Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited ABN 67 095 766 895

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: Vincent de Paul Cheers Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Vincent is recently retired post sale of his company Vinsbins Pty Ltd to Cleanaway.

Special responsibilities: Member Finance Committee

Name: Renee Christiana Bowker Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Chair of the Telco Together Foundation (TTF) (as of December 2024). Founder of

Seek and Spark Retreats. Strategic Marketing Executive with over 20 years experience in telecommunications. A passion for creating social impact through

collaborative cross-sectoral partnerships.

Special responsibilities: Deputy chair, Chair of Community Impact and Marketing Committee

Name: Helen Mary Murphy
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: BSc, MSc (Env Eng), PhD. Over 35 years' experience in the public and private sectors

within Australia and internationally. An experienced Non-Executive Director having previously worked on boards within the tertiary education sector and NFP sector as well as those involved in promoting renewable technologies. Currently, Managing Director Helix Environmental, a boutique environmental consultancy based on the

Mornington Peninsula.

Special responsibilities: Chair of Human Resources Committee and member of Audit, Risk and Governance

Committee

Name: Stephen De Quetteville Robin

Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Stephen is an experienced marketing executive with over 30 years in public relations-

based positions, including; 12 years PR with Mornington Peninsula Shire and 20 years with an Australia-wide locally based events management company. Stephen has a

master's degree in Public Policy.

Special responsibilities: Member of Audit Risk and Governance Committee, Member of Community Impact &

Marketing Committee

Name: Craig Lawrence Dowsing
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Craig has a Bachelor of Business (Accounting). He has many years of experience in

commercial and consumer banking having worked with NAB for over a decade, including several years on the Mornington Peninsula. In more recent times Craig has held leadership roles in accounting, financial management, strategic planning and

business development for both private and not-for-profit organisations.

Special responsibilities: Treasurer, Chair of Finance & Asset Committee

Name: Oriana Maria Tessari
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Oriana has a Bachelor of Commerce and Master of International Business from The

University of Melbourne and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. With over 17 years of international financial services experience spanning banking, payments and financial technology, Oriana has functional expertise in

partnerships, operations and product leadership.

Special responsibilities: Chair of Audit Risk and Governance Committee, Member of Community Impact &

Marketing Committee

Name: Joshua James Oppy
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Josh is a lawyer and holds a Bachelor of Laws (Hons), Bachelor of Commerce and a

Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice.

Special responsibilities: Member of Audit Risk and Governance Committee

Name: Stephen Bernard Edmund

Title: Non-executive director (resigned 30 June 2025)

Experience and expertise: Sales & marketing background with 35 years experience operating retail & property

management business on the Peninsula. Currently working in real estate in the Safety Beach to Rye area. Past President of Rotary Club of Dromana and Paul Harris

Fallewakin Doot President of Dromana Chambar of Commerce

Fellowship. Past President of Dromana Chamber of Commerce.

Special responsibilities: Member of Finance Committee

Company secretary

The company secretary is Sarah Marshall. Sarah was appointed to the position of company secretary on 1 December 2016.

Experience and expertise: Sarah's qualifications include BA/LLB(Hons) from the University of Melbourne. Sarah

has a background in corporate and commercial law in city law firms for 8 years. Sarah's special responsibilities include the Community Impact & Marketing Committee and Audit Risk and Governance Committee. Sarah was appointed as a non-executive

director of the Frankston Social Enterprise & Innovation Hub on 4 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 \$801,775 (30 June 2024: \$1,040,849).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

Dividends

During the financial year, the following dividends were declared.

2025 2024 \$ \$

Fully franked dividend of 12 cents per share (2024: 8 cents)

351,793 234,528

Significant changes in the state of affairs

During the year, the board resolved to wind up the Southern Peninsula Foundation (the 'foundation') and the Southern Peninsula Foundation Limited (the 'trustee company'). The foundation and trustee company were established in the previous financial year and had not commenced trading.

