Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited
ABN 54 144 780 218

Financial Report - 30 June 2025

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

Directors

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

Name: Mark Finch

Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Police officer for 34 years, with extensive experience in major event planning and

disaster management. Member of Institute of Community Directors Australia and Ravenshoe Chamber of Commerce, Master of Leadership and Management, Bachelor of Policing (Investigation), Diploma in Public Safety (Policing), Advanced Diploma of

Investigative Practice, Certificate IV in Work Health and Safety.

Special responsibilities: Chair, Share Registry

Name: Nicole Elizabeth Dyson Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Over 25 years of business experience that spans corporate, private enterprise,

government and not-for-profit sectors. A background which traverses operational and people management with a specific skew on marketing and promotion, and remains a personal passion. Her career background has provided a diverse perspective on organisational management within highly regulated environments and is a good foundation for her role within the board. She has held a marketing position within the Torimba Festival committee up until recently and continues to work with The Platform

Ravenshoe to support local community connections and the arts.

Special responsibilities: Marketing

Name: Doreen Mortimore
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: 23 years on RSL sub branch committee, holding all positions. 17 years founding member

of not-for-profit incorporations, supporting the community. Supported school Fete 25 years and was coordinator for several years and guided younger parents to up skill and run the event. Aged care and respite employment, Transport supervisor 9 years in

Defence. 3 years Disability Council for Queensland State Government.

Name: Tammy Marie Hughes
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Manager of North Head Station from 1982, purchased property in 1997 creating a

successful family owned and operated business. Over 16 years provided School of the Air tutoring – junior classes for my three children, grades 1-7. Member of the Grazing for Profit Link and Executive Link with RCS (Resource Consulting Services) 2006-2012. Currently a Coordinator with Etheridge Cares for the Aged. Successfully owned and operated Tamba Brahams, specialising in the production and sale of premium Braham breed genetics servicing the wider Northern Australian Beef Industry. Winner of the Premiers Award – 2024 Qld Disaster Resilience Champion, acknowledged for going above and beyond the call of duty for members of the community. Secretary for the Forsyath All Sports Club Ince since 2014. Member of the Georgetown Bush Races

since 2019, elected as President in 2021.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Name: Te Hau Miri (Rachel) Teariki Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise Over the past 12 years, has held various roles in project management and robotic

process automation at Qantas Group. Following COVID-19, she shifted to community-focused work, serving as the Bursar at Hurstville Adventist School, before joining Georges River Council. At the Council, she contributed to the Project and Business Improvements team and later transitioned to Corporate Planning. She is currently working in Corporate Planning and Performance. She was responsible for managing the Redfern Block homeless shelter in Sydney for three years, demonstrating her deep commitment to community service. She also served as the President of the P&C committee at the Hurstville Adventist School as well as serving as a youth leader in her local church for many years, leading children's groups to provide them with positive alternatives and opportunities for personal growth. She holds a Master's in Project Management, Graduate Certificate in Project Management and Leadership

and Diploma of Tourism and Travel.

Special responsibilities: Company Secretary

Name: Susan Lesley Carroll

Title: Non-executive director (appointed 27 November 2024)

Experience and expertise: Owner/Manager of own business in the Ravenshoe area. Accounts manager - Accounts

payable, accounts receivable and payroll for over 120 staff.

Name: Dianne Jennifer Dray

Title: Non-executive director (resigned 5 August 2025)

Experience and expertise: Bachelor of Teaching, Queensland University of Technology. Qualified Teacher,

Queensland Department of Education. Owner of tutoring centre for 22 years and coowner of computer centre for 7 years. Skills in accounting, education and community

liasion.

Name: Dr Anila Reddy

Title: Non-executive director (resigned 3 August 2024)

Experience and expertise: Doctor for 40 years, last 5 years of which practicing in both medical practices on

Ravenshoe. Anila is now a GP in Ravenshoe that's puts them in direct contact with many people from the community. Anila has postgraduate medical qualifications and an art

degree and music diploma.

