Annual Report 2022

South Burdekin Community Financial Services Limited

Community Bank
Home Hill and Ayr

ABN 86 113 530 902

Contents

Chairman's Report

For year ended 30th June 2022

I am delighted to have the opportunity to present our Annual Report to the Shareholders of South Burdekin Community Financial Services Limited for the 2022 fiscal year.

Well, what a difference 12 months makes in the world of banking, in this period we have been able to turn our bottom line around to show a profit after the provision for income tax of $15434.00 which is an increase of $38165.00 on the prior period, we have also paid in early May a fully franked dividend of 5 cents per share to our very patient Shareholders, this has only been made possible by the Board being very prudent and mindful of our very low monthly profit share, as I have said before, we will only increase our income and profit by improving our volume, the volume needs to increase, that should be our main focus going forward, currently we are enjoying a slight increase in profit due to the RBA cash rate rises of late, this we will continue to monitor over the next 12 months to see how much this will improve our profitability.

Just over 2 years ago we welcomed Chantel Michelin as our Senior Branch Manager, this has proved to be a wonderful decision, with her prior banking knowledge and her ability to guide our wonderful and resolute staff to perform their duties in a most professional and efficient manner, this has been the backbone of our business for seventeen years. I thank all the staff for their continued support of the Directors and myself in our quest of achieving our common goal of profitable branches and company.

I would like to again thank my fellow directors; they are an amazing group of community minded people who have always given of their time and support to achieve our goals and objectives. Three of our Directors have been involved with this project for 20 years and I thank them for their continued enthusiasm and support. we are still looking for a couple of very Community minded persons who will give us their time and add value to our Board. As new Directors join our board they come with fresh ideas and views which will enable us to grow both of our Community Bank branches. We are all able to see the steady profits that will benefit our shareholders and provide funding for projects for our community in the future.

Our partners Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd and their regional staff have always been incredibly supportive and continue to encourage us, Regional Manager NQ Jackie, and Rural Bank Agribusiness Relationship Manager Angelo have been invaluable at times with their guidance in our branch operations and their occasional attendance at our Board meetings. I would like on behalf of the Board to thank them for their support.

In closing, without the support, generosity and the confidence of our shareholders and the community we would not have achieved these results thus far. I thank all of those who have supported and encouraged us, and I would ask again that all shareholders should become advocates and try to encourage more of our community members to explore the products and services that our community bank and staff have to offer. If you are a shareholder and you do not bank with us-why not? Surely you want a return on your investment in our community bank.

Yours sincerely

Darren West
Chairman

Scholarships, Grants and Dividends

Report of Scholarships and Grants

South Burdekin Community Financial Services Limited operates the Home Hill and Ayr **Community Bank®** branches and we are proud to invest in the Burdekin community through various scholarships and grants.

Since opening the Home Hill **Community Bank®** Branch in 2005, over $284,000 has been invested directly into the community. The table below summarises the major monetary values disbursed to the community in the 2021/2022 financial year (rounded to the nearest dollar).

Group	Purpose	Value $
Ayr Chamber of Commerce	Membership fees	$100
Burdekin Catholic High School	Awards Night Sponsorship	$150
Burdekin Netball Association	Sponsorship	$5898
Burdekin Race Club	Sponsorship	$3300
Burdekin Swimming Club	Gold Sponsorship Swimming Competition	$250
Burdekin Zonta Club	International Women's Day Sponsorship	$300
Home Hill Cricket Club	Sponsorship / water bottles/ hats/ towels	$500
Home Hill High School	Accounting Award	$181.95
Home Hill Tennis Assoc	Sponsorship	$500
Radio Sweet FM	Sponsorship	$1100
Burdekin Show	Sponsorship	$300

Dividend payment history

Below is a summary of the dividends paid to shareholders to date:

Dividend to sharholders			
Financial Year	**Amount Per Share**	**Franking Level**	**Date Paid**
2011/2012	.07	0%	19/12/2011
2012/2013	.09	0%	19/12/2012
2013/2014	.07	0%	13/12/2013
2014/2015	.05	100%	12/12/2014
2015/2016	.03	100%	15/12/2015
2016/2017	-	-	-
2017/2018	-	-	-
2018/2019	.07	100%	28/09/2018
2019/2020	-	-	-
2020/2021	-	-	-
2021/2022	.05	100%	06/05/2022

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Report

For year ending 30 June 2022

BEN Message

July 2022

Community continues to be core to who we are at Bendigo and Adelaide Bank.