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 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

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 (including meetings of committees of directors) attended by each of the directors of the company during the financial year were:

	Bo Eligible	oard Attended	Marketing	ty Impact & Committee Attended	Finance Eligible	Committee Attended	Govei	Risk & mance mittee Attended
Vincent de Deul Cheere	44	0			4	2		
Vincent de Paul Cheers	11	9	_	_	4	. 3	-	-
Renee Christiana Bowker	11	9	5	5	4	. 3	-	-
Helen Mary Murphy	11	9	4	2	-	-	8	6
Stephen De Quetteville Robin	11	10	5	5	-	-	8	8
Craig Lawrence Dowsing	11	11	-	-	4	4	-	-
Oriana Maria Tessari	11	11	5	4	-	-	8	8
Joshua James Oppy	11	9	-	-	-	-	8	6
Stephen Bernard Edmund	11	9	-	-	4	3	-	-

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 21 and note 22 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Directors' interests

The interest in company shareholdings for each director are:

	Balance at the start of the year	Changes	Balance at the end of the year
Vincent de Paul Cheers Renee Christiana Bowker	151,134 6,600	10,366	161,500 6,600
Helen Mary Murphy Stephen De Quetteville Robin	1.500	-	1,500
Craig Lawrence Dowsing	42,500	-	42,500
Oriana Maria Tessari Joshua James Oppy	2,400	-	2,400
Stephen Bernard Edmund	7,200	-	7,200

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 23 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

Vincent de Paul Cheers

Chair

7 9 2025



Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550 ABN: 65 684 604 390 afs@afsbendigo.com.au 03 5443 0344

Lead Auditor

Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Rye & District 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:

- 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: 02 September 2025

Rye & District Community Financial Services 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	5,097,077	5,461,580
Other revenue		9,956	-
Finance revenue		66,082	65,247
Total revenue		5,173,115	5,526,827
Employee benefits expense	7	(2,623,094)	(2,474,953)
Advertising and marketing costs		(69,926)	(9,242)
Occupancy and associated costs		(146,346)	(134,251)
System costs		(174,881)	(139,886)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	(147,101)	(134,932)
Finance costs		(1,607)	(3,002)
General administration expenses		(190,369)	(214,319)
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax expense		(3,353,324)	(3,110,585)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		1,819,791	2,416,242
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	7	(745,970)	(1,024,051)
Profit before income tax expense		1,073,821	1,392,191
Income tax expense	8	(272,046)	(351,342)
Profit after income tax expense for the year		801,775	1,040,849
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	
Total comprehensive income for the year		801,775	1,040,849
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	25	27.35	35.50
Diluted earnings per share	25	27.35	35.50

Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Investments Current tax assets Total current assets	9 10 11 8	786,261 431,818 1,402,407 71,064 2,691,550	190,944 513,659 2,010,162 - 2,714,765
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets Total non-current assets Total assets	12 13	5,832,814 31,702 5,864,516 8,556,066	5,635,528 69,765 5,705,293 8,420,058
Liabilities			3, 120,000
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Borrowings Current tax liabilities Employee benefits Total current liabilities	14 8 15	264,926 11,507 - 187,614 464,047	230,135 2,400 147,092 193,324 572,951
Non-current liabilities Borrowings Deferred tax liabilities Employee benefits Total non-current liabilities	8 15	236,226 47,143 283,369	209,563 250,133 28,743 488,439
Total liabilities		747,416	1,061,390
Net assets		7,808,650	7,358,668
Equity Issued capital Reserves Retained earnings	16	1,299,400 1,010,045 5,499,205	1,299,400 1,010,045 5,049,223
Total equity		7,808,650	7,358,668

Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Issued capital \$	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2023	_	1,299,400	1,010,045	4,242,902	6,552,347
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income	-	- - -	- - -	1,040,849 - 1,040,849	1,040,849 - 1,040,849
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	18 _	<u>-</u>		(234,528)	(234,528)
Balance at 30 June 2024	=	1,299,400	1,010,045	5,049,223	7,358,668
		Issued capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance at 1 July 2024	_				
Balance at 1 July 2024 Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income	-	capital	reserve	earnings	Equity
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax	- - - 18 _	capital	reserve	earnings 5,049,223 801,775	7,358,668 801,775

