Bendigo Bank
Port Lincoln Community Bank

Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Ltd

ABN: 29 127 996 187

Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2025

Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Ltd

Contents

For the year ended 30 June 2025

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Board of Directors

The following persons were Directors of Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Ltd during the whole of the financial year up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Rob Donaldson	
Title:	Chair
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Arts (Planning), Graduate Diploma in Environmental Planning.
Experience & Expertise:	Retired after a 38 year career in local government in SA and NSW, including urban planning, project management, strategic planning, leadership and CEO.

Caitlin Noonan	
Title:	Deputy Chair
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Commerce (Management)
Experience & Expertise:	Former commercial lawyer and experience as a member of the governing bodies of several community organisations. Resigned 14th November 2024.

Michael Tarin	
Title:	Treasurer
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Commerce and Applied Finance, Chartered Accountant, Tax Agent
Experience & Expertise:	A Director at RSM Port Lincoln. 10 years of business advisory experience. Many years experience with various community organisations.

Diana Smith	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Bachelor of Education, Diploma in Teaching, Diploma in Export Management,
Experience & Expertise:	Experience in education, including international education and small business management, active involvement with many local organisations.

Mark Carr	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Experience & Expertise:	40 years owning and operating farm supplies, seafood and fishing businesses.

Timothy Gurney	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Diploma of Management, Diploma in Transport & Logistics, Diploma in Front Line Management.
Experience & Expertise:	Appointed as Director 15 March 2021. 28yrs in commodity storage and management across SA, NSW & Vic. Business development/building port infrastructure associated with multiple revenue streams aligned to client/user functions.

David Reid	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Experience & Expertise:	Thirty years' experience as Executive General Manager – Trucks for the Eagers Automotive Group, an ASX200 listed public company. Recently retired from my most recent position as Executive Advisor to the President of Velocity Vehicle Group, a US based truck dealer group that had acquired the Daimler Truck franchises previously held by the Eagers Automotive Group Ltd. Currently acting as Chairman of the Port Lincoln Racing Club Inc.

Lydia Ho	
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	Admitted to the High Court of Australia, Commissioner of taking of affidavits in South Australia, Masters of Laws, Bachelors (Hon) of Law and International Relations.
Experience & Expertise:	Appointed as Director 24 February 2025. Lawyer at Mellor Olsson Port Lincoln, years of professional experience in legal field contract review.

Directors were in office for this entire year unless otherwise stated.

No Directors have material interests in contracts or proposed contracts with the Company.

Directors' Meetings

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board Meetings		Audit Committee	
	A	B	A	B
Rob Donaldson	11	11	2	1
Caitlin Noonan	4	4	2	1
Michael Tarin	11	10	2	2
Diana Smith	11	9	-	-
Mark Carr	11	9	-	-
Timothy Gurney	11	10	-	-
David Reid	11	10	1	1
Lydia Ho	5	5	-	-

A - The number of meetings eligible to attend.
B - The number of meetings attended.
- - Not a member of that committee.

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of Company Secretary at the end of the financial year.

Amanda Pearce	
Experience & Expertise:	Experience in senior local government administration and related governance roles.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company during the course of the financial year were in providing Community Bank branch services under management rights to operate a franchised branch of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

There has been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Operating Results

The profit of the Company for the financial year after provision for income tax was:

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	Movement
Profit After Tax	175,891	173,701	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.

Directors' interests

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares		
	Balance at 1 July 2024	Changes During the Year	Balance at 30 June 2025
Rob Donaldson	-	-	-
Caitlin Noonan	-	-	-
Michael Tarin	-	-	-
Diana Smith	-	-	-
Mark Carr	5,000	-	5,000
Timothy Gurney	-	-	-
David Reid	-	-	-
Lydia Ho	-	-	-

Dividends

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

	Cents per Share	Total Amount
Final fully franked dividend	12.50	$112,501
Total Amount	**12.50**	**$112,501**

Options

No options over issued shares were granted during or since the end of the financial year and there were no options outstanding as at the date of this report.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

In the opinion of the directors there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report or the financial statements.

