Annual Report 2025

Robe Community Financial Services Limited

Community Bank
Robe & Districts

ABN 24 101 974 887

Contents

Chairperson's report

For year ending 30 June 2025

It is with a deep sense of pride and gratitude that I present my final Chairperson's Report for the Community Bank Robe & Districts. After nine years on the Board, including six as Chair, I will be stepping down at the conclusion of this term. It has been an honour to serve our shareholders, customers, and community, and to help steward a bank that truly belongs to the people it serves.

Our Model, Our Mission

At the heart of our bank is a simple but powerful idea: we are a locally owned and operated enterprise, governed by a Board of elected Directors who live in and care deeply about this community. While we operate on the Bendigo Bank platform - an arrangement that provides us with essential banking infrastructure and support - we remain an independent entity with a clear purpose: to reinvest profits into our region and to make decisions that reflect local values.

This partnership with Bendigo Bank has served us well, and we acknowledge the professionalism and resources they bring. However, it is important to recognise the limitations that come with this model. There are times when loan applications from our community members are declined - not by our Board, but by the broader banking system. In these moments, other institutions may step in to provide services we would have preferred to offer ourselves.

This is not a rejection of the community bank model. On the contrary, it is a call to strengthen it. We must continue advocating for greater flexibility and responsiveness within the system, so that our local knowledge and relationships can be better reflected in lending decisions. Our Board remains committed to this model because it is built on trust, transparency, and community benefit - not just profit.

Community Impact

One of the greatest privileges of this role has been witnessing the tangible impact of our community investments. This year, we supported a diverse range of projects -from youth sports programs and school upgrades to local arts initiatives an restoration of historical buildings and landmarks. These contributions are not just financial; they are expressions of our belief that banking should enrich lives and strengthen communities.

I'm especially proud of our continued support for grassroots organisations that make Robe, Kingston, Lucindale, Beachport and its surrounds such a vibrant place to live and work.

Governance and Leadership

Our Board has remained committed to sound governance, strategic planning, and continuous improvement. I want to thank my fellow Directors for their dedication, insight, and collegiality. This year, we welcomed Peter Stock, whose expertise and local knowledge will be invaluable as the bank evolves.

As I step down, I do so with full confidence in the incoming Chair and the Board's ability to lead with integrity and vision. They are well-placed to continue driving positive change and ensuring our bank remains a pillar of the community.

Looking Ahead

The road ahead will bring both opportunities and challenges - economic shifts, technological change, and evolving customer expectations. But I believe our bank is ready. Our foundation is strong, our values are clear, and our commitment to local people is unwavering.

I encourage the next generation of leaders to keep listening, keep adapting, and keep investing in what matters most: community.

Closing Reflections

To our staff - thank you for your professionalism, warmth, and care. You are the face of our bank and the heart of our service. To our shareholders and customers—thank you for your trust and support. And to the Robe community - thank you for allowing me to serve.

It has been a privilege to help shape this chapter of our bank's story. I leave with immense pride in what we've achieved together, and excitement for what lies ahead.

Warm regards,

Andrew Brown
Chairperson, Community Bank Robe & Districts

Manager’s report

For year ending 30 June 2025

Highlights:

Pleasingly another year of strong overall business growth, seeing an additional $13.5 million of total business added to our books over the year. This exceeded budget by more than 50% and got us to the $150m milestone for total funds under management.

Our Community Bank Branch was recognised as best performing branch in SA/WA/NT for sales of managed funds over the financial year. This was a focus area of ours and a strategy that was used to help retain deposit funds when our term deposit interest rates were not meeting our customers’ expectations.

Our company made $209,830 in charitable donations and sponsorships in FY25. $144,065 of this was paid out during the year to a host of local groups, the rest has been placed into a charitable fund which we can access for future projects.

Challenges:

Our deposit interest rates have not always been market leading throughout the course of the year, which has led to challenges around growing our deposit book. We operate in a highly competitive environment, so it is to be expected that we won’t always have the best rates available. This makes it extremely important for our branch staff to offer great service and show the benefits of community banking to our customers to ensure that we can continue to win business. Our deposit growth results are a testament to the staff’s hard work in this area and show that we have been able to overcome this challenge.

