Manningham Community Enterprises Limited

ABN 69 101 174 270

Financial Report - 30 June 2023

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

Directors

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

Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Ian Graham Goldsmith Non-executive director Ian has over 45 years' experience in the hospital, aged care, ambulance and health insurance sectors in senior executive positions. He is a Certified Practising Accountant (CPA) and is the President and Treasurer of the Rotary Club of Manningham City, Treasurer of the Business Excellence Awards of Manningham, Treasurer of the Kind Cuts for Kids Foundation and has been a Rotarian for 24 years and a Board Member for 22 years.
Special responsibilities:	Chair of the board, Member of CEF Committee, Marketing Committee, Governance Committee, Finance Committee, Human Resources Committee, Youth Engagement Committee and Succession Planning Committee
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Geoffrey Bruce Roberts Non-executive director Geoff has had over forty years of experience in the manufacturing, distribution, clothing and footwear industries having worked as a Senior Marketing Executive with the McPherson Group of companies, Director with the Yakka Group and more recently with Oliver Footwear. Whilst in these roles he also sat on many Industry boards. He has significant community involvement with his work with Rotary International. His qualifications include a Graduate Diploma of Business studies and has attended many professional development programs over the years.
Special responsibilities:	Deputy Chair of the board. Chair of Marketing Committee, Member of Finance Committee and Succession Planning Committee
Name: Title: Experience and expertise: Special responsibilities:	Victoria George Paouros Non-executive director Victoria is currently employed as a Senior Analyst in the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission's Digital Platforms Branch. Victoria has been part of the MCEL team since she participated in the Company's Junior Observer Program in 2009. Since then, she has occupied a number of roles including; Minute Secretary, Company Secretary, Youth Engagement Committee Chair and Director. She holds a number of qualifications, including a Bachelor of Laws (Hons), an Advanced Diploma of Management (HR), a Diploma of Business, a Certificate IV in Training and Education and a Certificate in Governance Practice. Company Secretary. Member of Youth Engagement Committee and Governance
Name: Title:	Committee Raymond Bruce Barrington Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Raymond has had 10 years banking and finance experience in ES&A and ANZ Bank. He has a wealth of experience in small business having run the family business for 20 years. He has been a Board Member of Mannacare from 2009 to present.
Special responsibilities:	Member of Human Resources Committee, Marketing Committee and Premises Committee

Name: Title: Experience and expertise: Special responsibilities:	Colin Roderick Davitt Non-executive director Rod brings extensive experience across a range of industries following more than 30 years working with leading Australian and international blue chip companies, including those in banking and finance. Rod's skill base includes corporate governance, accounting, business and strategic planning and risk management. He holds degrees in Business (Accounting) and Economics, is a Fellow of CPA Australia (FCPA) and a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD) and holds a Certificate in Governance Practice from the Governance Institute of Australia. Chair of Finance Committee, Member of Governance Committee
Name:	Simon David Lewis
Title: Experience and expertise:	Non-executive director Simon has developed extensive leadership and knowledge with over 25 years' experience in community health and disability sectors. As current CEO of a disability provider, Simon has had many roles focusing on forging strategic partnerships and developing relationships and opportunities with the tertiary sector, communities, governments and local enterprise to raise awareness and to enhance the valued status of people with a disability. In 2001, Simon was awarded the Ethel Tembley Study Scholarship, and in 2004 he completed a Graduate Diploma in Disability Studies (Leadership). In 2015, he was awarded with the Winston Churchill Fellowship which enabled him to undertake a study tour to Canada, USA and Peru. In 2023, Simon completed his Master of Business Management (Leadership & Innovation) at Ducere Global Business School and Torrens University. Simon has held various roles throughout his career on a range of local, regional and national advisory committees.
Special responsibilities:	Chair of Human Resources Committee, Member of Succession Planning Committee
Name: Title:	Bradley Dodemond Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Brad has over 12 years experience as a Human Resources professional both in Australia and North America. He currently works as a Senior Human Resources Business Partner at Eastern Health. He possesses a number of qualifications including a Master of Business Management (MBA), Master of Human Resources Management and a Bachelor of Business (Human Resources). Brad commenced his MCEL journey in January 2018 as part of the Company's inaugural Future Directors Program offered in partnership with La Trobe University.
Special responsibilities:	Chair of Youth Engagement Committee, Member of Human Resources Committee and Governance Committee
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Deirdre Elizabeth Diamante Non-executive director Deirdre Diamante is the founder and principal of MIA Consulting Services, a government advisory firm, providing procurement, probity and government advisory services to public and private sector clients. Deirdre serves as Co-Founder and Director of the #TechDiversity Foundation and serves on its Board. Deirdre is a councillor for Manningham City Council, elected in 2018.
Special responsibilities:	Chair of Governance Committee

Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Maxwell Chapman Non-executive director Max has a Bachelor of Commerce, Graduate Diploma of Accounting, CPA. Retail, Franchising and Retail Property Consultant for 20 years specialising in Large Format Retail. Max has lived in Manningham for over 35 years, initially in Lower Templestowe, and now Donvale. He has been a Committee Member of Doncaster All Abilities Basketball Club for over 16 years and is currently the Treasurer. The Club provides a Basketball Competition for Children and Young Adults with an Intellectual Disability. The Club has over 300 participants ranging from those developing basis skills to those who have been able to represent Victoria and Australian at National
Special responsibilities:	International Competitions. Member of the Finance Committee
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Nicholas Furlong Non-executive director (resigned 14 November 2022) Nick currently works as a Governance and Risk Analyst in the superannuation industry and has developed robust knowledge of the legislation and prudential frameworks governing Australian financial services, as well as skills relating to business and strategic planning, funds management and investment governance. Nick commenced his journey with MCEL in 2014 as a Board Associate, assisting in the management of MCEL's Junior Observer Program and later Future Directors Program, whilst also sitting as a member of the Governance and Youth Engagement Committees. In addition to his professional experience, Nick also possesses a double bachelors degree in Business Management and Communications, and was a nominated attendee at the Rotary Youth Leadership Award, an intensive leadership development program for young people aged 18 - 30.
Special responsibilities:	Member of Governance Committee and Youth Engagement Committee

Company secretary

The Company secretary is Victoria George Paouros. Victoria was appointed to the position of Company secretary on 14 November 2013.

Principal activity

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

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

Review of operations

The profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to \$1,015,798 (30 June 2022: \$208,564).

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

Dividends

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

	2023 \$
Fully franked dividend of 5 cents per share (2022: 8 cents)	108,023

Significant changes in the state of affairs

During the year the company completed a re-fit of the Doncaster East branch. The branch was overhauled with a fresh new look and design to become a 'Branch of the future', so the team can better serve the needs of customers, the wider community and local businesses. The new, contemporary design will also improve its functionality and the overall customer experience.

The company delisted from the National Stock Exchange (NSX) on 30 June 2023 and now operates a special market called a Low Volume Market (LVM) to facilitate the trading of its shares.

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

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

Meetings of directors

The number of meetings of the company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2023, and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

	Boa	ard	Fina	nce	Human Re	esources
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
lan Graham Goldsmith	11	10	6	6	5	4
Geoffrey Bruce Roberts	11	11	6	5	5	4
Victoria George Paouros	11	8	-	-	-	-
Raymond Bruce Barrington	11	10	-	-	5	5
Colin Roderick Davitt	11	8	6	5	-	-
Simon David Lewis	11	8	-	-	5	5
Bradley Dodemond	11	11	-	-	5	1
Deirdre Elizabeth Diamante	11	8	-	-	-	-
Maxwell Chapman	11	10	6	6	-	-
Nicholas Furlong	4	3	-	-	-	-

	Marketing & Sponsorship		Governance	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
lan Graham Goldsmith	10	7	3	3
Geoffrey Bruce Roberts	10	9	-	-
Victoria George Paouros	-	-	3	3
Raymond Bruce Barrington	10	9	-	-
Colin Roderick Davitt	-	-	3	2
Simon David Lewis	-	-	-	-
Bradley Dodemond	-	-	3	3
Deirdre Elizabeth Diamante	-	-	3	2
Maxwell Chapman	-	-	-	-
Nicholas Furlong	-	-	1	1

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Directors' interests

The interest in company shareholdings for each director are:

	Balance at the start of the year	Changes	Balance at the end of the year
Ian Graham Goldsmith Geoffrey Bruce Roberts Victoria George Paouros Raymond Bruce Barrington Colin Roderick Davitt Simon David Lewis Bradley Dodemond Deirdre Elizabeth Diamante Maxwell Chapman Nicholas Furlong	32,500 5,000 - 7,501 - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	32,500 5,000 - 7,501 - - - - - - - -