Events since the end of the financial year

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year that significantly impact or may significantly impact the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company, in future financial years.

Likely Developments

The Company will continue its policy of providing banking services to the community.

Environmental Regulations

The Company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Indemnification & Insurance of Directors & Officers

The Company has indemnified all directors and the managers in respect of liabilities to other persons (other than the company or related body corporate) that may arise from their position as directors or managers 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. The Company has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the company or a related body corporate.

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*.

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 (RSD Audit) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 29 to the accounts.

The Board of Directors 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 are reviewed and approved by the Board prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and

- 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 on page 6 of this financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Port Lincoln, SA.

Rob Donaldson
Chair/Director

Dated this 22nd day of September 2025

rsd Audit

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Bendigo, Victoria
PO Box 448, Bendigo, VIC, 3552

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Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*
to the Directors of Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Limited

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) The auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSD Audit

Josh Porker
Principal

41A Breen Street
Bendigo VIC 3550

Dated: 24 September 2025

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	7	2,039,468	2,146,904
Other revenue	8	10,725	10,577
Finance income	9	30,820	26,223
		2,081,013	**2,183,704**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	10(a)	(914,313)	(889,864)
Depreciation and amortisation	10(b)	(110,578)	(105,834)
Finance costs	10(c)	(9,423)	(12,678)
Administration and general costs		(148,771)	(149,386)
Occupancy expenses		(53,313)	(64,190)
IT expenses		(29,646)	(24,801)
Freight expenses		(6,394)	(11,497)
Other expenses		(55,869)	(61,785)
		(1,328,308)	**(1,320,035)**
Operating profit before charitable donations and sponsorship		**752,704**	**863,669**
Charitable donations and sponsorship	10(d)	(518,247)	(632,067)
Profit before income tax		**234,457**	**231,602**
Income tax expense	11	(58,566)	(57,901)
Profit for the year after income tax		**175,891**	**173,701**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**175,891**	**173,701**
Profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company		175,891	173,701
Total comprehensive income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company		**175,891**	**173,701**

Earnings per share		¢	¢
- basic and diluted earnings per share	32	19.54	19.30

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	324,026	369,932
Trade and other receivables	13	178,211	189,853
Financial assets	14	770,232	739,987
Current tax asset	19	18,924	-
Other assets	15	18,036	17,202
Total current assets		**1,309,429**	**1,316,974**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	82,177	80,118
Right-of-use assets	17	172,748	243,455
Intangible assets	18	39,331	53,921
Deferred tax assets	19	13,638	25,399
Total non-current assets		**307,894**	**402,893**
Total assets		**1,617,322**	**1,719,867**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	72,951	92,030
Current tax liability	19	-	8,907
Lease liabilities	21	73,377	73,377
Employee benefits	22	59,750	101,277
Total current liabilities		**206,078**	**275,591**
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	14,585	29,178
Lease liabilities	21	95,847	169,224
Employee benefits	22	9,919	18,371
Total non-current liabilities		**120,351**	**216,773**
Total liabilities		**326,429**	**492,364**
Net assets		**1,290,893**	**1,227,503**
Equity			
Issued capital	23	900,008	900,008
Retained Earnings	24	390,885	327,495
Total equity		**1,290,893**	**1,227,503**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Issued Capital $	Retained Earnings $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2023		**900,008**	**266,295**	**1,166,303**
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		-	173,701	173,701
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	31	-	(112,501)	(112,501)
Balance at 30 June 2024		**900,008**	**327,495**	**1,227,503**
Balance at 1 July 2024		**900,008**	**327,495**	**1,227,503**
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year		-	175,891	175,891
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Dividends paid or provided	31	-	(112,501)	(112,501)
Balance at 30 June 2025		**900,008**	**390,885**	**1,290,893**