Our business has seen an enormous amount of change over the past year or two, with a complete transformation of our business banking offering, and the migration of Rural Bank onto the Bendigo Bank platform. As is often the case, you don’t always get things right on the first go, and this rings true for the business banking transformation. There have been too many cases of poor customer experience since we went through this change, and while that is disappointing, I can say with all honesty that our shortfalls aren’t being ignored and there is significant work happening to make sure we get it right in the future. I believe that we will get it right soon, and when we do it will unlock a significant amount of opportunity for our branch. The Rural Bank migration also led to some difficult situations, which has been compounded by instability of staffing in the agribusiness side. Although as with business banking, once we have some continuity here and refine the processes over the next year or so, I believe that we will have an offering that we can present to potential customers with confidence which will also bring us huge opportunity for growth.

Expectations for the future:

We have been promised a new loan origination platform for our lenders to use for many years now. It seems that it is finally on its way, and we will have access to it before the end of 2026. This platform will provide a huge uplift in our productivity, allowing us to provide our customers with an approval in a matter of days, rather than weeks. The reduction in processing time will free up our staff to spend more time talking to and learning about our customers, and in turn offering them better service and providing solutions to more of their financial needs. It will also bring us up to speed with competitors who are already leading the way in this space, making us more competitive overall.

As I alluded to earlier, I also expect that our business and agribusiness offerings will mature throughout the course of the year. So much of the opportunity locally is in one of these two sectors, so once we iron out the kinks, I expect this to form a big part of our strategy to grow moving forward.

As we all know, the future is digital and there is no getting away from it! There is a lot of discussion going on in the background at the moment around community banking and how it will survive in the digital world. Nobody knows what changes are on the way, but it is clear that we do need to change in order to remain relevant. The only thing that I’m sure of is that we will always remain committed to servicing our communities, and as long people continue to choose to bank locally, we won’t be going anywhere any time soon.

Thank you’s:

First of all, I would like to say a huge thank you to Andrew Brown and Annie Matthews who are retiring as Directors at this year’s AGM. Annie has volunteered as a Director of the company for 14 years, and Andrew 9. Thank you so much for everything that you have contributed and we wish you all the best for whatever is next.

To Antony Kokiousis who has recently accepted a role as Agribusiness Relationship Manager – South East SA. Thank you for what you have contributed over your time in our Community Bank. Assuming you stick around for a while in this new role, I expect you to continue playing a part in our future success by looking after our valuable agribusiness clients.

To the staff, as always thank you very much for your commitment to your individual roles. You guys are the ones that put in the hard work, day in and day out, to ensure that we can open the doors to support our customers. You should all be very proud of the impact that our work has on our communities.

Robbie Chappel
Branch Manager
Community Bank Robe & Districts

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2025

This year marks another significant chapter in our shared journey, one defined by **adaptation, collaboration, and remarkable achievements**. I'm immensely proud of our collective progress and the unwavering commitment demonstrated by our combined networks.

We began 2025 with a renewed focus on **model evolution**, a top priority that guided our decisions and initiatives throughout the year. This involved navigating the Franchising Code and broader regulatory changes to the **Franchise Agreement**. Thanks to the network's proactive engagement and cooperation, we successfully reviewed the agreement, and the necessary changes were implemented smoothly.

Beyond the operational successes, I want to highlight the **invaluable contributions** our Community Banks continue to make to their local communities. The dedication and commitment to supporting local initiatives remain a cornerstone of our combined success and a source of immense pride for Bendigo Bank.

In FY25, more than $50 million was invested in local communities, adding to a total of and $416 million since 1998. This funding enables community infrastructure development, strengthens the arts and culturally diverse communities, improving educational outcomes, and fosters healthy places for Australians to live and work.

On behalf of Bendigo Bank, thank you for being a shareholder in your local Community Bank. Your resilience, adaptability, and unwavering belief in our vision have been instrumental in our success. You are an integral part of the Bendigo Bank Community Banking family.

Your continued support is vital, and the results we've achieved together in 2025 underscore the continuing relevance and importance of the Community Bank model.

Justine Minne
Head of Community Banking, Bendigo Bank

Community Bank National Council report

For year ending 30 June 2025

A warm welcome to our existing and new shareholders. Thank you for your support and for sharing in our purpose. We're immensely proud of our Community Bank network which was a first mover in Australia in 1998 through our unique social enterprise model.

The principles of the Community Bank model are the same as they were when the first Community Bank opened its doors. The principles are centred on:

- Relationships based on goodwill, trust and respect
- Local ownership, local decision making, local investment
- Decisions which are commercially focussed and community spirited
- Shared effort reward and risk; and
- Decisions which have broad based benefits.