Indemnity and insurance of directors and officers

The company has indemnified all directors, officers 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, officers 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 25 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 Finance Committee to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality, integrity and objectivity of the auditor
- the non-audit services provided do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

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

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

On behalf of the directors

in Celebice

lan Graham Goldsmith Chair

31 August 2023



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

As lead auditor for the audit of Manningham Community Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2023, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Joshua Griffin Lead Auditor

Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550 Dated: 31 August 2023

Manningham Community Enterprises Limited Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	4,485,729	2,648,719
Other revenue		726	-
Finance revenue		25,498	3,974
Total revenue		4,511,953	2,652,693
Employee benefits expense Advertising and marketing costs Occupancy and associated costs System costs Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	(1,256,592) (242,167) (68,145) (70,591) (346,281)	(1,296,111) (175,354) (56,451) (62,714) (273,056)
Finance costs	7	(103,508)	(52,494)
General administration expenses		(238,217)	(207,767)
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax expense		(2,325,501)	(2,123,947)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		2,186,452	528,746
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense	7	(829,231)	(248,101)
Profit before income tax expense		1,357,221	280,645
Income tax expense	8	(341,423)	(72,081)
Profit after income tax expense for the year	19	1,015,798	208,564
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	:	1,015,798	208,564
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	27 27	47.02 47.02	9.65 9.65

Manningham Community Enterprises Limited Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables	9 10	2,282,878 406,352	1,315,213 256,924
Total current assets	10	2,689,230	1,572,137
			, ,
Non-current assets	11	001 470	161 117
Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets	11 12	881,472 2,177,764	161,117 1,562,611
Intangible assets	12	125,991	17,681
Deferred tax assets	8	72,171	101,024
Total non-current assets	0	3,257,398	1,842,433
			1,012,100
Total assets		5,946,628	3,414,570
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	849,412	167,221
Lease liabilities	15	144,415	186,866
Current tax liabilities	8	247,811	33,881
Employee benefits	16	143,207	162,461
Total current liabilities		1,384,845	550,429
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	89,091	-
Lease liabilities	15	2,278,854	1,584,012
Employee benefits	16	9,642	9,863
Lease make good provision	17	58,751	52,596
Total non-current liabilities		2,436,338	1,646,471
Total liabilities		3,821,183	2,196,900
Net assets		2,125,445	1,217,670
Equity			
Issued capital	18	1,138,759	1,138,759
Retained earnings	19	986,686	78,911
Total equity		2,125,445	1,217,670

Manningham Community Enterprises Limited Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	lssued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2021		1,138,759	43,184	1,181,943
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income		-	208,564 	208,564 - 208,564
		-	200,304	200,304
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i> Dividends provided for	21		(172,837)	(172,837)
Balance at 30 June 2022		1,138,759	78,911	1,217,670
Balance at 1 July 2022		1,138,759	78,911	1,217,670
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	1,015,798 -	1,015,798 -
Total comprehensive income		-	1,015,798	1,015,798
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:</i> Dividends provided for	21		(108,023)	(108,023)
Balance at 30 June 2023		1,138,759	986,686	2,125,445

Manningham Community Enterprises Limited Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST) Interest received Income taxes paid		4,785,600 (2,468,577) 12,070 (98,640)	2,873,223 (2,536,848) 4,819 (91,144)
Net cash from operating activities	26	2,230,453	250,050
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangibles assets Net cash used in investing activities		(866,846) (26,997) (893,843)	(17,579) (27,104) (44,683)
Cash flows from financing activities Dividends paid Repayment of lease liabilities	21 15	(108,023) (260,922)	(172,837) (254,421)
Net cash used in financing activities		(368,945)	(427,258)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		967,665 1,315,213	(221,891) 1,537,104
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	2,282,878	1,315,213

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Manningham Community Enterprises Limited (the company) as an individual entity.

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

Registered office	Principal place of business
900 - 902 Doncaster Road, Doncaster East VIC 3109	900 - 902 Doncaster Road, Doncaster East VIC 3109 128 James Street, Templestowe VIC 3106

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

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 31 August 2023. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

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

Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations

There are a number of amendments to accounting standards issued by the AASB that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2022, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year. The amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

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

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo Bank, which is received 10 business days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo Bank the company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company. The company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no ECL has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2023.