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		2,061,257	2,185,357
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,805,299)	(1,874,444)
Interest received		30,820	26,223
Income tax paid		(74,634)	(106,502)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	27b	**212,144**	**230,634**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(27,342)	(6,964)
Purchase of investments		(30,245)	(24,655)
Purchase of intangible assets		(14,585)	(14,590)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(72,172)**	**(46,209)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(73,377)	(70,123)
Dividends paid		(112,501)	(112,501)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(185,878)**	**(182,624)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		**(45,906)**	**1,801**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		369,932	368,131
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	27a	**324,026**	**369,932**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Note 1. Corporate Information

These financial statements and notes represent those of Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Ltd (the Company) as an individual entity. Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 23rd September 2025.

Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activity of the Company is provided in the directors' report. Information on the company's related party relationships is provided in Note 29.

Note 2. Basis of Preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001,* Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, were applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

(a) Economic Dependency

The Company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the following Community Bank branch:

Port Lincoln 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.

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.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

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
- 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.

(b) Revenue From Contracts With Customers

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

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

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

Revenue	Includes	Performance Obligation	Timing of Recognition
Franchise agreement profit share	Margin, commission and fee income	When the Company satisfies its obligation to arrange the services to be provided to the customer by the supplier (Bendigo & Adelaide Bank)	On completion of the provision of the relevant service. Revenue is accrued monthly and paid within 10 business days of month end

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Revenue Calculation

The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the Company – margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo Bank decides the form of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services.

The revenue earned by the Company is dependent on the business that it generates. It may also be affected by other factors, such as economic and local conditions, for example, interest rates.

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

Interest paid by customers on loans, less interest paid to customers on deposits
plus
Deposit returns (i.e. interest return applied by BABL on deposits)
minus
Any costs of funds (i.e. interest applied by BABL to fund a loan)

The Company is entitled to a share of the margin earned by Bendigo and Adelaide 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 and Adelaide Bank 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 and Adelaide Bank may change the form and amount of financial return that the Company receives. The reasons it may make a change include changes in industry or economic conditions or changes in the way Bendigo and Adelaide 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. The effect of the change on the revenue earned by the company is entirely dependent on the change.

Bendigo and Adelaide 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 and Adelaide Bank's margin at that time. For other products and services, there is no restriction on the change Bendigo and Adelaide Bank may make.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(c) Other Revenue

The Company's activities include the generation of income from sources other than the core products under the franchise agreement. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and can be reliably measured.

Revenue	Revenue Recognition Policy
Discretionary financial contributions (also "Market Development Fund" or "MDF" income)	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.
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 Goods and Services Tax (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.

(d) Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for salary and wages (including non-monetary benefits), annual leave, and sick leave which are expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date. They are measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled, plus related on-costs. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised 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.

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 estimate future cash outflows.

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

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(e) Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current Income 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.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carried-forward tax losses, and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

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

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax and when the balances relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the entity intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Goods & Services Tax
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.
- when receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

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.

(f) Cash & Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise: cash on hand, deposits held with banks, and short-term, highly liquid investments (mainly money market funds) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(g) Property, Plant & Equipment

Recognition & Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or fair value as applicable, which includes capitalised borrowings costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write-off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using diminishing value method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset Class	Method	Useful Life
Franchise Fees	Straight line	5 Years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	10 Years
Furniture & fittings	Straight line	5 Years
Motor vehicles	Straight line	5 years
Borrowing costs	Straight line	5 Years

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

(h) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets of the Company include the franchise fees paid to Bendigo Bank conveying the right to operate the Community Bank franchise.

Recognition & Measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Intangible assets 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
Establishment fee	Straight line	Franchise term (5 years)
Franchise fee	Straight line	Franchise term (5 years)

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

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(i) 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, leases.