Today the network has grown to 303 Community Bank branches. We represent a diverse cross-section of Australia with more than 214 community enterprises, 70,000+ shareholders, 1,500+ volunteer Directors, 1,700 staff and 998,000 customers.

Our Community Bank National Council (CBNC) plays a pivotal role in the success story. The CBNC consists of both elected and appointed members from every state and territory sharing and reflecting the voice of the network. It's the role of the CBNC to initiate, lead and respond to strategic issues and opportunities that enhance the sustainability, resilience and prospects of the Community Bank model.

We utilise a range of forums to ensure the ongoing success of the network. Our State Connect events have been one of many network engagement activities that have enabled Bendigo Bank execs, staff, the CBNC and Directors to come together to share ideas, insights and ensure we are collaborating better together.

As consumer behaviours shift, and the environment in which we operate challenges the status quo, we embrace the opportunities that come with this new reality. We've already completed the mandatory changes to the Franchise Agreement with Bendigo Bank which were required by 1 April 2025.

The mandatory changes of the Franchise Agreement were in response to the Franchise Code of Conduct Review along with requirements from other external statutory and government bodies. This process which was led by Council in partnership with the Bank, was necessary to ensure our long-term sustainability. Council also sought legal advice on behalf of the network to ensure the changes were fair.

We also recognise the time is now to consider our model and how we combine the value of local presence with new digital capabilities that expand rather than diminish our community impact. This work forms part of the Model Evolution process which will be co-designed with Bendigo Bank and implemented over the next 12 months. Building further on our enhanced digital presence, community roots and measurable impact, we've reached another major milestone. We now have 41 Community Bank companies formally certified as social enterprises through Social Traders. It's a powerful endorsement of our commitment to delivering both commercial and social outcomes.

This recognition through Social Traders opens new opportunities for our network. It's paved the way for new partnerships with other enterprises in the sector that share our values and mission to build a better, stronger Australia.

Our increased engagement with the broader social enterprise sector has not only enabled us to diversify our partnerships; we've also deepened our impact. Over $416 million and counting – that's how much has been reinvested back into local communities.

As we look to the future, we remain committed to the founding principles of the Community Bank model. Community is at the centre of everything we do, and our purpose remains clear: to create meaningful, lasting value for the communities we serve.

Community Bank National Council

Dividends and sponsorships

Divident payment history			
Financial year	Amount per share	Franking level	Date paid
2023/24	$0.075	franked	20 December 2024
2022/23	$0.05	franked	15 December 2023
2021/22	$0.05	franked	15 December 2022
2020/21	$0.05	franked	15 December 2021
2019/20	$0.05	unfranked	3 December 2020
2018/19	$0.05	unfranked	3 December 2019
2017/18	$0.10	unfranked	31 March 2019
2016/17	$0.05	unfranked	20 November 2017
2012/13	$0.05	unfranked	14 February 2014

Allocations of funds to various community projects and initiatives	
Financial year	Value
2024/25	$144,065
2023/24	$96,397
2022/23	$166,506
2021/22	$113,196
2020/21	$77,974
2019/20	$56,715
2018/19	$81,039
2017/18	$20,719
2016/17	$18,485

COMMUNITY
$144,065
2024/25
CONTRIBUTIONS

COMMUNITY
$997,593
since opening
CONTRIBUTIONS

Community Sponsorship Recipents
Community Group
Beachport Surf Lifesaving
Health, Harmony & Happiness Festival
Kangaroo Inn Area School
Kingston A P & H Society
Kingston Football Club
Kingston Lions Club
Kingston National Trust
Kingston Netball Club
Kingston Pony Club
Lake Fellmongery Water Ski Club
Lucindale Community Economic Development Board
Lucindale Campdraft Association
Lucindale Cricket Club
Lucindale Football Club
Lucindale Lions Club
Lucindale Netball Club
Lucindale Show
Robe Bowling Club
Robe Christmas Parade
Robe Cricket Club
Robe Football Club
Robe Lions Club
Robe Motorsports Club
Robe National Trust
Robe Netball Club
Robe Primary School
Robe Sailing Club
Robe Tennis Club
Save a Life - Driver Safety
Southern Ports Motor Club

Operating and financial review

Robe Community Financial Services Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Principal Activities
The principal activities of the company during the financial year were:
- to provide a banking and financial service to Robe and the surrounding districts

Significant Changes to Activities
There were no other significant changes in the nature of the company's principal activities during the financial year.

Operating Results
The profit of the entity amounted to $33,806 after providing for income tax.