Special responsibilities: Company Secretary

Company secretary

There have been two company secretaries holding the position during the financial year:

- Te Hau Miri (Rachel) Teariki was appointed company secretary on 26 June 2024 and resigned 26 June 2025.
- Doreen Mortimore was appointed company secretary on 26 July 2025.

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 \$58,263 (30 June 2024: \$42,415).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

Dividends

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

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Unfranked dividend of 6 cents per share (2024: 6 cents)	39,745	39,745

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments and expected results of operations

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

Environmental regulation

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

Meetings of directors

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

	Board	
	Eligible	Attended
Mark Finch	12	12
Nicole Elizabeth Dyson	12	9
Doreen Mortimore	12	11
Tammy Marie Hughes	12	6
Te Hau Miri (Rachel) Teariki	12	11
Susan Lesley Carroll	5	3
Dianne Jennifer Dray	12	12
Dr Anila Reddy	3	2

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

The interest in company shareholdings for each director are:

	Balance at the start of the year	Changes	Balance at the end of the year
Mark Finch	1,000	_	1,000
Nicole Elizabeth Dyson	1,000	_	1,000
Doreen Mortimore	600	_	600
Tammy Marie Hughes	-	_	-
Te Hau Miri (Rachel) Teariki	-	_	-
Susan Lesley Carroll	-	-	-
Dianne Jennifer Dray	-	-	-
Dr Anila Reddy	-	_	_

Shares under option

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

Shares issued on the exercise of options

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

Indemnity and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

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

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

Non-audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 22 to the accounts.

The board has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

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

Auditor's independence declaration

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Mark Finch

Chair

26 September 2025



Jessica Ritchie

Lead Auditor

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

As lead auditor for the audit of Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550

Dated: 26 September 2025

Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	505,375	545,810
Total revenue	-	505,375	545,810
Employee benefits expense Advertising and marketing costs Occupancy and associated costs System costs	7	(256,532) (3,955) (7,307) (16,710)	(274,158) (12,361) (18,266) (18,527)
Depreciation and amortisation expense Finance costs General administration expenses Total expenses before community contributions and income tax expense	7 - -	(34,993) (3,489) (76,411) (399,397)	(36,249) (3,979) (98,789) (462,329)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		105,978	83,481
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	7 _	(27,673)	(28,180)
Profit before income tax expense		78,305	55,301
Income tax expense	8 _	(20,042)	(12,886)
Profit after income tax expense for the year		58,263	42,415
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	_		
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	58,263	42,415
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	24 24	8.80 8.80	6.40 6.40

Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Current tax assets Total current assets	9 10 8	280,731 65,129 - 345,860	277,006 27,406 1,115 305,527
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets Intangible assets Deferred tax assets Total non-current assets	11 12 13 8	56,172 49,539 9,833 1,165 116,709	67,765 58,278 22,705 16,394 165,142
Total assets		462,569	470,669
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Current tax liabilities Total current liabilities	14 15 8	11,877 13,651 1,468 26,996	29,452 13,651 - 43,103
Non-current liabilities Lease liabilities Total non-current liabilities	15	55,032 55,032	65,543 65,543
Total liabilities		82,028	108,646
Net assets		380,541	362,023
Equity Issued capital Accumulated losses	16	634,198 (253,657)	634,198 (272,175)
Total equity		380,541	362,023

Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	-	634,198	(274,845)	359,353
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income	-	- -	42,415 	42,415 - 42,415
·	-	<u>-</u>		42,413
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	18	-	(39,745)	(39,745)
Balance at 30 June 2024		634,198	(272,175)	362,023
Balance at 1 July 2024	-	634,198	(272,175)	362,023
Profit after income tax expense		-	58,263	58,263
Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income		-	58,263	58,263
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	18	-	(39,745)	(39,745)
Balance at 30 June 2025	:	634,198	(253,657)	380,541

Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST) Income taxes paid		526,877 (452,315) (2,230)	624,838 (499,314) (1,115)
Net cash provided by operating activities	23	72,332	124,409
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangible assets		(1,789) (13,073)	(2,750) (13,073)
Net cash used in investing activities		(14,862)	(15,823)
Cash flows from financing activities Interest and other finance costs paid Dividends paid Repayment of lease liabilities	18	(3,489) (39,745) (10,511)	(3,979) (39,745) (10,021)
Net cash used in financing activities		(53,745)	(53,745)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3,725 277,006	54,841 222,165
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	280,731	277,006

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited (the company) as an individual entity, which is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is Shop 2/49 Grigg Street, Ravenshoe QLD 4888.