Sub-note (i) and (j) refer to the following acronyms:

Acronym	Meaning
FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss
FVTOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income
SPPI	Solely payments of principal and interest
ECL	Expected credit loss
CGU	Cash-generating unit

Recognition & Initial Measurement
Trade receivables are initially recognised when they originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification & Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVTOCI - debt investment; FVTOCI - equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial Assets - Business Model Assessment
The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed.

Financial Assets - Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses
For financial assets at amortised cost, these assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

Financial Liabilities - Classification, Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses
Borrowings and other financial liabilities (including trade payables) are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial Assets
The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Where the Company enters into transactions where it transfers assets recognised in the statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred asset, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial Liabilities
The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting
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.

(j) Impairment

Non-derivative Financial Instruments
The Company recognises a loss allowance for estimated credit losses (ECL)'s on its trade receivables.

ECL's 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.

In measuring the ECL, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an ECL, (i.e. diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience etc.).

Recognition of ECL in Financial Statements
At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

The Company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, which is received 14 days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo and Adelaide 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 and Adelaide Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2025.

Non-financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets (other than investment property, contracts assets, and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The Company has assessed for impairment indicators and noted no material impacts on the carrying amount of non-financial assets.

(k) Issued Capital

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

(l) Leases

As Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of property the company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of 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.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the costs of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from funding sources and where necessary makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- amounts expected to be payable under a residual guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option the Company is reasonable certain to exercise, lease payments in an option renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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 zero.

Short-term Leases & Leases of Low-value Assets
The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of short-term leases and low-value assets, including IT equipment. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

A short-term lease is a lease that, at commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less.

As Lessor
The Company has not been a party in an arrangement where it is a lessor.

(m) Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

There are no new standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 July 2025 that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(n) Comparative Figures

Where required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

Note 4. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates & Assumptions

(a) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note	Judgement
Note 7 - Revenue	Whether revenue is recognised over time or at a point in time
Note 21 - Leases:	
(a) Control	Whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception by assessing whether the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset.
(b) Lease term	Whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options, termination periods, and purchase options.

(c) Discount rates	Judgement is required to determine the discount rate, where the discount rate is the Company's incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The incremental borrowing rate is determined with reference to factors specific to the Company and underlying asset including: • the amount • the lease term • economic environment • any other relevant factors.

(b) Assumptions & Estimation Uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2025 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Note	Assumption
Note 19 - Recognition of deferred tax assets	Availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and carried-forward tax losses can be utilised.
Note 16 - Estimation of asset useful lives	Key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset.
Note 22 - Long service leave provision	Key assumptions on attrition rate of staff and expected pay increases though promotion and inflation.

Note 5. Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk.

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 utilise any derivative instruments.

Risk management is carried out directly by the Board of Directors.

(a) 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 has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that customers have an appropriate credit history. The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo and Adelaide Bank.

(b) 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.

(c) 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. There is no exposure to the company in regard to commodity price risk.

Cash Flow & Fair Values Interest Rate Risk

Interest-bearing assets are held with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank and subject to movements in market interest. Interest-rate risk could also arise from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest-rate risk.

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of $324,026 at 30 June 2025 (2024: $369,933). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank, which are rated BBB on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Note 6. Capital Management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the Company. The Board of Directors 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:

(a) 20% of the profit or funds of the Company otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and

(b) 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 year ended 30 June 2025 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 7. Revenue From Contracts With Customers

Revenue arises from the rendering of services through its franchise agreement with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The revenue recognised is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts.

	2025 $	2024 $
Revenue		
- Revenue from contracts with customers	2,039,468	2,146,904
Disaggregation of Revenue From Contracts With Customers		
- Margin income	1,701,349	1,795,586
- Fee income	111,030	115,577
- Commission income	227,089	235,741
	2,039,468	**2,146,904**

All revenue from contracts customers shown above was recognised at a point in time. There was no revenue from contracts with customers recognised over time during the financial year.

