

Annual Report 2021

Stonnington Community
Financial Services Limited

Community Bank
Windsor

ABN 31 099 416 092

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Chairman's report.

For year ending June 30 2021.

Teamwork. Integrity. Performance. Engagement. Leadership. Passion.

These are the values of the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank. These are also the values of your bank, Community Bank-Windsor.

Every day we strive to work to each of these values. While no single value is more important than any other, throughout the past twelve months we have lived each of these values as we have worked together, both the Board and the Branch team. To not only deliver one of the best years financially as well as further developing our customer focus and community engagement.

Despite COVID restrictions directly impacting us all, meaning that we have had very few face to face meetings, we have continued to meet regularly on Zoom conferencing so that all our scheduled Board meetings and many informal and impromptu meetings have been conducted throughout the year. As a Board we have completed and signed-off our Risk Register, and we have begun work on developing our competency matrix. Our Governance Committee is working its way through and where appropriate updating our Policies and Procedures.

Communication with our Branch team continued as best it could while working with COVID imposed restrictions. Under the strong leadership of our Branch Manager, Paige Wills, the team remained committed to providing customer service excellence throughout the year, while maintaining community engagement whenever opportunities allowed.

Thank you to Paige, Sama, Sean, Ryan and Harvey for your dedicated service to Windsor. And thank you too to Daniel and Natalie who chose to pursue other opportunities during the year.

There has been one important change to our branch team. We are pleased to introduce Tom Del Giudice who has recently taken on the unenviable task of replacing Paige Wills as Branch Manager. We are confident that he is the right person to build on our strengths. We wish Paige every success in her new role within the broader Bendigo and Adelaide Bank.

Fortunately we were able to hold our Grants Night in May this year. It was wonderful to see our community celebrate. It was inspiring to be the catalyst for our community groups to interact, leading to joint opportunities that would otherwise have never materialised. From that night, we have especially been able to build on relationships with our local primary Schools and are working with them to further develop our partnerships.

I normally don't mention our financial performance in my Chairman's Report because Jon Caneva, our treasurer covers this in his own report. I cannot miss the chance to tell you though that we had an outstanding year. Kudos goes to Paige and her team, who have engaged with our customers and community to not only meet, but to exceed customer expectations.

Your Board of Directors has worked diligently during the year, often in very trying times. I would like to thank each of them for their continued support, for the passion they show and for the belief they have in our bank. Without wanting to single anyone out, to Charlotte Rendle-Short and Jon Caneva as Board Secretary and Treasurer respectively for the additional work load that to take on each year, I thank you. I would also like to welcome Anja Barisic, who joined our Board in May this year.

Another year has now started and again we are all being impacted by COVID restrictions. What that impact will lead to over the next twelve months remains to be seen. You can be assured though that your Board and your branch team will be doing everything in our power to proactively plan, and to continue delivering the results that we aspire to, through exceptional customer service, and our close links to our community.

I take pride in reaffirming our ongoing commitment to Windsor and to our community. Community Bank Windsor is here to improve the prospects of each of our customers, and to assist and engage with our community and our shareholders. We believe in what we do. We are proud of Community Bank Windsor.



Julie Scott
Chairman

Treasurer's report.

For year ending June 30 2021.

Dear Shareholder,

It's hard to put into words the year we have had. To say it was tough would be an understatement. To say it was, in some ways the best we have had, you would probably say that I was crazy. Crazy is definitely the new normal.

All of us have been affected by Covid-19 in some way or other and our business has certainly been affected. At the time of writing this report our Auditors have completed their audit, and although the profit is half the previous years, our business had the best year ever.

The banking business relies on Loans and Deposits to survive, we call this our footings. This year our footings increased by \$21m. Broken down by \$10m in loans and \$11m in deposits. To put this into perspective, in the last 3 years our footings increased by an average of \$3m per annum. However, our income was \$80k less than the previous year. Why, well Covid-19 forced our customers to reassess their finances and 50-70% of them moved to fixed mortgage loans which meant that our commission income was considerably less. But our Branch team worked tirelessly to make sure our customers received the best deal possible to fit their circumstances, so much so, that the word got out that we were helping customers and we are competitive and that brought the additional \$10m in Loans on to our book. It also gave people the confidence to park the Deposits with us also and they increased by \$11m. No mean feat when you consider the Term Deposit rate is under 1%.

Our Net Profit this year was half of the previous years after contributing \$73k for community grants and sponsorships in the local community. We didn't forget our shareholders by declaring a 2 cents per share dividend to be paid fully franked in October 2021. Our 2cps dividend equates to approx. 2% return if you purchased shares for the original price of \$1 each. This is double the Term Deposit rate.

None of the achievements of this year would have been possible without the fantastic Team we have at Windsor. Not only do I refer to Paige and the Branch Team but the Board of Directors as well, led by our Chair, Julie Scott. I thank them very much for the great effort they have put in, in a year that presented many challenges.

