>	<u>(1,734)</u>
	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</i>		
Carried-forward tax losses	119,746	119,435
Employee benefits	6,073	4,857
Provision for lease make good	4,527	4,315
Accrued expenses	799	775
Income accruals	(26)	(46)
Lease liabilities	43,052	47,151
Right-of-use assets	(38,501)	(43,006)
Property, plant and equipment	(4,526)	(6,549)
Deferred tax asset	<u>131,144</u>	<u>126,932</u>

#### Accounting policy for income tax

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

#### Accounting policy for current tax

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

#### Accounting policy for deferred tax

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



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	34,826	26,897
Term deposits	132,562	159,071
	<u>167,388</u>	<u>185,968</u>

#### *Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents*

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

### Note 11. Trade and other receivables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade receivables	32,204	15,448
Accrued income	108	182
Prepayments	6,961	2,087
	<u>7,069</u>	<u>2,269</u>
	<u>39,273</u>	<u>17,717</u>

#### *Accounting policy for trade and other receivables*

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

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 12. Property, plant and equipment

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost	180,767	180,767
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(121,275)	(112,457)
	<u>59,492</u>	<u>68,310</u>
Plant and equipment - at cost	51,244	51,244
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(42,269)	(41,114)
	<u>8,975</u>	<u>10,130</u>
	<u><u>68,467</u></u>	<u><u>78,440</u></u>

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

	Leasehold improvements \$	Plant and equipment \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	72,253	12,345	84,598
Depreciation	<u>(3,943)</u>	<u>(2,215)</u>	<u>(6,158)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2021	68,310	10,130	78,440
Depreciation	<u>(8,818)</u>	<u>(1,155)</u>	<u>(9,973)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u><u>59,492</u></u>	<u><u>8,975</u></u>	<u><u>68,467</u></u>

#### *Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment*

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

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

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

Leasehold improvements	4 to 10 years
Plant and equipment	1 to 40 years

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

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

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

#### *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.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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

The company's review of estimates resulted in changes in the useful life of some of the branch leasehold improvements. The useful life had previously been assessed as 40 years until April 2049. This is now expected to be 20 years until March 2029. The effect of these changes on actual and expected depreciation expense was as follows:

	2022 \$	2023 \$	2024 \$	2025 \$	2026+ \$
(Decrease) increase in depreciation expense	4,875	4,875	4,875	4,875	(19,500)

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Land and buildings - right-of-use	320,299	315,967
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(166,296)	(143,945)
	<u>154,003</u>	<u>172,022</u>

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

	Land and buildings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	189,956	189,956
Remeasurement adjustments	3,898	3,898
Depreciation expense	(21,832)	(21,832)
Balance at 30 June 2021	172,022	172,022
Remeasurement adjustments	4,332	4,332
Depreciation expense	(22,351)	(22,351)
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u>154,003</u>	<u>154,003</u>

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

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

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

Refer to note 16 for more information on lease arrangements.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 14. Intangibles

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Franchise fee	32,440	32,440
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(28,594)	(26,397)
	<u>3,846</u>	<u>6,043</u>
Franchise renewal fee	112,192	112,192
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(92,966)	(81,979)
	<u>19,226</u>	<u>30,213</u>
	<u>23,072</u>	<u>36,256</u>

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

	Franchise fee \$	Franchise renewal fee \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	8,240	41,198	49,438
Amortisation expense	(2,197)	(10,985)	(13,182)
Balance at 30 June 2021	6,043	30,213	36,256
Amortisation expense	(2,198)	(10,986)	(13,184)
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u>3,845</u>	<u>19,227</u>	<u>23,072</u>

#### Accounting policy for intangible assets

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

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

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

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

Asset class	Method	Useful life	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	March 2024
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	March 2024

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

#### Change in estimates

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 15. Trade and other payables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Other payables and accruals	34,002	30,087
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Other payables and accruals	-	14,583

#### *Accounting policy for trade and other payables*

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

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

### Note 16. Lease liabilities

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	29,909	29,180
Unexpired interest	(7,767)	(8,586)
	22,142	20,594
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	171,978	196,963
Unexpired interest	(21,911)	(28,954)
	150,067	168,009

#### *Reconciliation of lease liabilities*

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Opening balance	188,603	204,151
Remeasurement adjustments	4,332	3,898
Lease interest expense	8,637	9,405
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(29,363)	(28,851)
	172,209	188,603

#### *Maturity analysis*

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Not later than 12 months	29,909	29,180
Between 12 months and 5 years	119,637	116,719
Greater than 5 years	52,341	80,244
Less unexpired interest	(29,678)	(37,540)
	172,209	188,603

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 16. Lease liabilities (continued)

#### *Accounting policy for lease liabilities*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Mallacoota branch	The lease agreement commenced in April 2014. A 5 year renewal option was exercised in April 2019. The company has 1 x 5 year renewal option available which for AASB 16: Leases purposes they are reasonably certain to exercise. As such, the lease term end date used in the calculation of the lease liability is March 2029. The discount rate used in calculations is 4.79%.
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### Note 17. Employee benefits