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

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 26 September 2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 3. Material accounting policy information

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

Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

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

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

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

Current and non-current classification

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Note 3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

Judgements

Timing of revenue recognition associated with trail commission

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

Allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables

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

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

Lease term

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

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

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

Estimates and assumptions

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Incremental borrowing rate

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

Note 5. Economic dependency and material uncertainty over going concern

The company is economically dependent on its franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank to generate revenue. The current franchise agreement is in its third and final five-year term and is set to expire in March 2026, which is within 12 months from the date of this financial report. The directors have commenced discussions with Bendigo Bank however a new franchise agreement has not been entered into as at the date of this financial report.

As a result, there is material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Notwithstanding this uncertainty, the financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis, as the directors have a reasonable expectation that a new agreement will be entered into on mutually acceptable terms and conditions before the expiration of the current franchise agreement.

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 5. Economic dependency and material uncertainty over going concern (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 Bendigo Bank to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit.

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

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

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Margin income	404,102	434,110
Fee income	40,653	45,670
Commission income	60,620	66,030
	505,375	545,810

Accounting policy for revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

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

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

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Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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

Revenue calculation

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

Margin income

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

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

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 income

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

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

Note 7. Expenses

Employee benefits expense

Employed beliefed expense	2025 \$	2024 \$
Wages and salaries	185,491	212,827
Superannuation contributions	29,215	24,368
Expenses related to long service leave	1,384	897
Other expenses	40,442	36,066
	256,532	274,158

Note 7. Expenses (continued)

Accounting policy for employee benefits

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

Depreciation and amortisation expense		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	5,480	5,479
Plant and equipment	7,902	9,135
	13,382	14,614
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	8,739	8,763
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,115	2,116
Franchise renewal process fee	10,757	10,756
	12,872	12,872
	34,993	36,249
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments	27,673	28,180

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).

Note 8. Income tax

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income tax expense Current tax Movement in deferred tax Under/over adjustment in respect for prior periods	4,813 (2,273)	(2,125) (986)
Recoupment of prior year tax losses Aggregate income tax expense	17,502 20,042	15,997 12,886
Prima facie income tax reconciliation Profit before income tax expense	78,305	55,301
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	19,576	13,825
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses Other deductible expenses	466 	107 (60)
Under/over adjustment in respect for prior periods	20,042	13,872 (986)
Income tax expense	20,042	12,886
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) Tax losses Property, plant and equipment Accrued expenses Lease liabilities Right-of-use assets	(4,846) 1,225 17,171 (12,385)	17,501 (7,387) 1,050 19,799 (14,569)
Deferred tax asset	1,165	16,394
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income tax refund due		1,115
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Provision for income tax	1,468	<u>-</u>

Accounting policy for income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate 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.

Note 8. Income tax (continued)

Accounting policy for deferred tax

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

Note 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	280,731	277,006
Note 10. Trade and other receivables		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Trade receivables	53,238	20,983
Other receivables Prepayments	7,638 4,253 11,891	6,423 6,423
	65,129	27,406
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial assets at amortised cost classified as trade and other receivables Total trade and other receivables Less prepayments	65,129 (4,253)	27,406 (6,423)
	60,876	20,983

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. 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.