As we now look to the new financial year may I thank our shareholders for their support and wish them a safe and prosperous year.



Jon Caneva
Treasurer

Manager's report.

For year ending June 30 2021.

Dear Shareholders

Community Bank Windsor had an outstanding last twelve months. I wanted to start this report by thanking the team that has worked so diligently. Sama, Sean, Ryan and Harvey as well as Natalie and Daniel who worked with us for part of the year. The hard work you have each delivered every day is the reason why our business grew to a record high. Well done!

Our Board of Directors continue to amaze me with their commitment to the Windsor community. I am so thankful for the support, encouragement, wise counsel, and of course the business leads, which this volunteer group of people selflessly provide that helps the branch team and the business continue to grow.

We ended the year with \$142.3 million in loans and deposits, which is the largest book Community Bank Windsor has held. I know that this result is only another step in the continuing growth of the business. Combined with Community Bank Windsor's own initiatives, Bendigo Bank's acquisition goal is to provide banking solutions to 10% of Australia's population.

On a personal level, I am saddened to write this report, as it represents my final sign-off from Community Bank Windsor. I have taken another opportunity within Bendigo Bank, one that would not have been available to me without the development that I earned in my years at Windsor. I am pleased to introduce your new Branch Manager Tom Del Guidice, who I know will successfully lead our fabulous team.

As I reflect on my time at Community Bank Windsor, I am proud to have been involved in our commitment to our Community. As important as it is to say that this year, Community Bank Windsor has invested \$73,000 into our Community, and that since inception total community contributions have been \$1.425m, it is the personal impact that we have throughout the community that gives me the greatest satisfaction.

I wish all the best for the future to the Community Bank Windsor team, both the Branch Team and the Board of Directors. I have been truly so lucky to have worked with you all, building such great business relationships and making life-long friends.



Paige Wills
Branch Manager

Director's report.

The Directors present their report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

The following persons were Directors of Stonnington Community Financial Services Limited during or since the end of the financial year up to the date of this report:

Amie Bast

Title: Non-Executive Director.

Qualifications: Bachelor of Applied Science, Post Graduate Diploma in Human Nutrition and a Masters in Health Science (Health Promotion).

Experience & Expertise: Amie was appointed as a director in June 2018. Through working locally as a Health Promotion Officer, Amie has gained valuable insight into the strengths and challenges facing the Stonnington community. Her community engagement skills, project management and passion for equity ensures there is voice given to those less heard.

Warrick King

Title: Non-Executive Director.

Qualifications: Warrick is a Chartered Accountant with a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance & Investment. He is currently completing a Graduate Diploma of Applied Corporate Governance.

Experience & Expertise: Warrick was appointed as a director in January 2019. He was a Manager at PwC and Financial Controller at a Global Services Company. Warrick is currently the General Manager Finance and Company Secretary for a privately owned corporate group.

Martin Joyce

Title: Non-Executive Director.

Qualifications: Bachelor of Arts and is currently studying a Masters of Sustainability (Regional Development).

Experience & Expertise: Martin was appointed as a director in July 2019. He is working at Melbourne Metropolitan Fire Brigade and the office bearer of local sporting clubs. He joined Board through a joint venture between Deakin University and Bendigo Bank.

Harrison Wines

Title: Non-Executive Director.

Qualifications: Harrison is a Graduate Associate Member Scholarship with the Institute of Public Accountants. He is currently studying a Bachelor of Commerce/Bachelor of Property & Real Estate at Deakin University under a Vice-Chancellor's Academic Excellence Scholarship.

Experience & Expertise: Harrison was appointed as a director in July 2019. He is currently employed as a Commercial Administrator for an Engineering Contractor. As a non-Executive director on the Windsor Community Bank he has had the great pleasure of not only forging strong links and partnerships with various community organisations, but also gaining a new understanding of the operations of a Board of Directors.

Anja Barisic

Title: Non-Executive Director.

Qualifications: Bachelor of Journalism.

Experience & Expertise: Anja was appointed as a director in June 2021. She has extensive experience delivering marketing solutions through social media, online and digital. An analytical and big picture thinker, with a proven track-record in developing, leading and owning marketing campaigns that increase lead acquisition, customer retention and lifetime value.

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

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

Director's Meetings

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

Director	Board meetings		Audit committee meetings	
	A	B	A	B
Julie Scott	10	10	N/A	N/A
Charlotte Rendle-Short	10	10	N/A	N/A
Geovanni Caneva	10	9	1	1
Sue Denmead	10	9	N/A	N/A
Elizabeth Weston	10	8	N/A	N/A
Amie Bast	10	7	N/A	N/A
Warrick King	10	10	1	1
Martin Joyce	10	8	1	1
Harrison Wines	10	9	N/A	N/A
Anja Barisic	1	1	N/A	N/A

A - The number of meetings eligible to attend | B - The number of meetings attended | N/A - not a member of that committee

Company Secretary: **Charlotte Rendle-Short**

Qualifications: Masters of Business Administration, Med Admin, Diploma of education, Bachelor of Music and Certificate in Executive Coaching & Mentoring.