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Annual leave	17,869	14,311
Long service leave	5,492	4,798
	<u>23,361</u>	<u>19,109</u>
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Long service leave	<u>930</u>	<u>318</u>

#### *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.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 17. Employee benefits (continued)

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 18. Provisions

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Lease make good	18,106	17,261

#### *Lease make good*

In accordance with the branch lease agreement, the company must restore the leased premises to the original condition before the expiry of the lease term. The company has estimated the provision to be \$25,000 based on experience and consideration of the expected future costs to remove all fittings and the ATM as well as cost to remedy any damages caused during the removal process. The lease is due to expire on March 2029 at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

#### *Accounting policy for provisions*

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

### Note 19. Issued capital

	2022 Shares	2021 Shares	2022 \$	2021 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	821,309	821,309	821,309	821,309
Less: Equity raising costs	-	-	(19,098)	(19,098)
	<u>821,309</u>	<u>821,309</u>	<u>802,211</u>	<u>802,211</u>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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### **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").
- 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 266. As at the date of this report, the company had 297 shareholders (2021: 297 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 his or her associates) have a prohibited shareholding interest, are suspended.



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 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. Accumulated losses

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(454,837)	(435,232)
Loss after income tax benefit for the year	<u>(12,635)</u>	<u>(19,605)</u>
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	<u><u>(467,472)</u></u>	<u><u>(454,837)</u></u>

### Note 21. Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

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

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

### Note 22. Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 23. Financial instruments

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables	32,312	15,630
Cash and cash equivalents	167,388	185,968
	<u>199,700</u>	<u>201,598</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables	34,002	44,670
Lease liabilities	172,209	188,603
	<u>206,211</u>	<u>233,273</u>

#### *Accounting policy for financial instruments*

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

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

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

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

#### **Financial risk management**

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

#### **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices - will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings in financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The company has no exposure to any transactions denominated in a currency other than Australian dollars.

#### **Price risk**

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

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

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

The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$167,388 at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$185,968). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo Bank, which are rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

#### **Credit risk**

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

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 23. Financial instruments (continued)

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

#### Liquidity risk

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

#### Exposure to liquidity risk

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

	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
<b>2022</b>				
<b>Non-derivatives</b>				
Trade and other payables	34,002	-	-	34,002
Lease liabilities	29,909	119,637	52,341	201,887
Total non-derivatives	63,911	119,637	52,341	235,889
	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
<b>2021</b>				
<b>Non-derivatives</b>				
Trade and other payables	30,087	14,583	-	44,670
Lease liabilities	29,180	116,719	80,244	226,143
Total non-derivatives	59,267	131,302	80,244	270,813

### Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Mallacoota Community Enterprises Limited during the financial year:

Andrew John Roberts	Kerri Noelene Warren
Peter Edward Allan Giddings	Peter Robinson
Brian Stanley Page	John Pinnis

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

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### Note 26. Remuneration of auditors

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Audit services</i>		
Audit or review of the financial statements	5,200	5,000
<i>Other services</i>		
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	600	600
General advisory services	2,130	2,510
Share registry services	1,000	1,900
	3,730	5,010
	8,930	10,010

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

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Loss after income tax benefit for the year	(12,635)	(19,605)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	45,508	41,172
Lease liabilities interest	8,637	9,405
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(21,556)	17,329
Increase in deferred tax assets	(4,212)	-
Increase in other operating assets	-	(1,734)
Increase in trade and other payables	2,589	5,744
Increase in employee benefits	4,864	9,651
Increase in other provisions	845	806
Net cash provided by operating activities	24,040	62,768

### Note 28. Earnings per share

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Loss after income tax	(12,635)	(19,605)
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	821,309	821,309
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	821,309	821,309
	<b>Cents</b>	<b>Cents</b>
Basic earnings per share	(1.54)	(2.39)
Diluted earnings per share	(1.54)	(2.39)

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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### **Note 28. Earnings per share (continued)**

#### *Accounting policy for earnings per share*

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

### **Note 29. Commitments**

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

### **Note 30. Contingencies**

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

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

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

# Directors' declaration

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

In the directors' opinion:

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

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

On behalf of the directors



---

Andrew John Roberts  
Chair

29 September 2022

# Independent audit report



Andrew Frewin Stewart  
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550

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03 5443 0344

## Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Mallacoota Community Enterprises Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Mallacoota Community Enterprises Limited's (the company), which comprises:

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Mallacoota Community Enterprises Limited, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

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

#### Basis for Opinion

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

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

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



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Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation. ABN: 65 684 604 390



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03 5443 0344

## Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

## Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

## Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

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



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew Frewin Stewart'.

**Andrew Frewin Stewart**  
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550  
Dated: 29 September 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Adrian Downing'.

**Adrian Downing**  
Lead Auditor

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