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	157,240 (111,347)	157,240 (105,867)
·	45,893	51,373
Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	94,997 (84,718)	94,308 (77,916)
·	10,279	16,392
	<u>56,172</u>	67,765

Note 11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	56,852	22,777	79,629
Additions	-	2,750	2,750
Depreciation	(5,479)	(9,135)	(14,614)
Balance at 30 June 2024	51,373	16,392	67,765
Additions	-	1,789	1,789
Depreciation	(5,480)	(7,902)	(13,382)
Balance at 30 June 2025	45,893	10,279	56,172

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

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

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

Leasehold improvements 4 to 20 years
Plant and equipment 1 to 20 years

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

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

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

Note 12. Right-of-use assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Land and buildings - right-of-use Less: Accumulated depreciation	102,022 (52,483)	102,022 (43,744)
	49,539	58,278

Note 12. Right-of-use assets (continued)

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

	Land and buildings \$
Balance at 1 July 2023 Remeasurement adjustments Depreciation expense	66,633 408 (8,763)
Balance at 30 June 2024 Depreciation expense	58,278 (8,739)
Balance at 30 June 2025	49,539

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets

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

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

Refer to note 15 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 13. Intangible assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Franchise fee Less: Accumulated amortisation	32,053 (30,287) 1,766	32,053 (28,172) 3,881
Franchise renewal fee Less: Accumulated amortisation	110,266 (102,199) 8,067	110,266 (91,442) 18,824
	9,833	22,705

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 2023	5,997	29,580	35,577
Amortisation expense	(2,116)	(10,756)	(12,872)
Balance at 30 June 2024	3,881	18,824	22,705
Amortisation expense	(2,115)	(10,757)	(12,872)
Balance at 30 June 2025	1,766	8,067	9,833

Note 13. Intangible assets (continued)

Accounting policy for intangible assets

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

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

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

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

Asset classMethodUseful lifeExpiry/renewal dateFranchise feeStraight-lineOver the franchise term (5 years)March 2026Franchise renewal feeStraight-lineOver the franchise term (5 years)March 2026

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

Note 14. Trade and other payables

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current liabilities Trade payables Other payables and accruals	1,034 10,843	7,317 22,135
	11,877	29,452
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables Total trade and other payables Less GST payable to the ATO, included in trade and other payables	11,877 (5,891)	29,452 (4,103)
	5,986	25,349
Note 15. Lease liabilities		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	13,651	13,651
Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	55,032	65,543

Note 15. Lease liabilities (continued)

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Opening balance Remeasurement adjustments	79,194	89,683 (468)
Lease interest expense	3,489	3,979
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(14,000)	(14,000)
	68,683	79,194

Accounting policy for lease liabilities

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

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

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

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The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Discount rate	Non-cancellable term	Renewal options	certain to exercise o	•	date u calcula	
Ravenshoe Branch	4.79%	5 years	1 x 5 years	Yes		Februa	ary 2031
Note 16. Issued capita	al						
			2025 Shares	2024 Shares	202 ! \$	5	2024 \$
Ordinary shares - fully p Less: Equity raising cos			662,409	662,409		2,409 5,211)	662,409 (28,211)
			662,409	662,409	634	,198	634,198

Accounting policy for issued capital

Ordinary shares are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the company being \$1 per share. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares

Voting rights

Subject to some limited exceptions, each member has the right to vote at a general meeting.

Note 16. Issued capital (continued)

On a show of hands or a poll, each member attending the meeting (whether they are attending the meeting in person or by attorney, corporate representative or proxy) has one vote, regardless of the number of shares held. However, where a person attends a meeting in person and is entitled to vote in more than one capacity (for example, the person is a member and has also been appointed as proxy for another member) that person may only exercise one vote on a show of hands. On a poll, that person may exercise one vote as a member and one vote for each other member that person represents as duly appointed attorney, corporate representative or proxy.

The purpose of giving each member only one vote, regardless of the number of shares held, is to reflect the nature of the company as a community based company, by providing that all members of the community who have contributed to the establishment and ongoing operation of the Community Bank branch have the same ability to influence the operation of the company.