With your support, we are enabling community infrastructure to be built, strengthening the arts and culturally diverse communities, improving educational outcomes, and growing healthy places for Australians to live and work. On behalf of the Bank, thank you for continuing to play a vital role in supporting your community.

As we emerge from the pandemic and navigate a shifting economic landscape, the investments our Community Banks make in the future of the communities in which they operate has never been more important.

We are proud that more Australians are choosing to do their banking with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank – and importantly trust us with their financial needs. We are Australia's most trusted bank (Roy Morgan, May 2022), an outcome that you have all contributed to and should feel proud of.

Our purpose has never been more important; we remain committed to continuing to feed into the prosperity of our customers and communities, and not off them.

Your ongoing support as a shareholder is essential to the success of your local community. Together, we will continue to grow sustainably and make a positive impact for generations to come.

Warmest regards,

Justine Minne
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Report

For year ending 30 June 2022

As a shareholder in your local Community Bank, you are part of this incredible social network that is playing an increasingly important role in the Australian economy. The Community Bank network was a first mover in Australia with its unique social enterprise model. The first Community Bank opened its doors in 1998, and since then, the network has grown to 307 Community Bank branches. The network represents a diverse cross-section of Australia with 240 social enterprises, 70,000+ shareholders, 1600+ volunteer directors, 1600+ staff and 905,000 customers located in metro, regional, rural and remote locations across the country. It's not uncommon to visit a country town and see the Community Bank logo affixed to public amenities; at the front of schools, and on the perimeter of sporting clubs – such is the breadth and depth of our investments over the years. The Community Bank network invests via grants, donations and sponsorships that connect with and care for generations of Australians. Funding programs range from sport, scholarships and school programs, through to community groups, cultural organisations and local councils. The Community Bank influence further extends to facilitating and attracting other partners to help subsidise much needed community projects. The relationship with the Bank, which has been fashioned out of shared effort, risk and reward, is clearly a philosophy that works. Also supporting the network, is the Community Bank National Council (CBNC), which advocates and influences on behalf of the 240 community enterprises with its partners. The three strategic pillars of the 22-23 CBNC strategy are to: • Develop a community network strategy to ensure the ongoing sustainability of our community enterprises • Advocate for and champion the uniqueness and value of our social enterprises • Unite the network to leverage our community presence and amplify our community impact

All directors and shareholders should feel proud of the network which has collectively delivered enormous impact in our local communities.

We are community builders and investors with a national presence, whilst still retaining grass roots community connections. It's through this unique point of difference, and the commitment of our directors and shareholders, that we are well positioned to embrace the change that is upon us.

Next year our Community Bank network celebrates 25 years, but in many respects, it's only the beginning for our collective of social enterprises.

Warm regards

Sarah Franklyn
CBNC Chair

Directors' Report

For the financial year ended 30 June 2022

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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: **Robert Darren West**
Title: Chairman
Experience and expertise: Past President of Ayr Burdekin Rotary Club (3 years), Past Chairman of Burdekin Crimestoppers Incorporated (11 years), Past QLD Dealer Representative for Toyota Financial Services National Dealer Council (2002 - 2009), Past Chairman of the Toyota Dealers Association of North Queensland Ltd (2010 - 2016), and Past Director of the National Toyota Dealers Association Limited (2010 - 2016).
Special responsibilities: Chairman, Audit Committee, Marketing Committee .

Name: **Paul Raymond Benvenuti**
Title: Non-executive director
Experience and expertise: Small business owner/operator of Ben's Leading Appliances and Burdekin Communications. Current member of various community groups and organisations. Past President of Home Hill Chamber of Commerce . Previous member and Chairman of Home Hill Rotary Club.
Special responsibilities: Marketing committee .

Name: **Nancy Robyn Haller**
Title: Non-executive director
Experience and expertise: Director of Scorpion Jacks International, servicing the mining industry . Charter Member and Past President of the Zonta Club of Burdekin Inc.
Special responsibilities: Marketing Committee.

Name: **Max Angelo Musumeci**
Title: Non-executive director
Experience and expertise: Farming since 1994. Real Estate Sales Consultant 2008 - 2014 . Co-ordinator of Home Hill Canefield Ashes Cricket Carnival 2011, 2012, 2013 . Junior Vice President of Home Hill Cricket Association 2011 - 2014. While farming for past 20 years, have held many part time positions including servicing mining equipment, mine maintenance, cane harvesting, and hauling. Max has previously a board Director of Pioneer Cane Growers Organisation. Max is currently a Burdekin Shire Councillor and a full time sugar cane farmer.
Special responsibilities: Marketing committee .