Financial Position
The net assets of the entity have increased by $385 from 30 June 2024 to $651,254 in 2025. The directors believe the entity is in a strong and stable financial position to expand and grow its current operations.

Events after the Reporting Period
No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the entity.

Future Developments, Prospects and Business Strategies
Likely developments in the operations of the company and the expected results of those operations in the future financial years have not been included in this report as the inclusion of such information is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the company.

Environmental Issues
The entity's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of the State.

Directors' report

Robe Community Financial Services Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Your directors present their report on the entity ROBE COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD for the financial year ended 30 June 2025. The information in the preceding Operating and Financial Review forms part of this Directors Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and is to be read in conjunction with the following information:

General Information

Directors
The names and details of the company's Directors who held office during or since the end of the financial year are:

Andrew Brown
Chairperson

Samantha Matthews
Company Secretary
Admin Assistant

Michael Mattei

Anne Matthews

Geoffrey Saunders

Thomas White

Peter Stock (Started November 2024)

Julie Merrett

Treasurer

Directors were in office for this entire year unless otherwise stated

Directors meetings
The number of Directors meetings attended during the year were:

Director	Number Eligible to attend	Number Attended
Andrew Brown	11	6
Samantha Matthews	11	8
Michael Mattei	11	7
Anne Matthews	11	9
Geoffrey Saunders	11	6
Peter Stock	7	7
Thomas White	11	7
Julie Merrett	11	11

Dividends Paid or Recommended
Dividends paid or declared for payment during the financial year are as follows:
- Interim ordinary dividend of $33,420.80 was paid during the financial year.

Indemnifying Officers or Auditor
No indemnities have been given, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of the company. The Directors are covered by a policy to a limit of $5,000,000 covering comprehensive crime and professional indemnity which is paid by the company.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company
No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or 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 any part of those proceedings. The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Non-audit Services
The Board of Directors, in accordance with advice from the audit committee, is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The directors are satisfied that the services disclosed below did not compromise the external auditor's independence for the following reasons:
- all non-audit services are reviewed and approved by the audit committee prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the nature of the services provided does not compromise the general principles relating to auditor independence in accordance with APES 110: Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants set by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board.

Auditor's Independence Declaration
The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2025 has been received and can be found on page 30 of the Financial Report.

Options
There have been no options granted over unissued shares or interests of any controlled entity within the Company during or since the end of the reporting period.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Robe

Andrew Brown, Director
Date 24 September 2025

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Robe Community Financial Services Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	NOTES	2025	2024
Income			
Revenue	2	997,696	970,336
Total Income		**997,696**	**970,336**
Total Income		**997,696**	**970,336**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	3	(490,218)	(504,954)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(36,708)	(41,192)
Finance Costs	3	(11,986)	(12,611)
Professional fees		(19,030)	(15,250)
Marketing and promotional expense		(9,695)	(34,637)
Other expenses		(175,154)	(152,030)
Total Expenses		**(742,791)**	**(760,673)**
Profit (Loss) before charitable donations & sponsorships		**254,905**	**209,663**
Charitable donations and sponsorship			
Charitable donations & sponsorship		(209,830)	(160,557)
Total Charitable donations and sponsorship		**(209,830)**	**(160,557)**
Profit (Loss) before income tax		**45,075**	**49,106**
Income tax (expense)/benefit			
Income Tax Expense	4	(11,269)	(12,276)
Total Income tax (expense)/benefit		**(11,269)**	**(12,276)**
Profit (Loss) for the year		**33,806**	**36,829**
Retained Profits/(Accumulated Losses) for the Year		**33,806**	**36,829**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