Note 8. Other Revenue

The Company generates other sources of revenue as outlined below.

	2025 $	2024 $
Other Revenue		
- Rebates & Incentives	10,725	10,577
	10,725	**10,577**

Note 9. Finance Income

The Company holds financial instruments measured at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised at the effective interest rate.

	2025 $	2024 $
Finance Income		
At amortised cost:		
- Interest from term deposits	30,820	26,223
	30,820	**26,223**

Note 10. Expenses

Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:

(a) Employee Benefits Expense

	2025 $	2024 $
Employee Benefits Expense		
- Wages & salaries	818,785	761,959
- Superannuation costs	90,829	87,485
- Other expenses related to employees	4,699	40,420
	914,313	**889,864**

(b) Depreciation & Amortisation Expense

	2025 $	2024 $
Depreciation of Non-current Assets		
- leasehold improvements	16,499	16,909
- furniture and fittings	8,782	3,435
	25,281	**20,344**
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets		
- leased buildings	70,707	70,901
	70,707	**70,901**
Amortisation of Intangible Assets		
- franchise fees	14,590	14,589
	14,590	**14,589**
Total depreciation & amortisation expense	**110,578**	**105,834**

The non-current tangible and intangible assets listed above are depreciated and amortised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy (see Note 3(g) and 3(h) for details).

(c) Finance Costs

	2025 $	2024 $
Finance Costs		
- Interest paid	9,423	12,678
	9,423	**12,678**

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

Note 10. Expenses *(continued)*

(d) Community Investments & Sponsorship

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 and grants).

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Community Investments & Sponsorship			
- Direct sponsorship and grant payments		168,245	132,067
- Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	10(e)	350,002	500,000
		518,247	**632,067**

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.

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.

(e) Community Enterprise Foundation™ (CEF) Contributions

During the financial year the Company contributed funds to the CEF, the philanthropic arm of the Bendigo Bank. These contributions paid in form part of community investments and sponsorship expenditure included in profit or loss.

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Disaggregation of CEF Funds			
Opening balance		1,682,924	1,548,180
Contributions paid - Donation	10(d)	350,002	500,000
Contributions paid - Other		18,421	26,314
Grants paid out		(369,409)	(454,266)
Interest received		55,386	57,110
GST		23,309	22,725
Management fees incurred		(18,421)	(25,688)
Wholesale funds income distributions		15,984	8,549
Balance available for distribution		**1,758,196**	**1,682,924**

Note 11. Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Attributable current and deferred tax expense is recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity as appropriate.

(a) The Components of Tax Expense

	2025 $	2024 $
Current tax expense	46,779	54,090
Deferred tax expense	11,787	3,811
	58,566	**57,901**

(b) *Prima Facie* Tax Payable

The prima facie tax on profit/(loss) from ordinary activities before income tax is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 25% (2024: 25%)	58,614	57,901
Add Tax Effect Of:		
- Under / (over) provision of prior years	(48)	-
Income tax attributable to the entity	**58,566**	**57,901**

The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is:	25%	25%

Note 12. Cash & Cash Equivalents

	2025 $	2024 $
Cash at bank and on hand	324,026	369,932
	324,026	**369,932**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Any bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Note 13. Trade & Other Receivables

	2025 $	2024 $
Current		
Trade receivables	178,211	189,853
	178,211	**189,853**

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade and other receivables are due for settlement usually no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

The Company's main debtor relates to the Bendigo & Adelaide Bank monthly profit share distribution, which is deposited within a reasonable timeframe each month. There are no items that require the application of the lifetime expected credit loss model.

Note 14. Financial Assets

	2025 $	2024 $
At Amortised Cost		
Term deposits	770,232	739,987
	770,232	**739,987**

Term deposits classified as financial assets include only those with a maturity period greater than three months. Where maturity periods are less than three months, these investments are recorded as cash and cash equivalents.