Experience & Expertise: Charlotte was appointed as Company Secretary in November 2018. Charlotte has had more than 33 years experience in education, having held senior leadership positions at school and system level. In her current work, Charlotte coaches and mentors principals and school leadership teams across all three sectors. Charlotte is also Deputy Chair on the Board of Early Childhood Management Services.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the company during the course of the financial year were in providing Community Bank branch services under management rights to operate a franchised branch of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. There has been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

Operating Results

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$	Movement
Profit After Tax	25,845	64,125	-60%

With over 60% of the banks loans now fixed, the lower yield has been the main contributing factor in the reduction of profit.

Director's Interests

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares		
	Balance at July 1 2020	Changes During the Year	Balance at 30 June 2021
Julie Scott	500	-	500
Giovanni Caneva	40,000	-	40,000

Director's report. (continued)

The Directors present their report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2021.

Dividends

The board declared at its May 2021 meeting that it would declare a 2 cent dividend and pay the \$13,000 later in 2021. This dividend has been provided for in the financial statements.

	Cents per Share	Total Amount
Final fully franked dividend	2.00	13,000
Total Amount	2.00	13,000

Options

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

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

During the financial year, the Australian economy was greatly impacted by COVID-19. Bendigo Bank, as franchisor, announced a suite of measures aimed at providing relief to customers affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The uncertain economic conditions has not materially impacted the company's earnings for the financial year. As the pandemic continues to affect the economic environment, uncertainty remains on the future impact of COVID 19 to the company's operations.

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

Events since the end of the Financial Year

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

Likely Developments

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

Environmental Regulations

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Company

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

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

Non-audit Services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (RSD Audit) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 28 to the accounts.

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

- all non audit services are reviewed and approved by the Board prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 11 O Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks and rewards

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the Auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 6 of this financial report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors at Windsor, Victoria.


Julie Scott
Chair/Director

Dated this 25th day of August, 2021

Auditor's independence declaration.



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Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Stonnington

Community Financial Services Limited

In accordance with Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2020 there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) The auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSD Audit



Kathie Teasdale
Partner
41A Breen Street Bendigo VIC 3550

Dated: 25 August 2021

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty, trading as RSD Audit
ABN 85 619 186 908

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

Financial statements.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2021.

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers	7	767,617	825,100
Other revenue	8	53,834	73,659
Finance income	9	3,527	5,916
		824,978	904,675
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	10	(374,946)	(389,665)
Depreciation and amortisation	10	(131,331)	(135,199)
Finance costs	10	(12,965)	(18,997)
Administration and general costs		(55,938)	(57,418)
Occupancy expenses		(709)	(1,072)
IT expenses		(46,803)	(46,215)
ATM expenses		(16,038)	(18,873)
Repairs and Maintenance		(3,108)	(3,882)
Other expenses		(84,798)	(95,922)
		(726,636)	(767,243)
Operating profit before charitable donations and sponsorship		98,342	137,432
Charitable donations and sponsorship	10	(73,320)	(57,884)
Profit before income tax		25,022	79,548
Income tax (expense)/benefit		11,823	(15,423)
Profit for the year after income tax		25,845	64,125
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		25,845	64,125
Profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the company		25,845	64,125
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the company		25,845	64,125
Earnings per share		¢	¢
- basic and diluted earnings per share	30	3.99	9.91

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position.

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Assets			
Current assets	7	767,617	825,100
Cash and cash equivalents	12	83,979	318,536
Trade and other receivables	13	66,436	55,730
Financial assets	14	407,794	200,000
Current tax asset	18	16,323	-
Total current assets		574,532	574,266
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	21,012	30,114
Right-of-use assets	16	166,814	278,023
Intangible assets	17	14,691	25,710
Deferred tax assets	18	9,124	8,300
Total non-current assets		211,641	342,147
Total assets		786,173	916,413
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	42,190	43,271
Current tax liability	18	-	16,040
Borrowings	20	12,544	12,544
Lease liabilities	21	122,721	116,671
Employee benefits	22	12,496	11,482
Total current liabilities		189,951	200,008
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	20	-	12,544
Lease liabilities	21	54,050	176,771
Employee benefits	22	2,237	-
Total non-current liabilities		56,287	189,315
Total liabilities		246,238	389,323
Net assets		539,935	527,090
Equity			
Issued capital	23	647,010	647,010
Accumulated losses	24	(107,075)	(119,920)
Total equity		539,935	527,090

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Financial statements. (continued)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2021.