Robe Community Financial Services Limited
As at 30 June 2025

	NOTES	30 JUNE 2025	30 JUNE 2024
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	648,963	623,236
Trade and other receivables	6	81,996	78,555
Other assets	7	6,787	9,072
Total Current Assets		**737,745**	**710,863**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	47,497	54,080
Deferred tax assets		18,889	12,836
Intangibles	9	46,430	60,449
Right-of-use assets	10	124,942	140,086
Total Non-Current Assets		**237,758**	**267,450**
Total Assets		**975,502**	**978,313**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	11	115,638	131,978
Current tax liabilities	12	8,115	4,038
Provisions	13	33,615	30,434
Lease Liability	14	21,701	20,866
Total Current Liabilities		**179,068**	**187,316**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease Liability	14	128,597	138,311
Provisions	13	16,583	1,817
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**145,180**	**140,128**
Total Liabilities		**324,248**	**327,444**
Net Assets		**651,254**	**650,869**
Equity			
Share Capital	15	427,989	427,989
Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)	16	223,265	222,880
Total Equity		**651,254**	**650,869**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Robe Community Financial Services Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	NOTES	ORDINARY $	RETAINED EARNINGS $	TOTAL $
Equity				
Balance at 1 July 2023				
Balance at 1 July 2023		427,989	208,331	636,319
Comprehensive Income				
Net Surplus for the year		-	36,829	36,829
Total Comprehensive Income 2024		-	36,829	36,829
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers				
Dividends recognised for the year	24	-	(22,280)	(22,280)
Balance at 30 June 2024		427,989	222,880	650,869
Balance 1 July 2024				
Balance 1 July 2024		427,989	222,880	650,868
Comprehensive Income				
Net Surplus for the year		-	33,806	33,805
Total Comprehensive Income 2025		-	33,806	33,805
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers				
Dividends recognised for the year	24	-	(33,421)	(33,421)
Balance at 30 June 2025		427,989	223,265	651,254

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Robe Community Financial Services Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	NOTES	2025	2024
Cashflows			
Cash Flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		966,040	1,171,391
Payments to suppliers and employees		(898,361)	(1,161,627)
Interest received		26,637	24,755
Income Tax Paid		(13,245)	(53,924)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		81,071	(19,405)
Cash Flows from investing operations			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(1,058)	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(1,058)	-
Cash Flows from financing operations			
Interest Paid		(11,986)	(12,611)
Lease payments		(8,880)	(17,006)
Dividends Paid		(33,421)	(22,280)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		(54,287)	(51,897)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		25,726	(71,302)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at start of year		623,236	694,538
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		648,962	623,236

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Robe Community Financial Services Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2025

The financial statements and notes represent those of Robe Community Financial Services Ltd.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 24 September 2025 by the directors of the company.

1. Statement of Material Accounting Policies

(a) 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.

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.

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

(b) Income tax

The income tax expense (income) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income for the current period. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.
Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss or arising from a business combination.
A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from: (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which: (i) is not a business combination; and (ii) at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Except for business combinations, no deferred income tax is recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale. When an investment property that is depreciable is held by the entity in a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property through use over time (rather than through sale), the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of such property will be recovered entirely through use.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset relating to temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination; and
- at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.
Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where:
(i) a legally enforceable right of set-off exists; and
(ii) the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (refer to note 1 (f)).

Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present (refer to Note 1(f) for details of impairment).

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the company includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.
Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life to the company commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Leasehold improvements	2.5-37.5%
Plant and equipment	5-50%
Motor vehicles	12.6%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Gains shall not be classified as revenue.
When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

(d) Leases
The Company as lessee

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Company where the Company is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (i.e. a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low- value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company anticipates to exercise a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

(e) Financial Instruments
Initial Recognition and Measurement
Financial instruments, incorporating financial assets and financial liabilities, are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade date accounting is adopted for financial assets that are delivered within timeframes established by marketplace convention.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs where the instrument is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs related to instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are expensed to profit or loss immediately. Financial instruments are classified and measured as set out below.

Derecognition
Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the company no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement
(i) Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial Liabilities
Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derivative instruments
Derivative instruments are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are taken to the statement of comprehensive income unless they are designated as hedges.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

The company does not hold any derivative instruments.

Fair value
Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment
At each reporting date, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant or prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial Guarantees
Where material, financial guarantees issued, which require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due, are recognised as a financial liability at fair value on initial recognition. The guarantee is subsequently measured at the higher of the best estimate of the obligation and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation in accordance with AASB 15: Revenue. Where the company gives guarantees in exchange for a fee, revenue is recognised under AASB 15. The company has not issued any financial guarantees.

(f) Impairment of Assets
At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. The assessment will include the consideration of external and internal sources of information, including dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures deemed to be out of pre-acquisition profits. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, to the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with another Standard (e.g. in accordance with the revaluation model in AASB 116: Property, Plant and Equipment). Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease in accordance with that other Standard.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.
Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite lives and intangible assets not yet available for use.
When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Employee Benefits
Short-term employee benefits
Provision is made for the Company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.
The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

Other long-term employee benefits
Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.
Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.
The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

Termination benefits
When applicable, the Company recognises a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of:

- the date when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer for termination benefits; and
- when the Company recognises costs for restructuring pursuant to AASB 137: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the costs include termination benefits.