Note 15. Other Assets

	2025 $	2024 $
Prepayments	12,661	12,400
Accrued Income	5,376	4,802
	18,036	**17,202**

Other assets represent items that will provide the entity with future economic benefits controlled by the entity as a result of past transactions or other past events.

Note 16. Property, Plant & Equipment

(a) Carrying Amounts

	2025 $			2024 $		
	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Value
Leasehold improvements	434,086	384,887	49,199	434,086	368,388	65,698
Furniture & fittings	149,468	116,490	32,978	122,128	107,708	14,420
Computer Software	10,409	10,409	-	10,409	10,409	-
Total	**593,963**	**511,786**	**82,177**	**566,623**	**486,505**	**80,118**

(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

2025	Leasehold Imp. $	Furniture & Fittings $	Total
Opening carrying value	65,699	14,419	80,118
Additions	-	27,340	27,340
Depreciation expense	(16,499)	(8,782)	(25,281)
Closing carrying value	**49,200**	**32,977**	**82,177**

2024	Leasehold Imp. $	Furniture & Fittings $	Total
Opening carrying value	82,608	10,888	93,496
Additions	-	6,966	6,966
Depreciation expense	(16,909)	(3,435)	(20,344)
Closing carrying value	**65,699**	**14,419**	**80,118**

(c) Capital Expenditure Commitments

The entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2025 (2024: None).

(d) 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 17. Right-of-use Assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments on the adoption date, adjusted for lease incentives, make-good provisions, and initial direct costs.

The Company derecognises right-of-use assets at the termination of the lease period or when no future economic benefits are expected to be derived from the use of the underlying asset.

The Company's lease portfolio includes buildings.

Options to Extend or Terminate

The option to extend or terminate is contained in the property lease of the Company. All extension or termination options are only exercisable by the Company. The extension options or termination options which were probable to be exercised have been included in the calculation of the right-of-use asset.

AASB 16 Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

	Leased Buildings $	Total ROU Asset $
Leased asset	335,859	335,859
Depreciation	(163,111)	(163,111)
Net carrying amount	**172,748**	**172,748**

Movements in carrying amounts:

	Leased Buildings $	Total ROU Asset $
Recognised on initial application of AASB 16	243,455	243,455
Depreciation expense	(70,707)	(70,707)
Net carrying amount	**172,748**	**172,748**

AASB 16 Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	2025 $	2024 $
Depreciation expense related to right-of-use assets	70,707	70,901
Interest expense on lease liabilities	9,423	12,679

Note 18. Intangible Assets

(a) Carrying Amounts

	2025			2024		
	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Written Down Value	At Cost / Valuation	Accumulated Amortisation	Written Down Value
Franchise fees	72,947	33,616	39,331	72,947	19,026	53,921
	72,947	**33,616**	**39,331**	**72,947**	**19,026**	**53,921**

(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

2025	Franchise Fees $	Total
Opening carrying value	53,921	53,921
Amortisation expense	(14,590)	(14,590)
Closing carrying value	**39,331**	**39,331**

2024	Franchise Fees $	Total
Opening carrying value	68,510	68,510
Amortisation expense	(14,589)	(14,589)
Closing carrying value	**53,921**	**53,921**

Note 19. Tax Assets & Liabilities

(a) Current Tax

	2025 $	2024 $
Income tax payable/(refundable)	(18,924)	8,907

(b) Deferred Tax

Movement in the Company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2025:

	30 June 2024 $	Recognised in P & L $	30 June 2025 $
Deferred Tax Assets			
- Expense accruals	5,814	1,561	7,375
- Employee provisions	29,912	(12,494)	17,418
Total deferred tax assets	**35,726**	**(10,933)**	**24,793**
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
- Right-of-use assets	213	668	881
- Accrued income	1,201	143	1,344
- Prepayments	3,101	64	3,165
- Property, plant & equipment	5,812	(47)	5,765
Total deferred tax liabilities	**10,327**	**828**	**11,155**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**25,399**	**(11,761)**	**13,638**