Name: **Loizos Andreas Loizou**
Title: Non-executive director
Experience and expertise: Active member of St Stephens Greek Orthodox Church. Member of Queensland Cane Growers. Past Councillor 22 years. Past Director of South Burdekin Water Board. Past Director of Burdekin River Trust.
Special responsibilities: Audit committee, Marketing committee .

Name: **Constantine Arthur Christofides**
Title: Non-executive director
Experience and expertise: Own and manage family cane farm . Treasurer of Greek community of Home Hill and Ayr.
Special responsibilities: Audit committee, Marketing committee.

Directors’ Report (continued)

Name:	**David Leonard Catanzaro**
Title:	Non-executive director (Appointed 22 November 2021)
Experience and expertise	Senior Accountant and Office Manager, Fellow of CPA Australia, Bachelor of Business (Accounting), Diploma of Financial Services (Financial Planning), Commissioner for Declarations. Past Director of the Lower Burdekin Home for the Aged Society.
Special responsibilities:	Marketing committee

Company secretary

The Company secretary is Chloe Rossiter. Chloe was appointed to the position of Company secretary on 28 September 2020 .

Experience and expertise: Chloe is and has been a staff member for Bendigo Bank in Ayr since 2014 and has worked in a number of different roles over this time. Prior to this, she worked as a conveyancing officer at a local legal firm for 2.5 years. Chloe and her husband are also small business owners.

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 $15,434 (30 June 2021: loss of $22,731). Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

Dividends

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

	2022
Fully franked dividend of 5 cents per share (2021: Nil)	35,258

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company’s operations, the results of those operations, or the company’s state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

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

Meetings of directors

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

	Board Meetings Attended			Board Meetings Attended	
	Eligible	Attended		Eligible	Attended
Robert Darren West	12	12	Paul Raymond Benvenuti	12	12
Nancy Robyn Haller	12	9	Max Angelo Musumeci	12	9
Loizos Andreas Loizou	12	11	Constantine Arthur Christofides	12	12
David Leonard Catanzaro	8	7			

Directors' Report (continued)

Directors' benefits

No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest.

Directors' interests

The interest in company shareholdings for each director are:

	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares		
	Balance at start of year	Changes during the year	Balance at end of the year
Robert Darren West	6,601	-	6,601
Paul Raymond Benvenuti	2,200	-	2,200
Nancy Robyn Haller	5,501	-	5,501
Max Angelo Musumeci	550	-	550
Loizos Andreas Loizou	6,711	-	6,711
Constantine Arthur Christofides	4,400	-	4,400
David Leonard Catanzaro	550	-	550

Indemnity and insurance of directors and officers

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

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance. The company has not provided any insurance for an auditor of the company or a related body corporate .

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

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.

Directors' Report (continued)

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 26 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
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out 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.

Robert Darren West, Chair

Robert Darren West
Chairman

29 August 2022

Auditor's Independence Declaration

61 Bull Street
Bendigo VIC 3550

afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

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

As lead auditor for the audit of South Burdekin Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, 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: 29 August 2022

Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor

Managers' Report

For year ending 30 June 2022

AGM held 17th November 2022

As a combined business including Branch, Rural Bank & Business, we started the financial year in July 2021 with $147.4 million in footings and finishing up our year with $158.8 million. This is a great result and returned growth of $11,420,714 for the 2021/2022 financial year.

Our customer numbers grew by 101 with 475 new accounts being opened in both our Home Hill & Ayr branches. Our number of products held per customer increased to 2.217 which is testament to the advocacy our customers show us and the great work the entire team does at ensuring we are meeting customer's needs.

There was a 7.9% reduction in over-the-counter teller transactions, and this led to a staffing review and branch restructure to ensure we have staff upskilled to increase our sales and lending capacity. Customer service is always at the forefront of our decision making when considering any branch restructures and I am confident we have the right people in the right roles. We have a fantastic team of dedicated staff, and I am well supported by them in what we are achieving.

This year we welcomed 3 new members to our team. We welcomed Lynda Potter, Melissa De-Domenico & Leanne Wallis. Chloe Rossiter returned from leave in March and took on the role of Home Lending Specialist and this will assist with increasing our lending activity and capability. Our new recruits bring our staffing numbers to 10. I would like to thank my amazing team for their contributions in the past 12 months. Your hard work and dedication to our business is to be commended it does not go unnoticed. Our team would be one of the most experienced and stable in the area. Thank you for all your hard work.