In either case, unless the number of employees affected is known, the obligation for termination benefits is measured on the basis of the number of employees expected to be affected. Termination benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the annual reporting period in which the benefits are recognised are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid. All other termination benefits are accounted for on the same basis as other long-term employee benefits.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.
Provisions are measured using the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(j) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).
Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.
Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers

(k) Share capital
Issued and paid up capital is 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) Comparative Figures
When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.
Where the company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

(m) New accounting standards for application in future periods
Australian Accounting Standards that have been recently issued or amended but not yet effective have not been adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These changes have been assessed by Directors and determined they will not have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements
The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company. Estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Key Estimates
Impairment
The company assesses impairment at the end of each reporting period by evaluating the conditions and events specific to the company that may be indicative of impairment triggers. Recoverable amounts of relevant assets are reassessed using value-in-use calculations which incorporate various key assumptions.
Estimation of useful lives of assets
The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation changes for its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives.
Income tax
The company is subject to income tax. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax.

2. Revenue and Other Income

The Company has recognised the following amounts relating to revenue in the statement of profit or loss.

	NOTES	2025	2024
Continued Operations			
Other sources of revenue			
Interest Received		26,637	24,755
Sales Revenue		971,059	945,581
Total Other sources of revenue		**997,696**	**970,336**

3. Expenses

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

	NOTES	2025	2024
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense			
Wages & Salaries		418,558	465,023
Superannuation Costs		51,243	48,244
Workers' Compensation Costs		2,469	2,331
Oncosts Provisions for Leave		2,741	4,580
Other Costs		15,207	(15,225)
Total Employee benefits expense		**490,218**	**504,954**
Depreciation and amortisation			
Depreciation of non-current assets			
Plant & Equipment		3,202	3,499
Buildings		2,590	7,919
Right-of-use asset		15,144	15,144
Motor Vehicles		1,753	2,006
Total Depreciation of non-current assets		**22,689**	**28,568**

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

	NOTES	2025	2024
Amortisation of non-current assets			
Intangibles		14,019	12,624
Total Amortisation of non-current assets		**14,019**	**12,624**
Total Depreciation and amortisation		**36,708**	**41,192**
Finance Costs			
Interest Paid		11,986	12,611
Total Finance Costs		**11,986**	**12,611**

4. Income Tax Expense

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

	NOTES	2025	2024
Income Tax Expense			
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) before income tax at 25%			
Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) before income tax at 25%		11,269	12,276
Total Prima facie tax on profit/(loss) before income tax at 25%		**11,269**	**12,276**
Add/less tax effect of			
Non-assessable income		-	-
Adjustment to prior year tax expense		-	-
Reduction in opening deferred taxes resulting from reduction in tax rate		-	-
Income tax expense/(benefit)		-	-
Tax Expense - Current year		11,269	12,276
Add/less tax effect of			
Non-deductible expenses		6,053	(738)
Recoupment of prior year tax losses not previously brought to account		-	-
Future income tax benefit not brought to account		-	-
Adjustment of prior year tax losses		-	-
Current income tax expense		17,322	11,538
Deferred income tax expense			
Deferred income tax expense		(18,889)	(12,836)
Income tax expense/(benefit) attributable to entity		(1,567)	(1,298)

	NOTES	2025	2024
5. Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash at bank and on hand		648,963	623,236
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		**648,963**	**623,236**

	NOTES	2025	2024
6. Trade and other receivables			
Trade Debtors		81,996	78,555
Total Trade and other receivables		**81,996**	**78,555**

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

	NOTES	2025	2024
7. Other assets			
Prepaid Expense		6,787	9,072
Total Other assets		**6,787**	**9,072**

	NOTES	2025	2024
8. Property Plant and Equipment			
Plant and Equipment			
At cost		89,275	88,313
Less accumulated depreciation		(67,836)	(64,635)
Total Plant and Equipment		**21,439**	**23,678**
Leasehold Improvements			
At cost		81,195	81,195
Less accumulated depreciation		(67,298)	(64,708)
Total Leasehold Improvements		**13,897**	**16,487**
Motor Vehicles			
At cost		32,263	32,263
Less accumulated depreciation		(20,102)	(18,349)
Total Motor Vehicles		**12,161**	**13,914**
Total written down amount		**47,497**	**54,080**

	NOTES	2025	2024
9. Intangible Assets			
Franchise Fee			
At cost		46,430	60,449
Total Franchise Fee		**46,430**	**60,449**