Rye & District Community Financial Services 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) Interest received Interest and other finance costs paid Income taxes paid		5,650,593 (4,372,078) 101,809 (1,607) (504,108)	6,107,833 (4,526,206) 10,162 (3,002) (772,287)
Net cash provided by operating activities	24	874,609	816,500
Cash flows from investing activities Redemption of/(investment in) term deposits Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangible assets Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	12	607,755 (321,823) (38,430) 25,455	(2,010,162) (2,404) (38,430)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		272,957	(2,050,996)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from borrowings Dividends paid Repayment of borrowings	18	(351,793) (200,456)	200,000 (234,528) (134,936)
Net cash used in financing activities		(552,249)	(169,464)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		595,317 190,944	(1,403,960) 1,594,904
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	786,261	190,944

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Rye & District Community Financial Services 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 239 Point Nepean Road, Dromana VIC 3936.

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 <u>02 September</u> 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.

Investments

Investments includes non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities where the company has the positive intention and ability to hold the financial asset to maturity. This category excludes financial assets that are held for an undefined period. Investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method adjusted for any principal repayments. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. 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.

Note 3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

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.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

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.

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

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.

Fair value measurement hierarchy

The company is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:

- Level 1: inputs are based on the quoted market price at the close of business at the end of the reporting period
- Level 2: inputs are based on a valuation performed by a third party qualified valuer using quoted prices for similar

assets in an active market

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

The fair value of assets and liabilities classified as level 3 is determined by the use of valuation models. These include discounted cash flow analysis or the use of observable inputs that require significant adjustments based on unobservable inputs.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial asset 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.

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.

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.

Employee benefits provision

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

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

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

Note 5. Economic dependency

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank that governs the management of the Community Bank. The company is economically dependent on the ongoing receipt of income under the franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The current term of the franchise agreement expires in April 2026.

The franchise agreement includes two additional options, each for a period of 5 years. Under the terms of the franchise agreement, Bendigo Bank will renew the agreement upon the company's request, subject to the company satisfying certain conditions. The key conditions for renewal include:

- compliance with conditions under the existing agreement
- maintaining valid lease agreement/s for branch premises where applicable
- ensuring branch premises meet Bendigo Bank's fit-out requirements at the time of renewal.

The directors have assessed the company's ability to meet these conditions and, to the best of their knowledge, believe they have been and will continue to be satisfied. Accordingly, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the franchise agreement will be renewed under mutually acceptable terms and conditions prior to expiry of the current term.

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

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

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

The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for 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 Fee income	4,606,036 226,769	4,944,267 255,686
Commission income	264,272	261,627
	5,097,077	5,461,580

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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
Franchise agreement profit share

Includes
Margin, commission, and fee income

When the company satisfies of the of the relevant service. Revenue is accrued monthly customer by the supplier (Bendigo Bank as franchisor).

Margin, commission, and fee its obligation of the provision its obligation to arrange for the of the relevant service. Revenue is accrued monthly and paid within 10 business days after the end of each

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.

month.

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 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.

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Wages and salaries	2,141,653	2,010,652
Non-cash benefits	9,288	12,109
Superannuation contributions	298,835	259,989
Expenses related to long service leave	5,244	31,035
Payroll tax	65,299	67,825
Other expenses	102,775	93,343
	2,623,094	2,474,953
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Buildings	61,038	62,404
Furniture and fittings	32,517	23,956
Motor vehicles	15,483	10,509
	109,038	96,869
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	6,343	6,345
Franchise renewal fee	31,720	31,718
	38,063	38,063
	147,101	134,932
Charitable denotions, energy white and grants		
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments	495,970	546,778
Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	250,000	477,273
	745,970	1,024,051

Note 7. Expenses (continued)

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

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

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

Note 8. Income tax

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income tax expense Current tax Movement in deferred tax	285,953 (13,907)	346,768 4,574
Aggregate income tax expense	272,046	351,342
Prima facie income tax reconciliation Profit before income tax expense	1,073,821	1,392,191
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	268,455	348,048
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses Current year temporary differences not recognised	1,148 2,443	1,078 2,216
Income tax expense	272,046	351,342
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) Prepayments Superannuation payable Income accruals Property, plant and equipment revaluations Employee benefits Accrued expenses Carried-forward capital losses	3,673 (77) 4,839 409,316 (58,690) (8) (122,827)	6,072 - 13,771 408,681 (55,517) (47) (122,827)
Deferred tax liability	236,226	250,133
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Income tax refund due	71,064	<u>-</u>
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Provision for income tax		147,092