All going well in November our Burdekin branches will also manage customers from our Bowen area due to the pending branch closure. This will bring new opportunities as well as challenges and a major focus for the next 12 months will be customer retention. Regular visits to Bowen will be completed for new enquiries, lending reviews etc to ensure our customers' needs continue to be met. I believe this will be our biggest challenge for 2022/23. I look forward to increasing our footprint and the opportunities are exciting.

Due to the rise in margins with increased interest rates, our profits have started to increase, which going forward will give us the opportunity to put more funds back into our Burdekin & Bowen Communities.

Looking forward I will continue to lead and develop my team to help us grow the business, create stronger connections with our business partners, being Rural Bank Manager Angelo Rigano and Business Banking Manager Trudi Anderson. These relationships are key to our continued growth and to becoming a "one stop shop" for our customers. Over the next 12 months I will complete further training for Rural Bank products & systems, and this will only benefit our agricultural customers going forward.

I would like to thank Angelo Rigano & Michelle Gosper from our Rural bank sector for their ongoing support each week.

I would like to take this chance to thank the Board, your support over the past 12 months has been greatly appreciated. I know going forward we will continue to achieve great things together.

I truly believe the Bendigo Bank mantra of being the "Better Big Bank" is what we are aiming to be each and every day and something we will continue work towards this financial year. Bendigo Bank's vision is to be "Australia's Bank of Choice" and this is what we are hoping to be known as in Ayr & Home Hill….to be our locals "Bank of Choice."

Yours sincerely,

Chantel Michielin
Branch Manager

Financial Statements

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 $	2021 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	862,079	795,268
Other revenue	7	83,548	85,974
Finance revenue		397	1,022
Employee benefits expense	8	(600,286)	(580,831)
Advertising and marketing costs		(2,632)	(1,804)
Occupancy and associated costs		(21,681)	(26,492)
System costs		(33,690)	(36,851)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	(134,443)	(131,816)
Finance costs	8	(14,370)	(92,933}
General administration expenses		(19,564)	(98,198}
Profit/(loss) before community contributions and income tax expense		**45,989**	**(13,292)**
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense		(10,871}	(4,591}
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		**35,118**	**(17,883)**
Income tax expense	9	(19,684}	(4,848}
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	**20**	**15,434**	**(22,731)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive income for the year		**15,434**	**(22,731)**

	Notes	2022 Cents	2021 Cents
Basic earnings per share	28	2.19	(3.22)
Diluted earnings per share	28	2.19	(3.22)

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Financial Statements (Continued)

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2021 $	2020 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	238,083	229,991
Trade and other receivables	11	31,213	17,082
Current tax assets	9		4,184
Total current assets		269,296	251,257
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	94,925	72,972
Right-of-use assets	13	249,279	253, 161
Intangibles	14	163,663	232,852
Deferred tax assets	9	14,151	18,889
Total non-current assets		522,018	577,874
Total assets		**791,314**	**829,131**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	47,684	39,338
Lease liabilities	16	56,441	52,042
Current tax liabilities	9	10,679	
Employee benefits	17	20,450	19,723
Total current liabilities		135,254	111,103
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	28,048	56,097
Lease liabilities	16	282, 111	340,725
Employee benefits	17	2,472	1,297
Provisions	18	43,344	
Total non-current liabilities		355,975	398, 119
Total liabilities		**491,229**	**509,222**
NET ASSETS		**300,085**	**319,909**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	19	599,526	599,526
Accumulated losses	20	(299,441}	(279,617}
TOTAL EQUITY		**300,085**	**319,909**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Financial Statements (Continued)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	Issued Capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total Equity $
Balance at 1 July 2020		**599,526**	**(256,886}**	**342,640**
Profit after income tax expense			(22,731}	(22,731}
Balance at 30 June 2021		**599,526**	**{279,617**	**319,909**
Balance at 1 July 2021		**599,526**	**(279,617}**	**319,909**
Profit after income tax expense			15,434	15,434
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for		22	(35,258}	(35,258}
Balance at 30 June 2022		**599,526**	**{299,441**	**300,085**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Financial Statements (Continued)

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	2022 $	2021 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		968,538	888,017
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(797,313}	(775,528}
		171,225	112,489
Interest received		466	1,349
Interest and other finance costs paid		(146)	(1,690)
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		(83}	7,586
Net cash provided by operating activities	**27**	**171,462**	**119,734**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(40,603)	(1,345)
Payments for intangibles		(25,498)	(25,498)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		7,273	
Net cash used in investing activities		**(58,828}**	**(26,843}**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	22	(35,258)	
Repayment of lease liabilities	16	(69,284}	(64,221}
Net cash used in financing activities		**(104,542}**	**(64,221}**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		8,092	28,670
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		229,991	201,321
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	**10**	**238,083**	**229,991**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Notes to the Financial Statements

For year ended 30 June 2022

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover South Burdekin Community Financial Services Limited (the company) as an individual entity. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is company's functional and presentation currency .