	NOTES	2025	2024
10. Right of Use Assets			
(i) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the balance sheet			
Leased Building		231,986	231,986
Accumulated Depreciation		(107,044)	(91,900)
Total Right of Use Asset		**124,942**	**140,086**
Movement in carrying amounts			
Lease Building			
Carrying amount at beginning of year		140,086	155,230
Adjustment due to extended lease term & incremental borrowing rate		-	-
Adjustment based on lease payments change		-	-
Depreciation expense		(15,144)	(15,144)
Net carrying amount		**124,942**	**140,086**

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

	NOTES	2025	2024
(ii) AASB 16 related amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss			
Depreciation charge related to right-of-use assets		15,144	15,144
Interest expense on lease liabilities		11,986	12,611
Short-term leases expense		-	-
Low value asset leases expense		8,253	9,553
Total cash outflows for leases		29,119	29,282

	NOTES	2025	2024
11. Trade and Other Payables			
Current			
Trade creditors		104,247	122,031
GST & payroll		11,391	9,947
(a) Financial Liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables			
Total Current		115,638	131,978
Total Non-Current		-	-
Financial Liabilities as trade and other payables		115,638	131,978

	NOTES	2025	2024
12. Tax			
Current			
Income tax payable/(receivable)		8,115	4,038
Total Tax		8,115	4,038

	Opening Balance	Charged to Income	Charged directly to Equity	Changes in Tax Rates	Exchange Differences	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets						
Deferred tax assets	13,574	(738)				12,836
Balance as at 30 June 2024	13,574	(738)				12,836
Deferred tax assets						
Deferred tax assets	12,836	6,053				18,889
Balance as at 30 June 2025	12,836	6,053				18,889

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

	NOTES	2025	2024
13. Provisions			
Current			
Provision for Annual Leave		26,294	25,854
Oncosts Provisions for Leave		7,321	4,580
Total Current		**33,615**	**30,434**
Non-Current			
Provision for Long Service Leave		16,583	1,817
Total Non-Current		**16,583**	**1,817**
Total Provisions		**50,198**	**32,251**

	NOTES	2025	2024
14. Lease Liabilities			
Current			
Leased Building		21,701	20,866
Total Current		**21,701**	**20,866**
Non-Current			
Leased Building		128,597	138,311
Total Non-Current		**128,597**	**138,311**
Total Lease Liabilities		**150,297**	**159,177**

	NOTES	2025	2024
15. Share Capital			
445,610 Ordinary Shares fully paid of $1 each		445,610	445,610
Prospectus Fees		(17,621)	(17,621)
Total Share Capital		**427,989**	**427,989**

	NOTES	2025	2024
16. Retained Earnings / (Accumulated Losses)			
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		222,880	208,331
Profit/(loss) after income tax		33,806	36,829
Dividends Payable		(33,421)	(22,280)
Balance at the end of the financial year		**223,265**	**222,880**

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

	NOTES	2025	2024
17. Statement of Cash Flows			
a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after tax to net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities		-	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax		33,805	36,830
Interest relating to financial activities		11,986	12,611
Non cash items			
- Depreciation		22,689	28,568
- Amortisation		14,019	12,624
Changes in assets and liabilities			
- (Increase) decrease in receivables		(3,441)	7,705
- (Increase) decrease in prepayments		2,285	(2,999)
- (Increase) decrease in deferred tax asset		(6,053)	738
- (Increase)/decrease in intangibles		14,019	(60,449)
- Increase (decrease) in trade payables and accruals		(21,382)	(1,909)
- Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable		4,077	(42,390)
- Increase (decrease) in provisions		17,947	(10,645)
- Increase (decrease) in lease liability		(8,880)	-
- Increase (decrease) in retained earnings		-	(89)
Net cashflows from/(used in) operating activites		**81,071**	**(19,405)**

	NOTES	2025	2024
18. Auditors' Remuneration			
Amounts received or due and receivable			
- Audit or review of the financial report of the Company		4,200	4,240
Total Auditors' Remuneration		**4,200**	**4,240**

19. Director and Related Party Disclosures

No director or related entity has entered into a material contract with the Company. No director's fees have been paid as the positions are held on a voluntary basis.