Non-financial assets

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

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

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

Lease term

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

Incremental borrowing rate

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

Employee benefits provision

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

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

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

Lease make good provision

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

Note 5. Economic dependency

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank that governs the management of the Community Bank. The company is economically dependent on the ongoing receipt of income under the franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The directors have no reason to believe a new franchise arrangement under mutually acceptable terms will not be forthcoming following expiry in March 2028.

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

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

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

Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

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

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

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

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Margin income Fee income	4,075,259 165,441	2,242,981 123,760
Commission income	245,029	281,978
	4,485,729	2,648,719

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:

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

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

Revenue calculation

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

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Margin

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

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

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

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

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

Commission

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

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

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

Note 7. Expenses

Employee benefit expenses

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Wages and salaries	1,056,147	1,081,484
Non-cash benefits	15,000	15,000
Superannuation contributions	107,457	105,626
Expenses related to long service leave	6,290	18,590
Other expenses	71,698	75,411
	1,256,592	1,296,111

Note 7. Expenses (continued)

Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	88,465	56,661
Plant and equipment	22,485	7,977
Motor vehicles	7,843	16,000
	118,793	80,638
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	200,811	165,974
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	4,446	4,407
Franchise renewal process fee	22,231	22,037
	26,677	26,444
	346,281	273,056
Finance costs		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Lease interest expense	101,154	49,958

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

Leases recognition exemption

Unwinding of make-good provision

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Expenses relating to low-value leases	34,795	28,911

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

Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant costs Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	229,231 600,000	198,101 50,000
	829,231	248,101

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

The funds contributed are held by the Community Enterprise Foundation[™] (CEF) and are available for distribution as grants to eligible applicants for a specific purpose in consultation with the directors and is net of grant costs.

2,354

103,508

2,536

52,494

Note 7. Expenses (continued)

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

Note 8. Income tax

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Income tax expense</i> Current tax Movement in deferred tax	312,570 28,853	84,654 (12,573)
Aggregate income tax expense	341,423	72,081
Prima facie income tax reconciliation Profit before income tax expense	1,357,221	280,645
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	339,305	70,161
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses	2,118	1,920
Income tax expense	341,423	72,081
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Deferred tax assets Lease liabilities Provision for lease make good Employee provisions Accrued expenses Income accruals Right-of-use assets Property, plant and equipment	605,818 14,688 38,212 1,375 (3,600) (544,441) (39,881)	442,720 13,149 43,081 1,076 (243) (390,653) (8,106)
Deferred tax asset	72,171	101,024
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Provision for income tax	247,811	33,881

Accounting policy for income tax

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

Accounting policy for current tax

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

Accounting policy for deferred tax

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

Note 8. 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 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cash at bank and on hand Term deposits	715,003 1,567,875	247,338 1,067,875
	2,282,878	1,315,213

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 10. Trade and other receivables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Trade receivables	387,201	250,033
Accrued income Prepayments	14,397 4,754 19,151	970 5,921 6,891
	406,352	256,924

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

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

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment

2023 \$	2022 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost 978,822	404,200
Less: Accumulated depreciation (251,328)	(288,962)
727,494	115,238
Plant and equipment - at cost 202,683	191,118
Less: Accumulated depreciation (61,896)	(162,273)
140,787	28,845
Motor vehicles - at cost 84,942	80,942
Less: Accumulated depreciation (71,751)	(63,908)
13,191	17,034
881,472	161,117

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

	Leasehold improvements \$	Plant and equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2021	171,899	20,243	32,034	224,176
Additions	-	16,579	1,000	17,579
Depreciation	(56,661)	(7,977)	(16,000)	(80,638)
Balance at 30 June 2022	115,238	28,845	17,034	161,117
Additions	714,284	148,562	4,000	866,846
Disposals	(13,563)	(14,135)	-	(27,698)
Depreciation	(88,465)	(22,485)	(7,843)	(118,793)
Balance at 30 June 2023	727,494	140,787	13,191	881,472

Additions

During the financial year the company completed a re-fit at the Doncaster East branch.

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	3 to 20 years
Plant and equipment	2 to 20 years
Motor vehicles	5 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.

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

Changes in estimates

During the financial year, the company assessed estimates used for property, plant and equipment including useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods. There were no changes in estimates for the current reporting period.