	Note	Issued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2019		647,010	(171,045)	475,965
<i>Comprehensive income for the year</i>				
Profit for the year		-	64,125	64,125

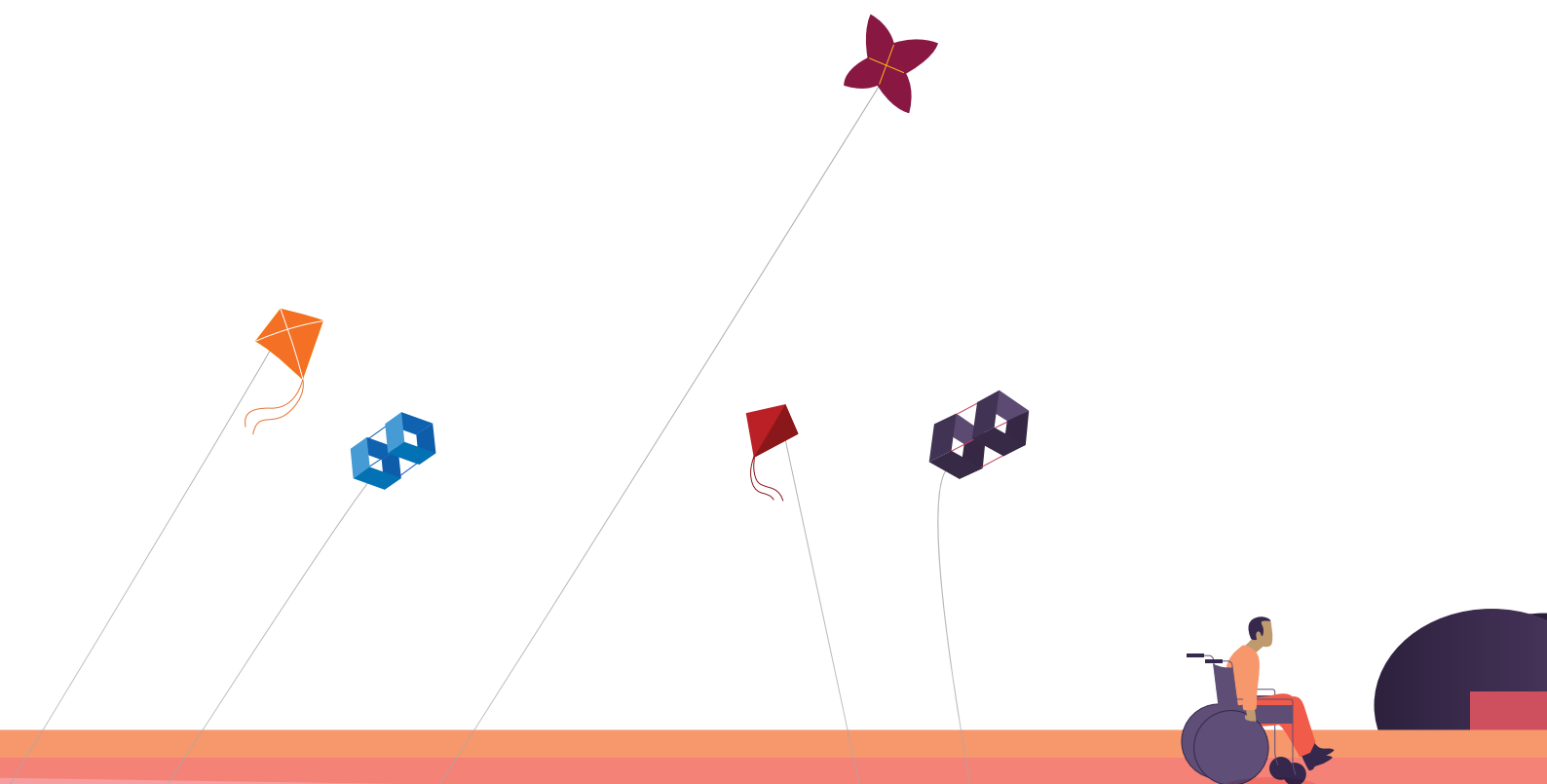
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners

Dividends paid or provided	29	-	(13,000)	(13,000)
Balance at 30 June 2020		647,010	(119,920)	527,090
Balance at 1 July 2020		647,010	(119,920)	527,090
<i>Comprehensive income for the year</i>				
Profit for the year		-	25,845	25,845

Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners

Dividends paid or provided	29	-	(13,000)	(13,000)
Balance at 30 June 2021		647,010	(107,075)	539,935

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



Statement of Cash Flows.