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

Registered office	Principal place of business
Shop C, 129-141 Eighth Avenue, Home Hill QLD 4806	Shop C, 129-141 Eighth Avenue, Home Hill QLD 4806 111 Queen Street, Ayr QLD 4807

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 .

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 29 August 2022 . The directors have the power to amend and reissue 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.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

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

Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations

There are a number of amendments to accounting standards issued by the AASB that became mandatorily effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2021, and are therefore relevant for the current financial year. The amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

Impairment

<u>Non-derivative financial assets</u>

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

The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo Bank, which is received 10 business days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo Bank the company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company . The company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no ECL has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life 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 (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately .

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements . Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses . Management bases its judgements, estimates

and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. 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.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the company based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the company operates . There does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the company unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

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 non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

Lease term

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Incremental borrowing rate

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

Employee benefits provision

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

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

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

Lease make good provision

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

Note 5. Economic dependency

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

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 the relevant Bendigo Bank entity to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit.

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

- the design, layout and fit out of the Community Bank premises
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services
- 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2022 $	2021 $
Margin income	486,042	478,526
Fee income	66,001	62,651
Commission income	310,036	254,091
Revenue from contracts with customers	**862,079**	**795,268**

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

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

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

Revenue Stream	Includes	Performance obligation	Timing of recognition
Franchise agreement profit share	Margin, commission, and fee income	When the company satisfies its obligation to arrange for the services to be provided to the customer by the supplier (Bendigo Bank as franchisor).	On completion of the provision of the relevant service. Revenue is accrued monthly and paid within 10 business days after the end of each month.

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

Revenue calculation

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

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

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

Commission

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Ability to change financial return

Under the franchise agreement, Bendigo 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. Other revenue

	2022 $	2021 $
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,807	
Market development fund	65,625	73,125
Cash flow boost		11,312
Other income	12,116	1,537
Other revenue	**83,548**	**85,974**

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

Revenue stream	Revenue recognition policy
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	Revenue from the sale of property, plant and equipment is recognised when the buyer obtains control of the asset. Control is transferred when the buyer has the ability to direct the use of and substantially obtain the economic benefits from the asset.
Discretionary financial contributions (also "Market development fund" or "MDF" income)	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established . MDF income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.
Cash flow boost	Cash flow boost income is recognised when the right to the payment is established (e.g. monthly or quarterly in the activity statement) .
Other income	All other revenues that did not contain contracts with customers are recognised as goods and services are provided.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of GST.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 7. Other revenue (continued)

Discretionary financial contributions

In addition to margin, commission and fee income, and separate from the franchise agreement, Bendigo Bank has also made MDF payments to the company .

The amount has been based on the volume of business attributed to a branch. The purpose of the discretionary payments is to assist with local market development activities, including community sponsorships and grants. It is for the Board to decide how to use the MDF.

The payments from Bendigo Bank are discretionary and may change the amount or stop making them at any time. The company retains control over the funds, the funds are not refundable to Bendigo Bank.

Cash flow boost

In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, Boosting Cash Flow for Employers (Coronavirus Economic Response Package) Act 2020 (CFB Act) was enacted . The purpose was to provide temporary cash flow to small and medium sized businesses that employ staff and have been affected by the economic downturn associated with COVID-19.

The amounts received are in relation to amounts withheld as withholding tax reported in the activity statement. This essentially subsidises the company's obligation to remit withholding tax to the Australian Taxation Office. For reporting purposes, the amounts subsidised are recognised as revenue.

The amounts are not assessable for tax purposes and there is no obligation to repay the amounts .