Movement in the Company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2024:

	30 June 2023 $	Recognised in P & L $	30 June 2024 $
Deferred Tax Assets			
- Expense accruals	5,429	385	5,814
- Employee provisions	33,796	(3,884)	29,912
Total deferred tax assets	**39,225**	**(3,499)**	**35,726**
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
- Right-of-use assets	408	(195)	213
- Accrued income	809	392	1,201
- Prepayments	2,984	117	3,101
- Property, plant & equipment	5,812	-	5,812
Total deferred tax liabilities	**10,013**	**314**	**10,327**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**29,212**	**(3,185)**	**25,399**

Note 20. Trade & Other Payables

	2025 $	2024 $
Current		
Trade creditors	10,818	18,330
Other creditors and accruals	62,133	73,700
	72,951	**92,030**
Non-Current		
Other creditors and accruals	14,585	29,178
	14,585	**29,178**

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability. Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Note 21. 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 on the adoption date. The discount rate used on recognition was 4.5%.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of enforceable future payments takes into account the particular circumstances applicable to the underlying leased assets (including the amount, lease term, economic environment, and other relevant factors).

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

(a) Lease Portfolio

The Company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Details
34 Liverpool Street Port Lincoln	The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with the final term of five years which commenced in March 2023.

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.

(b) Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Current	73,377	73,377
Non-current	95,847	169,224

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 30 June 2025 were as follows:

Note 21. Lease Liabilities (continued)

(b) Lease Liabilities (continued)

	Minimum lease payments due				
	< 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	> 5 years	Total
30 June 2025					
Lease payments	82,800	79,843	15,771	-	178,414
Finance charges	(6,052)	(2,527)	(610)	-	(9,189)
Net present values	**76,748**	**77,316**	**15,161**	**-**	**169,225**
30 June 2024					
Lease payments	82,800	82,800	95,144	-	260,744
Finance charges	(9,423)	(6,052)	(2,668)	-	(18,143)
Net present values	**73,377**	**76,748**	**92,476**	**-**	**242,601**

Note 22. Employee Benefits

	2025 $	2024 $
Current		
Provision for annual leave	19,021	45,851
Provision for long service leave	40,729	55,426
	59,750	**101,277**
Non-Current		
Provision for long service leave	9,919	18,371
	9,919	**18,371**

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

Employee Attrition Rates

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.

Note 23. Issued Capital

(a) Issued Capital

	2025		2024	
	Number	$	Number	$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	900,008	900,008	900,008	900,008
	900,008	900,008	900,008	900,008

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

(b) Movements in share capital

	2025 $	2024 $
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	900,008	900,008
At the end of the reporting period	**900,008**	**900,008**

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held. At the shareholders' meetings each shareholder is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, or on a show of hands. The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid. All shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

Note 24. Retained Earnings

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		327,495	266,295
Profit for the year after income tax		175,891	173,701
Dividends paid	31	(112,501)	(112,501)
Balance at the end of the reporting period		**390,885**	**327,495**

Note 27. Cash Flow Information

(a) Cash and cash equivalents balances as shown in the Statement of Financial Position can be reconciled to the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Cash and cash equivalents	12	324,026	369,932
As per the Statement of Cash Flows		**324,026**	**369,932**

(b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit/loss after income tax

	2025 $	2024 $
Profit for the year after income tax	175,891	173,701
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	95,988	91,245
- Amortisation	14,590	14,589
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	11,638	29,440
- (Increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	(835)	(2,032)
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	11,761	3,811
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(19,079)	(12,175)
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	(27,829)	(52,412)
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(49,980)	(15,533)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**212,144**	**230,634**

Note 28. Financial Instruments

The following shows the carrying amounts for all financial instruments at amortised cost. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Financial Assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	178,211	189,853
Cash and cash equivalents	12	324,026	369,932
Term deposits	14	770,232	739,987
		1,272,469	**1,299,772**
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	87,536	121,208
Lease liabilities	21	169,224	242,601
		256,760	**363,809**

Note 29. Related Parties

(a) Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel includes any person having authority or responsibility for planning, directing or controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that Company. The only key management personnel identified for the Company are the Board of Directors, the members of which are listed in the Directors' report.