20. Key Management Personnel Compensation

The totals of remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Company and the Group during the year are as follows:

	NOTES	2025	2024
Key Management Personnel Compensation			
Short-term employee benefits		202,549	190,000
Post-employment benefits		23,293	20,900
Other long-term benefits		-	-
Share-based payments		-	-
Total KMP compensation		**225,842**	**210,900**

21. Events after the reporting period

There have been no other events after the end of the financial year that would materially affect the financial statements.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

22. Contingent liabilities and assets

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

23. Corporate Information

Robe Community Financial Services Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in Australia.

The registered office and principal place of business is: 9 Victoria Street, ROBE, South Australia, 5276.

	NOTES	2025	2024
24. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares			
(a) Dividends proposed and recognised as a liability			
Unfranked dividends - nil cents per share (2024: nil cents)		-	-
(b) Dividends paid during the year			
(i) Current year interim			
Franked dividends - 7.5 cents per share (2024: 5 cents per share)		33,421	22,280
Unfranked dividends - nil cents per share (2024: nil cents per share)		-	-
(ii) Previous year final			
Unfranked dividends - nil cents per share (2024: nil cents per share)		-	-
(c) Dividends proposed and not recognised as a liability			
Unfranked dividends - nil cents per share (2024: nil cents per share)		-	-
Franked dividends - 7.5 cents per share (2024: 5 cents per share)		33,421	22,280
(d) Franking credit balance			
The amount of franking credits available for the subsequent financial year are:			
- Franking account balance as at the end of the financial year		160,757	136,299
- Franking credits that will arise from the payment of income tax payable as at the end of the financial year		5,045	4,033
- Franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends as at the end of the financial year		-	-
- Franking credits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date		-	-
- Franking credits that the entity may be prevented from distributing in the subsequent year		-	-
Total Franking credit balance		**165,802**	**140,332**

	NOTES	2025	2024
25. Earnings per share (presented in cents)			
Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (loss) after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.		8	9
Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (loss) after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (adjusted for the effects of any dilutive options or preference shares).		8	9
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:			
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense		33,806	40,521
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share		445,610	445,610

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

26. Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payable and leases. The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9: Financial Instruments as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	NOTES	2025	2024
Financial Assets			
Financial assets at amortised cost			
- cash and cash equivalents		648,963	623,236
- trade and other receivables		81,996	78,555
Total Financial Assets		**730,958**	**701,791**

	NOTES	2025	2024
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- trade and other payables		115,638	131,978
Total Financial Liabilities		**115,638**	**131,978**

Financial Risk Management Policies
The Board of Directors monitor the company's financial risk management policies and exposures and approves financial transactions within the scope of its authority. It also reviews the effectiveness of internal controls.

Specific Financial Risk Exposures and Management
The main risks the company is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk consisting of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk (commodity and equity price risk). There have been no substantive changes in the types of risks the company is exposed to, how these risks arise, or the Board's objectives, policies and processes for managing or measuring the risks from the previous period.

(a) Credit risk
Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to the entity.
Risk is also minimised through investing surplus funds in financial institutions that maintain a high credit rating or in entities that the FOC has otherwise assessed as being financially sound.

(b) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the entity might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The entity manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analyses in relation to its operating, investing and financing activities
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources
- maintaining a reputable credit profile
- managing credit risk related to financial assets
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions
- comparing the maturity profile of financial liabilities with the realisation profile of financial assets

(c) Market Risk
Inherent rate risk
Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report.

Directors' declaration

Robe Community Financial Services Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2025

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Robe Community Financial Services Limited, the directors of the company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 12 to 28 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
    - comply with Accounting Standards applicable to the entity, and
    - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company;
2. In the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
3. The directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Director: Andrew Brown AJ Brown

Date 24 September 2025

Auditor's independence declaration

Robe Community Financial Services Limited
For the year ended 30 June 2025

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER S 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF ROBE COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

In accordance with s 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Robe Community Financial Services Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report Robe Community Financial Services Limited 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.

Name of Firm: Galpins Accountants, Auditors and Business Consultants

Name of Partner: Jessica Kellaway

Date: 24th September 2025

Address: 233 Commercial Street West, Mount Gambier SA 5290

Independent audit report

Galpins
Accountants, Auditors
& Business Consultants

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS™
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Robe Community Financial Services Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Audit Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Robe Community Financial Services Ltd (the Entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025 statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of material accounting policies and the Directors declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Entity is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

I. giving a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
II. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001.*

Basis for Audit Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the Act, the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Responsibility of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

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Galpins Trading Pty Ltd
ABN: 89 656 702 886

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

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

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

GALPINS ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS & BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Jessica Kellaway CA, CPA Registered Company Auditor
Partner

29 September 2025

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