Note 12. Right-of-use assets

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Land and buildings - right-of-use Less: Accumulated depreciation	4,389,126 (2,211,362)	3,573,163 (2,010,552)
	2,177,764	1,562,611

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

	Land and buildings \$
Balance at 1 July 2021	387,949
Remeasurement adjustments	1,340,636
Depreciation expense	(165,974)
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,562,611
Remeasurement adjustments	815,964
Depreciation expense	(200,811)
Balance at 30 June 2023	2,177,764

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 15 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 13. Intangible assets

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Franchise fee	145,672	123,174
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(124,671)	(120,225)
	21,001	2,949
Franchise renewal fee	383,933	271,444
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(278,943)	(256,712)
	104,990	14,732
	125,991	17,681

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

	Franchise fee \$	Franchise renewal fee \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2021	7,356	36,769	44,125
Amortisation expense	(4,407)	(22,037)	(26,444)
Balance at 30 June 2022	2,949	14,732	17,681
Additions	22,498	112,489	134,987
Amortisation expense	(4,446)	(22,231)	(26,677)
Balance at 30 June 2023	21,001	104,990	125,991

Additions

During the financial year, Doncaster East and Templestowe franchise fees were renewed. Both are to be amortised over five years to March 2028.

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:

<u>Asset class</u>	Method	<u>Useful life</u>	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	March 2028
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	March 2028

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

Change in estimates

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

Note 14. Trade and other payables

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i> Trade payables Other payables and accruals	743,745 105,667	77,844 89,377
	849,412	167,221
<i>Non-current liabilities</i> Other payables and accruals	89,091	<u> </u>

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 15. Lease liabilities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	265,321	260,925
Unexpired interest	(120,906)	(74,059)
	144,415	186,866
Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	2,935,487	1,923,378
Unexpired interest	(656,633)	(339,366)
	2,278,854	1,584,012
		, ,
Reconciliation of lease liabilities	0000	0000
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Opening balance	1,770,878	624,053
Remeasurement adjustments	812,159	1,351,288
Lease interest expense	101,154	49,958
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(260,922)	(254,421)
	2,423,269	1,770,878

Note 15. Lease liabilities (continued)

Maturity and head

Maturity analysis	2023 \$	2022 \$
Not later than 12 months Between 12 months and 5 years Greater than 5 years	265,321 1,143,988 1,791,499	260,925 847,991 1,075,387
	3,200,808	2,184,303

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Discount rate	Non-cancellable term	Renewal options available	Reasonably certain to exercise options	Lease term end date used in calculations
Templestowe Village branch	6.25%	5 years	2 x 5 years	Yes	March 2035
Doncaster East branch	4.29%	5 years	1 x 5 years	Yes	March 2033

Accounting policy for lease liabilities

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed lease payments and lease payments in a renewal option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. For leases of property the company has elected 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 insubstance fixed lease payment.

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

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

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

Remeasurement adjustments

The company revised the Templestowe Village branch lease agreement in the period which included adding 2 additional 5 year renewal options which have been assessed as reasonably certain to be exercised under AASB 16: leases. As such a remeasurement of the right-of-use asset, lease liability and make-good provision occurred using the revised lease term end date of March 2035.

Note 16. Employee benefits

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i> Annual leave Long service leave	55,372 87,835	85,157 77,304
	143,207	162,461
<i>Non-current liabilities</i> Long service leave	9,642	9,863

Accounting policy for employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for salary and wages where the employee has provided the service but payment has not yet occurred at the reporting date. They are measured at amounts expected to be paid, plus related on-costs. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

An annual leave liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated. The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as salaries and wages are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised in employee benefits in the statement of financial position.

Superannuation contributions

Contributions to superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

Note 17. Lease make good provision

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Lease make good	58,751	52,596

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 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 leases are due to expire per below at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

Note 17. Lease make good provision (continued)

Lease	Lease term expiry date per AASB 16	Provisions
Templestowe Village Branch	March 2035	\$40,000
Doncaster East Branch	March 2033	\$60,000

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. The 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 18. Issued capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Shares	Shares	\$	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	1,185,461	1,185,461	1,185,461	1,185,461
Bonus shares - fully paid	975,000	975,000	-	-
Less: Equity raising costs		-	(46,702)	(46,702)
	2,160,461	2,160,461	1,138,759	1,138,759

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 <u>Voting rights</u> 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).

<u>Transfer</u>

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

Note 18. Issued capital (continued)

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 346. As at the date of this report, the company had 340 shareholders (2022: 341 shareholders).