Note 8. Expenses

	2022 $	2021 $
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Plant and equipment	11,693	14,224
Motor vehicles	5,491	185
	17,184	**14,409**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	48,070	48,209
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	4,250	4,250
Franchise renewal process fee	21,250	21,248
Domiciled customer accounts	43,618	43,619
Borrowing costs	71	81
	69, 189	69,198
	134,443	**131,816**
Finance costs		
Bank overdraft interest paid or accrued		1,690
Lease interest expense		17,874
Unwinding of make-good provision		
	14,37	**19,564**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 8. Expenses

	2022 $	2021 $
Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	574,824	557,912
Non-cash benefits	4,405	3,058
Superannuation contributions	13,807	9,044
Expenses related to long service leave	2,970	2,205
Other expenses	4,280	8,612
	600,286	**580,831**
Leases recognition exemption		
Expenses relating to low-value leases	**12,417**	**12,425**

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

Note 9. Income tax

	2022 $	2021 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	14,946	5,919
Movement in deferred tax	4,738	(1,826)
Reduction in company tax rate		755
Aggregate income tax expense	**19,684**	**4,848**
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	35,118	(17,883}
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	**8,780**	**(4,650)**
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	10,904	11,877
Reduction in company tax rate		755
Other assessable income		(2,941)
Other deductible expenses		(193}
Income tax expense	**19,684**	**4,848**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Employee benefits	5,731	5,255
Provision for lease make good	10,836	
Accrued expenses	2,022	
Income accruals	(2)	(20)
Lease liabilities	84,638	98,19
Right-of-use assets	(62,320)	(63,290)
Deductible prepayments	(3,023)	(3,005)
Property, plant and equipment	(23,731}	(18,243}
Deferred tax asset	**14,151**	**18,889**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 9. Income tax (continued)

	2022 $	2021 $
Income tax refund due		**4,184**
Provision for income tax	**10,679**	

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 for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable .

Accounting policy for current tax

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

Accounting policy for deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 $	2021 $
Cash at bank and on hand	105,068	97,442
Term deposits	133,015	132,549
	238,083	**229,991**

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks.

Note 11. Trade and other receivables

	2022 $	2021 $
Trade receivables	**19,113**	**4,983**
Accrued income	9	78
Prepayments	12,091	12,021
	12,100	12,099
	31,213	**17,082**

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

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

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment

	2022 $	2021 $
Plant and equipment - at cost	206,802	201,418
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(142,151)	(130,458}
	64,651	**70,960**
Motor vehicles - at cost	35,219	22,075
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(4,945}	(20,063}
	30,274	2,012
	94,925	**72,972**

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

	Plant and Equipment $	Motor Vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	83,839	2,197	86,036
Additions	1,345		1,345
Depreciation	(14,224}	(185}	(14,409}
Balance at 30 June 2021	70,960	2,012	72,972
Additions	5,384	35,219	40,603
Disposals		(1,466)	(1,466)
Depreciation	(11,693)	(5,491}	(17,184}
Balance at 30 June 2022	**64,651**	**30,274**	**94,925**

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or fair value as applicable, less accumulated depreciation . Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items .

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

Plant and equipment	2 to 40 years
Motor vehicles	3 to 5 years

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

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

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

Changes in estimates

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 13. Right-of-use assets

	2022 $	2021 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	720,797	676,609
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(471,518)	(423,448)
	249,279	**253, 161**

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

	Land and Buildings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	696,155	696,155
Remeasurement adjustments	(394,785)	(394,785)
Depreciation expense	(48,209)	(48,209}
Balance at 30 June 2021	253, 161	253, 161
Remeasurement adjustments Depreciation expense	44,188	(48,070}
	44,188	(48,070}
Balance at 30 June 2022	**249,279**	**249,279**

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities .

Refer to note 16 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 14. Intangible

	2022 $	2021 $
Domiciled customer accounts	218,093	218,093
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(130,856)	(87,238}
	87,237	**130,855**
Franchise fee	110,371	110,371
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(97,633}	(93,383}
	12,738	**16,988**
Franchise renewal fee	221,082	221,082
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(157,394}	(136, 144}
	63,688	**84,938**
Establishment fee	43,044	43,044
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(43,044}	(43,044}
	0	**0**
Borrowing costs	314	314
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(314}	(243)
		71
	163,663	**232,852**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 14. Intangible (continued)

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

	Domiciled customer accounts $	Franchise fee $	Franchise renewal fee $	Borrowing Costs $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2020	174,474	21,238	106,186	152	302,050
Amortisation expense	(43,619}	(4,250}	(21,248}	(81}	(69,198}
Balance at 30 June 2021	130,855	16,988	84,938	71	232,852
Amortisation expense	(43,618}	(4,250}	(21,250}	(71}	(69,189}
Balance at 30 June 2022	**87,237**	**12,738**	**63,688**		**163,663**

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 and domiciled customer accounts purchased by the company are amortised over their useful life and assessed for impairment whenever impairment indicators are present.