Note 8. Income tax (continued)

Accounting policy for income tax

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

Accounting policy for current tax

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

Accounting policy for deferred tax

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 on hand	670	670
Cash at bank and on hand	785,591	190,274
	786,261	190,944
Note 10. Trade and other receivables		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Trade receivables	393,022	434,285
Other receivables	4,746	-
Accrued income	19,357	55,085
Prepayments	14,693	24,289
	38,796	79,374
	431,818	513,659

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. Investments

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current assets Term deposits	1,402,407	2,010,162

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Land - at fair value	3,282,154	3,282,154
Buildings - at fair value Less: Accumulated depreciation	2,312,553 (184,551) 2,128,002	2,312,553 (123,513) 2,189,040
Furniture and fittings - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	579,686 (222,397) 357,289	383,254 (252,850) 130,404
Motor vehicles - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	84,259 (21,964) 62,295	73,006 (41,480) 31,526
Works in progress	3,074	2,404
	5,832,814	5,635,528

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

	Land \$	Buildings \$	Furniture and fittings	Motor vehicles \$	Works in progress	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2023 Additions Depreciation	3,282,154 - -	2,251,444 - (62,404)	154,360 - (23,956)	42,035 - (10,509)	2,404 	5,729,993 2,404 (96,869)
Balance at 30 June 2024 Additions Disposals Transfers in/(out) Depreciation	3,282,154 - - - -	2,189,040 - - - (61,038)	130,404 265,160 (6,588) 830 (32,517)	31,526 55,163 (8,911) - (15,483)	2,404 1,500 - (830)	5,635,528 321,823 (15,499) - (109,038)
Balance at 30 June 2025	3,282,154	2,128,002	357,289	62,295	3,074	5,832,814

Fair value

The fair value of land and buildings was determined by external, independent property valuers, having recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. Independent valuers provide the fair value of the company's property portfolio every 3 to 5 years.

The company's properties were independently valued effective 30 June 2022 by Knight Frank Valuation & Advisory Victoria on 22 August 2022.

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.

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

Buildings40 yearsFurniture and fittings2 to 40 yearsMotor vehicles4 years

Land is not depreciated. 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. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Note 13. Intangible assets

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Franchise fee	198,941	198,941
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(193,658)	(187,315)
	5,283	11,626
Franchise renewal fee	393,526	393,526
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(367,107)	(335,387)
	26,419	58,139
	31,702	69,765

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	17,971	89,857	107,828
Amortisation expense	(6,345)	(31,718)	(38,063)
Balance at 30 June 2024	11,626	58,139	69,765
Amortisation expense	(6,343)	(31,720)	(38,063)
Balance at 30 June 2025	5,283	26,419	31,702

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.

Note 13. Intangible assets (continued)

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

<u>Asset class</u> <u>Method</u> <u>Useful life</u> <u>Expiry/renewal date</u>

Franchise fee Straight-line Over the franchise term (5 years) April 2026
Franchise renewal fee Straight-line Over the franchise term (5 years) April 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	34,749 230,177	8,999 221,136
	264,926	230,135
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables Total trade and other payables Less: other payables and accruals (net GST payable to ATO)	264,926 (69,502)	230,135 (52,185)
	195,424	177,950
Note 15. Employee benefits		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current liabilities Annual leave Long service leave	90,300 97,314	82,854 110,470
	187,614	193,324
Non-current liabilities Long service leave	47,143	28,743

Accounting policy for short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Non-accumulating non-vesting sick leave is expensed when the leave is taken and is measured at the rates paid or payable.

Accounting policy for other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Note 16. Issued capital

	2025 Shares	2024 Shares	2025 \$	2024 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid Bonus shares - fully paid (3:1) Less: Equity raising costs	1,340,732 1,590,873	1,340,732 1,590,873	1,340,732 - (41,332)	1,340,732 - (41,332)
	2,931,605	2,931,605	1,299,400	1,299,400

Accounting policy for issued capital

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

Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares

Voting rights

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

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

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

Dividends

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

Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 270. As at the date of this report, the company had 447 shareholders (2024: 451 shareholders).