(b) Key Management Personnel Compensation

Chairperson Rob Donaldson receives $12 000 plus superannuation guarantee as yearly remuneration. All other directors are volunteers.

	2025 $	2024 $
Short-term employee benefits	13,380	13,320

Short-term Employee Benefits
These amounts include fees and benefits paid to the non-executive Chair and non-executive Directors as well as all salary, paid leave benefits, fringe benefits and cash bonuses awarded to Executive Directors and other key management personnel.

Post-employment Benefits
These amounts are the current year's estimated cost of providing the Company's defined benefits scheme post-retirement, superannuation contributions made during the year and post-employment life insurance benefits.

Other Long-term Benefits
These amounts represent long service leave benefits accruing during the year, long-term disability benefits and deferred bonus payments.

Share-based payments
These amounts represent the expense related to the participation of key management personnel in equity-settled benefits schemes as measured by the fair value of the options, rights and shares granted on grant date.

(c) Other Related Parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their close family members.

(d) Transactions With Key Management Personnel & Related Parties

During the year, the Company purchased goods and services under normal terms and conditions, from related parties as follows:

Name of Related Party	Description of Goods or Services Provided	Value $
RSM - Michael Tarin	Accountancy and share registry	29,005

Note 29. Related Parties *(continued)*

(e) Key Management Personnel Shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in the Company held by each key management personnel during the financial year has been disclosed in the Director's Report.

(f) Other Key Management Transactions

There has been no other transactions key management or related parties other than those described above.

Note 30. Auditor's Remuneration

The appointed auditor of Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2025 is RSD Audit. Amounts paid or due and payable to the auditor are outlined below.

	2025 $	2024 $
Audit & Review Services		
Audit and review of financial statements (RSD Audit)	6,800	6,200
Total auditor's remuneration	**6,800**	**6,200**

Note 31. Dividends

The following dividends were provided for and paid to shareholders during the reporting period as presented in the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows.

	2025		2024	
	Number	$	Number	$
Fully franked dividend	900,008	112,501	900,008	112,501
Dividends provided for and paid during the year	**900,008**	**112,501**	**900,008**	**112,501**

The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 25% (2024: 25%).

Note 32. Earnings Per Share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

	2025 $	2024 $
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	175,891	173,701
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	900,008	900,008
	¢	¢
Basic and diluted earnings per share	19.54	19.30

Note 33. Events After the Reporting Period

There have been no significant events after the end of the financial year that would have a material impact on the financial statements or the Company's state of affairs.

Note 34. Commitments & Contingencies

Any commitments for future expenditure associated with leases are recorded in Note 22. Details about any capital commitments are detailed in Note 16(c).

The Company has no other commitments requiring disclosure.

There were no contingent liabilities or assets at the date of this report that would have an impact on the financial statements.

Note 35. Company Details

The registered office of the Company is:

Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Ltd	9-11 Mortlock Tce, Port Lincoln SA 5606

The principal places of business are:

Bendigo Bank Port Lincoln	34 Liverpool St, Port Lincoln SA 5606

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

As at 30 June 2025

The Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (CEDS) has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Port Lincoln Community Entreprises Ltd has no controlled entities and, therefore, is not required by Australian Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. As a result, section 295(3A)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001* does not apply to the entity.

Director's Declaration

For the year ended 30 June 2025

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Port Lincoln Community Enterprises Ltd, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) The financial statements and notes of the Company are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001,* including:

  (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

  (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(c) The information disclosed in the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement, on page 39 is true and correct.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.

Rob Donaldson
Chair/Director

Dated this 22nd day of September 2025