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

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

Asset class	Method	Useful life	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	June 2030
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	June 2030
Domiciled customer accounts	Straight-line	5 years	June 2024

Change in estimates

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

Note 15. Trade and other payables

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	4,212	6,837
Other payables and accruals	43,472	32,501
	47,684	**39,338**
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	**28,048**	**56,097**

Accounting policy for trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted . The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Where the company is liable to settle the amount within 12 months of the reporting date, the liability is classified as current. All other obligations are classified as non-current.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16. Lease liabilities

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	67,999	65,927
Unexpired interest	(11,558)	(13,885}
	56,441	**52,042**
Non-current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	317,176	388,197
Unexpired interest	(35,065}	(47,472}
	282, 111	340,725
Reconciliation of lease liabilities		
Opening balance	392,767	833,898
Remeasurement adjustments	1,178	(394,784)
Lease interest expense	13,891	17,874
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(69,284}	(64,221}
	338,552	**392,767**
Maturity analysis		
Not later than 12 months	67,999	65,927
Between 12 months and 5 years	185,961	210,989
Greater than 5 years	131,215	177,208
	385, 175	**454,124**

Accounting policy for lease liabilities

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed or variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate and lease payments in a renewal option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. For leases of property the company has elected to separate lease and non-lease components when calculating the lease liability.

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

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option or if there is a revised in substance fixed lease payment.

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 16. Lease liabilities (Continued)

The company's lease portfolio includes :

Home Hill branch	The lease agreement commenced in July 2015 . A 5 year renewal option was exercised in July 2020. The company has 1 x 5 year renewal option available which for AASB 16: Leases purposes they are reasonably certain to exercise. As such, the lease term end date used in the calculation of the lease liability is June 2030 . The discount rate used in calculations is 3.54%.
Ayr branch	The lease agreement commenced in July 2017 . A 5 year renewal option was exercised in March 2019 . As such, the lease term end date used in the calculation of the lease liability is March 2024 . The discount rate used in calculations is 3.54%.

Note 17. Employee benefits

	2022 $	2021 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	5,101	6,168
Long service leave	15,349	13,555
	20,450	**19,723**
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	**2,472**	**1,297**

Accounting policy for employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for salary and wages where the employee has provided the service but payment has not yet occurred at the reporting date. They are

measured at amounts expected to be paid, plus related on-costs . Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

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

Superannuation contributions

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 18. Provisions

	2022 $	2021 $
Lease make good	**43,344**	**------------**

Lease make good

In accordance with the branch lease agreements, the company must restore the leased premises to their original condition before the expiry of the lease term. During the period the company recognsied this obligation as a liability on the balance sheet. The company has estimated the provision based on experience and consideration of the expected future costs to remove all fittings and the ATM as well as cost to remedy any damages caused during the removal process. The leases are due to expire per below at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

	Lease term expiry date per AASB 16	Estimated provisions
Home Hill Branch	June 2030	$27,000
Ayr Branch	March 2024	$25,000

Accounting policy for provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation . The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation . If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Note 19. Issued capital

	2022 Shares	2021 Shares	2022 $	2021 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	641,060	641,060	641,060	641,060
Bonus shares - fully paid (10:1) Less: Equity raising costs	64,099	64,099	(41,534}	(41,534}
	705,159	**705,159**	**599,526**	**599,526**

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 19. Issued capital (continued)

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 304. As at the date of this report, the company had 306 shareholders (2021: 305 shareholders) .

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

Where a person has a prohibited shareholding interest, the voting and dividend rights attaching to the shares in which the person (and his or her associates) have a prohibited shareholding interest, 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 20. Accumulated losses

	2022 $	2021 $
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the financial year	(279,617)	(256,886)
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	15,434	(22,731)
Dividends paid (note 22)	(35,258)	
Accumulated losses at the end of the financial year	**(299,441)**	**{279,617**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 21. 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; and
- subject to the availability of distributable profits, the relevant rate of return multiplied by the average level of share capital of the company over that 12 month period where the relevant rate of return is equal to the weighted average interest rate on 90 day bank bills over that 12 month period plus 5%.

The board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship . 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 22. 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.