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		887,426	969,688
Payments to suppliers and employees		(731,942)	(730,519)
Interest paid		(12,965)	(18,542)
Interest received		4,447	6,162
Income tax paid		(32,364)	1,269
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	25	114,602	228,058
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investments		(207,794)	-
Purchase of intangible assets		(12,545)	(12,545)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(220,339)	(12,545)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease liabilities		(116,670)	(107,631)
Dividends paid		(12,150)	(17,906)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(128,820)	(125,537)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		(234,557)	89,976
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		318,536	228,560
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	25a	83,979	318,536

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.



Notes to the financial statements.

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 1. Corporate Information

These financial statements and notes represent those of Stonnington Community Financial Services Limited (the Company) as an individual entity. Stonnington Community Financial Services Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 25th August 2021.

Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activity of the company is provided in the directors' report. Information on the company's related party relationships is provided in Note 27.

Note 2. Basis of Preparation

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

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

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

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

(a) Economic Dependency

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

Windsor Community Bank, 111 Chapel Street, Windsor

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:

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

(b) Revenue From Contracts With Customers

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

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

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

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

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

Revenue Calculation

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

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Commission

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

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

Fee Income

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

Core Banking Products

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

Ability to Change Financial Return

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

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

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

(c) Other Revenue

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

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

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (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

During the financial year, 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 businesses that employ staff and have been affected by the economic downturn associated with COVID-19.

The amounts received or receivable is 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 when the cash flow of the company improves.

(d) Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits

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

An annual leave liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Other Long-term Employee Benefits

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

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

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

(e) Tax

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

Current Income Tax

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

Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred Tax

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

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

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

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

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

Goods & Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- when the amount of GST incurred on a sale or purchase of assets or services is not payable to or recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the revenue or expense item.
- when receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

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

(f) Cash & Cash Equivalents

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

(g) Property, Plant & Equipment

Recognition & Measurement

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

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

Subsequent Expenditure

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

Depreciation

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

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Asset Class	Method	Useful Life
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	5 - 10 years
Plant & equipment	Straight line	4 -20 years
Motor vehicles	Diminishing value	8 years

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

(h) Intangible Assets

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

Recognition & Measurement

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

Subsequent Expenditure

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

Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised over their useful life and assessed for impairment whenever impairment indicators are present.

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

Asset Class	Method	Useful Life
Establishment fee	Straight line	Franchise term (5 years)
Franchise fee	Straight line	Franchise term (5 years)

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

(i) Financial Instruments

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

Subnote (i) and (j) refer to the following acronyms:

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

Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Recognition & Initial Measurement

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

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

Classification & Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Assets - Business Model Assessment

The company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed.

Financial Assets - Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses

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

Financial Liabilities - Classification, Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses

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

Derecognition

Financial Assets

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

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

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Liabilities

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

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

Offsetting

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

(j) Impairment

Non-derivative Financial Instruments

The company recognises a loss allowance for estimated credit losses (ECL)'s on its trade receivables.

ECL's are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received.

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

Recognition of ECL in Financial Statements

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

The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, which is received 14 days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo and Adelaide Bank the company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company. The company also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2021.

Non-financial Assets

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

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

(k) Issued Capital

Ordinary Shares

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

Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Leases

As Lessee

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

The company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

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

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

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

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option the company is reasonable certain to exercise, lease payments in an option renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

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

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

As Lessor

The company has not been a party in an arrangement where it is a lessor.

(m) Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

There are no new standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2020 that are expected to have a significant impact on the company's financial statements.

(n) Comparative Figures

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

Note 4. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates & Assumptions

During preparation of the financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual outcomes and balances may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revisions to these estimates are recognised prospectively.

(a) Judgements

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

Note	Judgement
Note 7 - Revenue	Whether revenue is recognised over time or at a point in time
Note 21 - Leases:	
(a) Control	Whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception by assessing whether the company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset
(b) Lease term	Whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise extension options, termination periods, and purchase options
(c) Discount rates	Judgement is required to determine the discount rate, where the discount rate is the company's incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The incremental borrowing rate is determined with reference to factors specific to the company and underlying asset including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount • the lease term • economic environment • any other relevant factors

(b) Assumptions & Estimation Uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2020 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Note	Assumption
Note 18 - Recognition of deferred tax assets	Availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses can be utilised
Note 15 - Estimation of asset useful lives	Key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset
Note 22 - Long service leave provision	Key assumptions on attrition rate of staff and expected pay increases though promotion and inflation

Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 5. Financial Risk Management

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

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company does not utilise any derivative instruments.

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

(a) Credit Risk

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

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

(b) Liquidity Risk

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

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

30 June 2021		Contractual Cash Flows		
Non-derivative Financial Liability	Carrying Amount	< 12 Months	1 - 5 Years	> 5 Years
Lease liabilities	184,042	129,293	54,749	-

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices – will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings in financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The company has no exposure to any transactions denominated in a currency other than Australian dollars.