Dividends

Generally, dividends are payable to members in proportion to the amount of the share capital paid up on the shares held by them, subject to any special rights and restrictions for the time being attaching to shares. The franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank contains a limit on the level of profits or funds that may be distributed to shareholders. There is also a restriction on the payment of dividends to certain shareholders if they have a prohibited shareholding interest (see below).

Transfer

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

Subject to the foregoing, shareholders may transfer shares by a proper transfer effected in accordance with the company's constitution and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Prohibited shareholding interest

A person must not have a prohibited shareholding interest in the company.

In summary, a person has a prohibited shareholding interest if any of the following applies:

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 232. As at the date of this report, the company had 239 shareholders (2024: 238 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 17. Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

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

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

Note 18. Dividends

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

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Unfranked dividend of 6 cents per share (2024: 6 cents)	39,745	39,745

Accounting policy for dividends

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

Note 19. Financial risk management

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

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

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

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

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

Note 19. Financial risk management (continued)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables (note 10)	60,876	20,983
Cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	280,731	277,006
·	341,607	297,989
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (note 14)	5,986	25,349
Lease liabilities (note 15)	68,683	79,194
	74,669	104,543

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

Accounting policy for financial instruments

Financial assets

Classification

The company measures its financial assets at amortised cost.

The company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Derecognition

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

Impairment of trade and other receivables

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

Financial liabilities

Classification

The company measures its financial liabilities at amortised cost.

The company's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and lease liabilities.

Derecognition

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

Market risk

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

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and earnings on those are subject to movements in market interest rates. The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$280,731 at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$277,006).

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 19. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

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

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

2025	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Trade and other payables	5,986	-	_	5,986
Lease liabilities	14,000	56,000	8,204	78,204
Total non-derivatives	19,986	56,000	8,204	84,190
2024	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Trade and other payables	25,349	-	-	25,349
Lease liabilities	14,000	56,000	37,333	107,333
Total non-derivatives	39,349	56,000	37,333	132,682

Note 20. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited during the financial year and/or up to the date of signing of these Financial Statements.

Mark Finch
Nicole Elizabeth Dyson
Doreen Mortimore
Tammy Marie Hughes

Te Hau Miri (Rachel) Teariki Susan Lesley Carroll Dianne Jennifer Dray Dr Anila Reddy

No director of the company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member.

There are no executives within the company whose remuneration is required to be disclosed.

Note 21. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 20.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

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

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

Note 21. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
The company made sponsorships to community groups where company directors also are committee members.	1.500	_

Note 22. Remuneration of auditors

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

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Audit services Audit or review of the financial statements	6,950	6,900
Other services Taxation advice and tax compliance services General advisory services Share registry services	950 2,195 5,938	700 2,610 6,181
	9,083	9,491
	16,033	16,391

Note 23. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit after income tax expense for the year	58,263	42,415
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation Lease liabilities interest	34,993 3,489	36,249 3,979
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables Decrease/(increase) in income tax refund due Decrease in deferred tax assets Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Increase in provision for income tax	(37,723) 1,115 15,229 (4,502) 1,468	24,235 (1,115) 12,886 5,760
Net cash provided by operating activities	72,332	124,409

Note 24. Earnings per share

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit after income tax	58,263	42,415
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	662,409	662,409
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	662,409	662,409
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	8.80	6.40
Diluted earnings per share	8.80	6.40

Note 25. Commitments

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

Note 26. Contingencies

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

Note 27. Events after the reporting period

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

In the directors' opinion:

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Mark Finch Chair

26 September 2025



Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited (the company), is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

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

What we have audited

We have audited the financial report of Ravenshoe-Gulf Country Community Enterprises Limited, which comprises the:

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 5 of the financial report, which indicates the company is economically dependent on its franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank, which is set to expire within 12 months from the date of this report. As stated in Note 5, while the directors have a reasonable expectation that a new franchise agreement will be entered into on mutually acceptable terms and condition, no formal agreement has been entered into as at the date of this report. These events or conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Basis for opinion

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

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



Other information

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

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

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

Independence

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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



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

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550

Dated:26 September 2025

Jessica Ritchie Lead Auditor