Note 16. Issued capital (continued)

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

Dividends provided for and paid during the period

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 \$
Fully franked dividend of 12 cents per share (2024: 8 cents)	351,793	234,528

Accounting policy for dividends

Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year.

Note 18. Dividends (continued)

Franking credits

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded) Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions annual income tax return	1,955,674 504,108 (117,264) 2,342,518	1,261,563 772,287 (78,176) 1,955,674
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end: Balance at the end of the financial year Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax Franking credits available for future reporting periods	2,342,518 (71,064) 2,271,454	1,955,674 162,640 2,118,314

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

Note 19. Financial risk management

Financial risk management objectives

The company's financial instruments include trade receivables and payables, cash and cash equivalents, investments and borrowings. 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.

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

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables (note 10)	412,379	489,370
Cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	786,261	190,944
Investments (note 11)	1,402,407	2,010,162
	2,601,047	2,690,476
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (note 14)	195,424	177,950
Bank loans ()	11,507	211,963
	206,931	389,913

Note 19. Financial risk management (continued)

Accounting policy for financial instruments

Financial assets

Classification

The company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial asset.

The company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and investments in term deposits.

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 classifies its financial liabilities at amortised cost.

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 these are subject to movements in market interest rates. The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$786,261 and term deposits of \$1,402,407 at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$190,944 and \$2,010,162).

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.

As at the reporting date, the company had the following variable rate borrowings outstanding:

	2025 Nominal		2024 Nominal	
	interest rate %	Balance \$	interest rate	Balance \$
Bank loans	6.32% _	11,507	6.88% _	211,963
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk	=	11,507	=	211,963

An analysis by remaining contractual maturities is shown in 'liquidity risk' below.

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 \$
Non-derivatives				
Bank loans	11,507	-	_	11,507
Trade and other payables	195,424	-	-	195,424
Total non-derivatives	206,931			206,931
2024	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Non-derivatives				
Bank loans	2,400	209,563	-	211,963
Trade and other payables	177,950			177,950
Total non-derivatives	180,350	209,563		389,913
Note 20. Fair value measurement				
2025	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Land and buildings		5,410,156		5,410,156
Total assets		5,410,156		5,410,156
2024	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Land and buildings		5,471,194		5,471,194
Total assets		5,471,194		5,471,194

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited during the financial year and/or up to the date of signing of these Financial Statements

Vincent de Paul Cheers Renee Christiana Bowker Helen Mary Murphy Stephen De Quetteville Robin Craig Lawrence Dowsing Oriana Maria Tessari Joshua James Oppy Stephen Bernard Edmund

Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	59,000 41,840	59,108 36,070
	100,840	95,178

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

Note 22. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 21.

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.

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
The company used the electrical services of Cheers Electrical, of which Vincent de Paul Cheers' son is the sole trader.	2.932	817
A motor vehicle was sold to director Vincent de Paul Cheers during the financial year at fair market value.	28,000	_

Note 23. 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	11,250	8,650
Other services General advisory services	1,795	1,910
	13,045	10,560
Note 24. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit after income tax expense for the year	801,775	1,040,849
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	147,101 (9,956)	134,932 -
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease in trade and other receivables Increase in current tax assets Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Decrease in current tax liabilities Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities Increase in employee benefits	81,841 (71,064) 73,221 (147,092) (13,907) 12,690	43,643 - (20,907) (425,519) 4,574 38,928
Net cash provided by operating activities	874,609	816,500
Note 25. Earnings per share		
	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit after income tax	801,775	1,040,849
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	2,931,605	2,931,605
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	2,931,605	2,931,605
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	27.35 27.35	35.50 35.50

Note 25. Earnings per share (continued)

Accounting policy for earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Note 26. Commitments

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

Note 27. Contingencies

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

Note 28. 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

Vincent de Paul Cheers Chair

2/9/ 2025



Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550 ABN: 65 684 604 390 afs@afsbendigo.com.au 03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 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 Rye & District Community Financial Services Limited (the company), 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.

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.



Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550 ABN: 65 684 604 390 afs@afsbendigo.com.au 03 5443 0344

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: 02 September 2025

Lachlan Tatt Lead Auditor