Price Risk

The company is not exposed to equity securities price risk as it does not hold investments for sale or at fair value. There is no exposure to the company in regard to commodity price risk.

Cash Flow & Fair Values Interest Rate Risk

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

The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$83,979 at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$318,536). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank, which are rated BBB on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Note 6. Capital Management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

The Board is managing the growth of the business in line with this requirement. There are no other externally imposed capital requirements, although the nature of the company is such that amounts will be paid in the form of charitable donations and sponsorship. Charitable donations and sponsorship paid for the year ended 30 June 2021 can be seen in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive Income.

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

Note 7. Revenue From Contracts With Customers

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Revenue			
- Revenue from contracts with customers		767,617	825,100
		767,617	825,100
Disaggregation of Revenue From Contracts With Customers			
- Margin income		659,520	684,097
- Fee income		65,512	89,814
- Commission income		42,585	51,189
		767,617	825,100

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

Note 8. Other Revenue

The company generates other sources of revenue as outlined below.

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Other Revenue			
- Market development fund income		22,500	50,193
- Cash flow boost		31,334	23,466
		53,834	73,659

Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 9. Finance Income

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

Term deposits which can be readily converted to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change may qualify as a cash equivalent.

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Finance Income			
<i>At amortised cost:</i>			
- Interest from term deposits		3,527	5,916
		3,527	5,916

Note 10. Expenses

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

(a) Employee Benefits Expense

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Employee Benefits Expense			
- Wages & salaries		318,732	331,578
- Superannuation costs		28,460	32,359
- Other expenses related to employees		27,754	25,728
		374,946	389,665

(b) Depreciation & Amortisation Expense

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Depreciation of Non-current Assets			
- leasehold improvements		3,325	5,776
- plant and equipment		3,443	4,082
- motor vehicles		2,334	3,112
		9,102	12,970
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets			
- leased buildings		111,210	111,210
		111,210	111,210
Amortisation of Intangible Assets			
- franchise fees		2,204	2,204
- establishment costs		8,815	8,815
		11,019	11,019
Total depreciation & amortisation expense		131,331	135,199

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

Note 10. Expenses (continued)

(c) Finance Costs

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Finance Costs			
- Interest paid		12,965	18,997
		12,965	18,997

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

(d) Community Investments & Sponsorship

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Community Investments & Sponsorship			
- Direct sponsorship and grant payments		19,531	6,726
- Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	10(e)	53,789	51,158
		73,320	57,884

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

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

(e) Community Enterprise Foundation™ Contributions

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Disaggregation of CEF Funds			
Opening balance		86,977	89,613
Contributions paid	10(d)	53,789	51,158
Grants paid out		(45,900)	(52,000)
Interest received		464	864
Management fees incurred		(2,789)	(2,658)
Balance available for distribution		92,541	86,977

Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 11. Income Tax Expense

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

(a) The Components of Tax Expense

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current tax expense		-	23,021
Deferred tax expense		(1,276)	(7,598)
Under / (over) provision of prior years		453	-
		(823)	15,423

(b) Prima Facie Tax Payable

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 26% (2020: 27.5%)		6,506	21,876
Less Tax Effect Of:			
- Non-assessable income		(8,147)	(6,453)
- Under / (over) provision of prior years		453	-
- Non-deductible expenses		365	-
Income tax attributable to the entity		(823)	15,423

The applicable weighted average effective tax rate is:		3.29%	-19.39%
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Note 12. Cash & Cash Equivalents

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash at bank and on hand		83,979	318,536
		83,979	318,536

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

Note 13. Trade & Other Receivables

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current			
Trade receivables		65,068	39,685
Other receivables		1,368	16,045
		66,436	55,730

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

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

Note 14. Financial Assets

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
At Amortised Cost			
Term deposits		407,794	200,000
		407,794	200,000

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

Note 15. Property, Plant & Equipment

(a) Carrying Amounts

	2021 \$			2020 \$		
	At cost	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value	At cost	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value
Leasehold improvements	348,103	348,103	-	348,103	344,778	3,325
Plant & equipment	99,950	85,942	14,008	99,950	82,499	17,451
Motor vehicles	23,501	16,497	7,004	23,501	14,163	9,338
	471,554	450,542	21,012	471,554	441,440	30,114

(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

	2021 \$			2020 \$		
	Leasehold Imp. \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Leasehold Imp. \$	Plant & Equipment \$	Motor Vehicles \$
Opening carrying value	3,325	17,451	9,338	9,101	21,533	12,450
Depreciation expense	(3,325)	(3,443)	(2,334)	(5,776)	(4,082)	(3,112)
Closing carrying value	-	14,008	7,004	3,325	17,451	9,338

Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 15. Property, Plant & Equipment (continued)

(c) Capital Expenditure Commitments

The entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2021 (2020: None).

(d) Changes in Estimates

During the financial year, the company assessed estimates used for property, plant and equipment including useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods.

There were no changes in estimates for the current reporting period.

Note 16. Right-of-use Assets

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

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

The company's lease portfolio includes buildings.

Options to Extend or Terminate

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

AASB 16 Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Leased asset	389,234	389,234
Depreciation	(222,420)	(222,420)
	166,814	166,814

Movements in carrying amounts:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Recognised on initial application of AASB 16	389,234	389,234
Depreciation expense	(222,420)	(222,420)
Net carrying amount	166,814	166,814

AASB 16 Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Depreciation expense related to right-of-use assets	(111,210)	(111,210)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(12,854)	(18,542)

Note 17. Intangible Assets

(a) Carrying Amounts

	2021 \$			2020 \$		
	At cost	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value	At cost	Accumulated depreciation	Written down value
Franchise fees	122,555	119,617	2,938	122,555	117,413	5,142
Establishment fees	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	25,000	-
Renewal franchise fee	90,224	78,471	11,753	90,224	69,656	20,568
Training fee	1,925	1,925	-	1,925	1,925	-
	239,704	225,013	14,691	239,704	213,994	25,710

(b) Movements in Carrying Amounts

2021	Franchise Fees \$	Establishment Fees \$	Renewal Franchise Fees \$	Training Fees \$
Opening carrying value	5,141	-	20,568	-
Amortisation expense	(2,203)	-	(8,815)	-
Closing carrying value	2,938	-	11,753	-

2020	Franchise Fees \$	Establishment Fees \$	Renewal Franchise Fees \$	Training Fees \$
Opening carrying value	7,345	-	29,383	-
Amortisation expense	(2,204)	-	(8,815)	-
Closing carrying value	5,141	-	20,568	-



Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 18. Tax Assets & Liabilities

(a) Current Tax

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Income tax payable/(refundable)	(16,323)	16,040

(b) Deferred Tax

Movement in the company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2021:

	30 June 2020 \$	Recognised in P & L \$	Recognised in Equity \$	30 June 2021 \$
Deferred Tax Assets				
- Expense accruals	2,963	(991)	-	1,972
- Carried forward tax losses	-	1,321	-	1,321
- Right-of-use assets	2,808	(318)	-	2,490
- Employee provisions	3,158	525	-	3,683
Total deferred tax assets	8,929	537	-	9,466

Deferred Tax Liabilities

- Accrued income	(629)	287	-	(342)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(629)	287	-	(342)

Net deferred tax assets	8,300	824	-	9,124
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Movement in the company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2020:

	30 June 2019 \$	Recognised in P & L \$	Recognised in Equity \$	30 June 2020 \$
Deferred Tax Assets				
- Expense accruals	1,004	1,959	-	2,963
- Right-of-use assets	-	2,808	-	2,808
- Employee provisions	1,098	2,060	-	3,158
Total deferred tax assets	2,102	6,827	-	8,929

Deferred Tax Liabilities

- Accrued income	(697)	68	-	(629)
- Prepayments	(703)	703	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,400)	771	-	(629)

Net deferred tax assets	702	7,598	-	8,300
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Note 19. Trade & Other Payables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current		
Trade creditors	7,867	4,697
Dividend Payable	19,620	18,771
Other creditors and accruals	14,703	19,803
	42,190	43,271

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

Note 20. Borrowings

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current		
<i>Unsecured Liabilities</i>		
Franchise & Renewal Fees	12,544	12,544
	12,544	12,544
<i>Unsecured liabilities</i>		
Franchise & Renewal Fees	-	12,544
	-	12,544
Total borrowings	12,544	25,088



Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 21. Lease Liabilities

Lease liabilities were measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments of the term reasonably expected to be exercised, discounted at the appropriate incremental borrowing rate on the adoption date. The discount rate used on recognition was 5.39%.

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

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

(a) Lease Portfolio

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Details
Windsor Branch	The lease agreement is a non-cancellable lease with an initial term of 5 years which commenced in December 2017. The lease expires in December 2022 with no further options.

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

(b) Lease Liabilities

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current	122,721	116,671
Non-current	54,050	176,771

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 30 June 2021 were as follows:

	Minimum lease payments due				
	< 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	> 5 years	Total
30 June 2021					
Lease payments	129,293	54,749	-	-	-
Finance charges	(6,572)	(699)	-	-	-
Net present values	122,721	54,050	-	-	-
30 June 2020					
Lease payments	129,637	129,293	54,749	-	-
Finance charges	(12,966)	(6,572)	(699)	-	-
Net present values	116,671	122,721	54,050	-	-

Total cash outflows for leases for the year ended 30 June 2021 was \$116,671 (2020: \$107,631).

Note 22. Employee Benefits

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Current		
Provision for annual leave	12,496	11,482
	12,496	11,482
Non-Current		
Provision for long service leave	2,237	-
	2,237	-

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

Employee Attrition Rates

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

Note 23. Issued Capital

(a) Issued Capital

	2021 \$		2020 \$	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	650,000	647,010	650,000	647,010
	650,000	647,010	650,000	647,010

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

(b) Movements in share capital

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Fully paid ordinary shares:		
At the beginning of the reporting period	647,010	647,010
At the end of the reporting period	647,010	647,010

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

Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 24. Retained Earnings

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period		(119,920)	(171,045)
Profit for the year after income tax		25,845	64,125
Dividends paid	29	(13,000)	(13,000)
Balance at the end of the reporting period		(107,075)	(119,920)

Note 25. Cash Flow Information

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	83,979	318,536
As per the Statement of Cash Flows	83,979	318,536

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Profit for the year after income tax	25,845	64,125
Non-cash flows in profit		
- Depreciation	120,312	124,180
- Amortisation	11,019	11,019
- Bad debts	1,411	1,621
Changes in assets and liabilities		
- (Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables	(12,117)	(16,356)
- (Increase) / decrease in prepayments and other assets	-	2,556
- (Increase) / decrease in deferred tax asset	(824)	(7,598)
- Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(1,930)	16,731
- Increase / (decrease) in current tax liability	(32,363)	24,291
- Increase / (decrease) in provisions	3,249	7,489
Net cash flows from operating activities	114,602	228,058

Note 26. Financial Instruments

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

	Note	2021 \$	2020 \$
Financial Assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	66,436	55,730
Cash and cash equivalents	12	83,979	318,536
Term deposits	14	407,794	200,000
		558,209	574,266
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	42,190	43,271
Borrowings	20	12,544	25,088
Lease liabilities	21	176,771	293,442
		231,505	361,801

Note 27. Related Parties

(a) Key Management Personnel

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

(b) Key Management Personnel Compensation

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Short-term employee benefits	11,075	9,554
Total key management personnel compensation	11,075	9,554

Short-term Employee Benefits

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

(c) Other Related Parties

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

(d) Transactions With Key Management Personnel & Related Parties

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

Notes to the financial statements. (continued)

For the year ending 30 June 2021.

Note 27. Related Parties (continued)

Name of Related Party	Description of Goods or Services Provided	Value \$
Caneva Management Pty Ltd, a company of which Giovanni Caneva is a director.	Bookkeeping & Administration	12,000

(d) Key Management Personnel Shareholdings

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

(e) Other Key Management Transactions

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

Note 28. Auditor's Remuneration

The appointed auditor of Stonnington Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2021 is RSD Audit. Amounts paid or due and payable to the auditor are outlined below.

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Audit & Review Services		
Audit and review of financial statements (RSD Audit)	5,300	5,200
Total auditor's remuneration	5,300	5,200

Note 29. Dividends

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

	2021 \$		2020 \$	
	Number	\$	Number	\$
Fully franked dividend	647,010	(13,000)	647,010	(13,000)
Dividends provided for and paid during the year	647,010	(13,000)	647,010	(13,000)

The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 26% (2020: 27.5%).

Note 30. Earnings Per Share

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

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	25,845	64,125
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	647,010	647,010
	¢	¢
Basic and diluted earnings per share	3.99	9.91

Note 31. Events After the Reporting Period

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

Note 32. Commitments & Contingencies

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

The company has no other commitments requiring disclosure.

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

Note 33. Company Details

The registered office of the company is:

Stonnington Community Financial Services Limited - 111 Chapel St, Windsor VIC 3181

The principal place of business is:

Windsor Community Bank - 111 Chapel St, Windsor VIC 3181

Director's declaration.

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Stonnington Community Financial Services Limited, we state that:

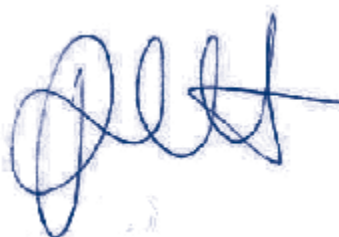
In the opinion of the directors:

- (a) The financial statements and notes of the company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2021 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable

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

Julie Scott
Chair/Director

Dated this 25th day of August, 2021



Independent audit report.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF STONNINGTON COMMUNITY FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Stonnington Community Financial Services Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Stonnington 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 2021 and of its performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements related to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the *Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110: *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (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 confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Director's Responsibility for the Financial Report

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

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company 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 to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Richmond Sinnott & Delahunty, trading as RSD Audit
ABN 85 619 186 908

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation



Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. 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. Misstatements 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.

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

We 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.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We 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.

We 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 obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Independent audit report. (continued)



Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RSD Audit Chartered Accountants

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Katie Teasdale'.

Kathie Teasdale
Partner
Bendigo
Dated: 25 August 2021

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 **Bendigo Bank**