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

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

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

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

Note 19. Retained earnings

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year Profit after income tax expense for the year Dividends paid (note 21)	78,911 1,015,798 (108,023)	43,184 208,564 (172,837)
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	986,686	78,911

Note 20. 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.

Note 20. Capital management (continued)

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 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 21. Dividends

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

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Fully franked dividend of 5 cents per share (2022: 8 cents)	108,023	172,837
Franking credits	2023 \$	2022 \$
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded) Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	216,000 98,640 (36,008) 278,632	182,468 91,144 (57,612) 216,000
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end: Balance at the end of the financial year Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax Franking credits available for future reporting periods	278,632 247,811 526,443	216,000 33,881 249,881

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

Accounting policy for dividends

Dividends are recognised in the financial year they are declared.

Note 22. Financial instruments

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	401,598	251,003
Cash and cash equivalents	2,282,878	1,315,213
	2,684,476	1,566,216
Financial liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities	938,503 	167,221 1,770,878 1,938,099

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.

Correction of error

During the previous financial year the total for trade and other receivables incorrectly included an amount for prepayments. This has been restated to remove the prepayments.

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.

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and earnings on those are subject to movements in market interest rate. The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$2,282,878 at 30 June 2023 (2022: \$1,315,213).

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.

Note 22. Financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk

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

The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo Bank. The company monitors credit worthiness through review of credit ratings, Bendigo Bank is rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

2023	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Trade and other payables	849,412	89,091	-	938,503
Lease liabilities	265,321	1,143,988	1,791,499	3,200,808
Total non-derivatives	1,114,733	1,233,079	1,791,499	4,139,311
2022	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Trade and other payables	167,221	-	-	167,221
Lease liabilities	260,925	847,991	1,075,387	2,184,303
Total non-derivatives	428,146	847,991	1,075,387	2,351,524

Note 23. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Manningham Community Enterprises Limited during the financial year and up to the date of signing of these Financial Statements:

Ian Graham Goldsmith	Simon David Lewis
Geoffrey Bruce Roberts	Bradley Dodemond
Victoria George Paouros	Deirdre Elizabeth Diamante
Raymond Bruce Barrington	Maxwell Chapman
Colin Roderick Davitt	Nicholas Furlong

Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	67,874 7,126	68,182 6,818
	75,000	75,000

Note 23. Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

Compensation of the company's key management personnel includes salaries and contributions to a post-employment superannuation fund.

Note 24. Related party transactions

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

Note 25. Auditor's remuneration

Amount received or due and receivable by the auditor of the company for the financial year:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
<i>Audit services</i> Audit or review of the financial statements	7,035	6,700
<i>Other services</i> Taxation advice and tax compliance services General advisory services Share registry services	1,813 5,100 4,885	1,695 3,221 4,271
	11,798	9,187
	18,833	15,887

Note 26. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash from operating activities

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit after income tax expense for the year	1,015,798	208,564
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation Net loss on disposal of non-current assets Lease liabilities interest	346,281 27,698 101,154	273,056 - 49,958
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Increase in trade and other receivables Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits Increase in other provisions	(149,428) 28,853 659,487 213,930 (19,475) 6,155	(39,525) (12,573) (252,676) (6,490) 27,201 2,535
Net cash from operating activities	2,230,453	250,050
Note 27. Earnings per share		
	2023 \$	2022 \$
Profit after income tax	1,015,798	208,564

Note 27. Earnings per share (continued)

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	2,160,461	2,160,461
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	2,160,461	2,160,461
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	47.02 47.02	9.65 9.65

Accounting policy for earnings per share

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

Note 28. Commitments

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

Note 29. Contingencies

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

Note 30. Events after the reporting period

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

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in the notes to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

On behalf of the directors

in Cololike

lan Graham Goldsmith Chair

31 August 2023



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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies
- The directors' declaration of the company.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Manningham 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 2023 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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



Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2023, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report may also include "other information" on the company's operations and financial results and financial position as set out in the financial report, typically in a Chairman's report and Manager's report, and reports covering governance and shareholder matters.

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

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

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

If we identify that a material inconsistency appears to exist when we read the annual report (or become aware that the other information appears to be materially misstated), we will discuss the matter with the directors and where we believe that a material misstatement of the other information exists, we will request management to correct the other information. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.



Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550 Dated: 31 August 2023

Joshua Griffin Lead Auditor