	2022 $	2021 $
Fully franked dividend of 5 cents per share (2021: Nil)	**35,258**	
Franking credits		
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	71,264	78,850
Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	83	(7,586)
Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(11,753)	
	59,594	**71,264**
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	59,594	71,264
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	10,679	(4,184}
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	**70,273**	**67,080**

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

Accounting policy for dividends

Dividends are recognised in the financial year they are declared .

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 23. Financial instruments

	2022 $	2021 $
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	19,122	5,061
Cash and cash equivalents	238,083	229,991
	257 ,205	**235,052**
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	75,732	6,837
Lease liabilities	338,552	392,767
	414,284	**399,604**

Accounting policy for financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The company's financial instruments include trade debtors and creditors, cash and cash equivalents, and lease liabilities.

Trade receivables are initially recognised at the transaction price when they originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, transaction costs (where applicable) when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. These assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the rights are transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and rewards associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously .

Financial risk management

The company has exposure to credit, liquidity and market risk arising from financial instruments. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company . The company does not use derivative instruments. Risk management is carried out directly by the Board.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices - will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings in financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The company has no exposure to any transactions denominated in a currency other than Australian dollars.

The company held cash and cash equivalents of $238,083 at 30 June 2022 (2021: $229,991). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo Bank, which are rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Credit risk

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

The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo Bank. The company monitors credit worthiness through review of credit ratings of the bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 23. Financial instruments (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.

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 Years $	Remaining Contractual Maturities $
2022				
Non-derivatives	47,684	28,048		75,732
Trade and other payables Lease liabilities	67,999	185,961	131,215	385,175
Total non-derivatives	**115,683**	**214,009**	**131,215**	**460,907**
2021				
Non-derivatives	39,338	56,097	95,435	
Trade and other payables Lease liabilities	65,927	210,989	177,208	454,124
Total non-derivatives	**105,265**	**267,086**	**177,208**	**549,559**

Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of South Burdekin Community Financial Services Limited during the financial year:

Robert Darren West
Nancy Robyn Haller
Laizos Andreas Loizou
David Leonard Catanzaro
Paul Raymond Benvenuti
Max Angelo Musumeci
Constantine Arthur Christopfides

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

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

Note 25. Related party transactions

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2022 $	2021 $
The company purchased a motor vehicle from Don West Toyota during the period, in which Robert Darren West is a Director. The total benefit received was:	28,636	

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 26. 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:

	2022 $	2021 $
Audit services		
Audit or review of the financial statements	6,000	5,000
Other services		
General advisory services	2,610	2,800
Share registry services	4,325	2,650
	6,935	5,450
	12,935	**10,450**

Note 27. Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	15,434	(22,731)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	134,443	131,816
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	(5,807)	
Lease liabilities interest	13,891	17,874
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(14,131)	4,474
Decrease in income tax refund due	4,184	
Decrease in deferred tax assets	4,738	12,435
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	5,795	(25,725)
Increase in provision for income tax	10,679	
Increase in employee benefits	1,902	1,591
Increase in other provisions	334	
Net cash provided by operating activities	**171,462**	**119,734**

Note 28. Earnings per share

	2022 $	2021 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax	15,434	{22,731

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	705,159	705,159
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	705,159	705,159

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	2.19	2.19
Diluted earnings per share	(3.22)	(3.22)

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Note 28. 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 South Burdekin Community Financial Services Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Note 29. Commitments

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

Note 30. Contingencies

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

Note 31. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2022 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.

Directors' Declaration

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 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

Robert Darren West, Chairman

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

Dated this 29th day of August 2022

Independent Audit Report

61 Bull Street
Bendigo VIC 3550
afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of South Burdekin Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of South Burdekin Community Financial Services Limited's (the company), which comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies
- The directors' declaration of the company.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of South Burdekin 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 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

AFS
Partners in success
Chartered Accountants

61 Bull Street
Bendigo VIC 3550

afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

Other Information

The company usually prepares an annual report that will include the financial statements, directors' report and declaration and our independence declaration and audit report (the financial report). The annual report may also include "other information" on the entity's operations and financial results and financial position as set out in the financial report, typically in a Chairman's report and Manager's report, and reports covering governance and shareholder matters.

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

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

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

If we identify that a material inconsistency appears to exist when we read the annual report (or become aware that the other information appears to be materially misstated), we will discuss the matter with the directors and where we believe that a material misstatement of the other information exists, we will request management to correct the other information.

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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 29 August 2022

Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor