Annual Report 2023

Wandin Seville Financial Services Limited

Community Bank Wandin-Seville

CHAIRMAN'S AGM REPORT 2023

The last 12 months has continued to present significant challenges with the changing economic climate.

All the staff are to be commended for their dedication and commitment to our customers and Community Bank Wandin-Seville.

Wandin Seville Financial Services Limited as a Franchisee, we need to have an ongoing relationship with our Franchisor, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (BEN), contractual with the Board and operational with the Branch staff.

Initiatives undertaken by our Board of Directors and the total commitment of the staff have provided an after, the provision for income tax, a profit of \$473,978, a significant increase on the 2022 profit of \$176,013. The profit continues to be impacted by the Reserve Bank of Australia interest rates. The RBA decisions continue to have a significant effect on the general community with increasing interest rate rises along with cost-of-living pressures. Low unemployment, lack of available willing workers to fill vacancies, growing inflation and government regulations all have a major impact on businesses.

The Reserve Bank of Australia increased the Cash Rate to slow the economy. This trend continued for a significant part of the year and now appears to be a little more stable.

As the interest rates on Loans and Deposits increase and the general concerns in the current environment the impact on our business remains uncertain.

It should be noted that considering the uncertainty in the current and future economic climate, future profits and subsequent Dividends may be impacted.

For the 2022/2023 fiscal year, a 10c per share fully franked dividend will again be provided to our shareholders.

During the evolving and uncertain economic climate, the Board has not and will not compromise its commitment to supporting local Community organisations who invest so much in our community's future. Wandin Seville Financial Services Limited has this year committed over \$250,000 to our community, and since Community Bank Wandin-Seville has been operating this total is more than \$1,750,000.

Branch staffing requirements are continually being reviewed to meet the changing business environment. As the nature of banking evolves, the staffing structure will continue to be reviewed to meet the needs to grow the business and to support the community.

It continues to be important that as a shareholder, you promote the values and benefits of the Community Banking Model, and the benefits to the community from supporting our Community Bank.

As a shareholder, we thank you for your ongoing support and encourage you to actively look for opportunities to refer potential customers to Community Bank Wandin-Seville. This will continue to provide benefits back to our community.

Also, if you are not already a customer, please consider your options and organise a confidential appointment with our Branch Manager.

I take this opportunity to thank my fellow directors and our Executive Officer, Leah Thompson who all play a vital part in the function of the Board as well as our Branch staff, led by Jackie and the staff at BEN for their ongoing support.

I look forward to seeing all shareholders and interested stakeholders at our Annual General Meeting on 27th November 2023 at the Community Hub, Clegg Road, Wandin North.

Ray Barrett

R. J. Somett

Chairman

Branch Manager's Annual Report 2022/2023

As of 30th June 2023, our 21st year of operation, Community Bank Wandin-Seville held funds under management of \$174.6 million. This included \$45.7 million in lending and \$123.9 million in deposits along with approximately \$5 million in other business held.

This year, growth has been very hard to achieve. The main factors that contributed to this lack of growth have been the consistent interest rate rises along with increasing cost of living pressures. Both factors have created an environment whereby the ability to refinance, purchase or indeed increase debt levels has been hesitant at best. The higher the interest rates, the inability for wages to keep pace, the increase in repayments has seen circumstances whereby the average wage could not service existing debt levels let alone any increased forms of lending. An aging population has also contributed by the paying down of home loans, which some had held on to, just in case, but again with increasing living pressures decisions have been made to pay down debt or sell and downsize as needed, with no further lending required.

In saying this, the increase in interest rates positively affects our margins and therefore the income received by our Company has strengthened this year. It remains to be seen how the economy will proceed into the new financial year with rates and cost of living pressures at the fore.

For these reasons, there is a need for us to continue to provide competitive Bendigo Bank products and services with the added bonus of our personalised customer service — this is our point of difference in an ever-changing financial world. Mixing personalised service with Bendigo Bank's digitised offerings, frequently engaging with our existing customer base and gaining new customers is a priority to grow our existing strong business well into the future.

I would like to sincerely thank and acknowledge the efforts of our dedicated branch team: Carolyn, Liz, and Cass. The staff have worked through a challenging work environment this past year with professionalism and dedication. They have been a great support to me along with each other and kept their sense of humour in changing circumstances.

Their biggest strength is their passion for our community, and this showed through, especially when dealing with customers who had been victims of fraud/scams which unfortunately increased throughout the year. Their compassion and understanding saw no bounds and they did all they could to help these customers through awful situations.

Our Board of Directors provide constant support and guidance in relation to the running of our business. I would like to thank them all, especially our Chairman Ray, and our Executive Officer Leah, for their advice, support, and skill base in these changing and unprecedented times. Their connection to our community ensures that our organisation supports community projects/events as an investment into our community's future.

Most importantly, I would like to thank you, our customers, shareholders, and Community Organisations for your support of Community Bank Wandin-Seville. Without this support we would not have been able to continue to invest monies (sponsorships/grants) back into the community over these past 21 years.

WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD ABN 33 098 648 296

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

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WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors submit their report of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2023.

Directors

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

Raymond Barrett Chairman Graeme Prime
Director Director

Occupation: Company Director Occupation: Retired

Kim Parry James Brown Director Director

Occupation: Real Estate Agent Occupation: Retired

Gavan McIntyre Jayantilal Naran

Director Director

Occupation: Retired Occupation: Small Business Owner

Susan Harmsworth Benjamin Vallance

Director Director

Occupation: Retired Occupation: Lawyer

Clinton Ruyg Anita Matee Wood

Director - Ceased 18/07/2022 Director - Appointed 11/07/2022
Occupation: Teacher Occupation: HR Maanger

Daniel Field

Director - Appointed 15/08/2022 Occupation: Real Estate Videographer

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

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

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the course of the financial year were in providing Community Bank® services under management rights to operate franchised branches of Bendigo Bank Limited.

There have 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 \$473,978 (2022: \$176,013). The net assets of the company have increased to \$2,850,043 (2022: \$2,428,897).

Dividends

Dividends paid since the start of the financial year as follows:-

a) A fully franked dividend of 10c per share (\$52,831.10) was paid during the year.

WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD DIRECTORS' REPORT

Significant changes in the state of affairs

In the opinion of the Directors there have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review not otherwise disclosed in this report.

Significant events after the balance date

There are no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that have significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company, in future years.

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation.

Directors' benefits

No Director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the Company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a Director, a firm of which a Director is a member or an entity in which a Director has a substantial financial interest, other than disclosed below. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors shown in the Company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Accounting and Taxation services

Accounting and taxation services are provided by the The Field Group - Accounting.

Indemnification and insurance of Directors and Officers

The company has paid premiums to insure directors under a Directors and Officers Insurance policy. The details of the indemnity insurance are as follows.

The company has entered into an insurance policy to indemnify each director, against any liability arising from a claim brought against the company and the directors by a third party for the supply of substandard services or advice. The agreement provides for the insurer to pay all damages and costs which may be brought against the directors.

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

Directors' meetings

The number of Directors Meetings held during the year was 11

Number of meetings attended by Directors:

Jim Brown	11
Jay Naran	10
Gavan McIntyre	9
Graeme Prime	9
Susan Harmsworth	9
Kim Parry	8
Raymond Barrett	11
Ben Vallance	6
Daniel Field	6
Anita Wood	8

WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD DIRECTORS' REPORT

Corporate governance

The Company has implemented various corporate governance practices which include:

- (a) Director approval of operating budgets and monitoring of progress against these budgets;
- (b) Ongoing Director training; and
- (c) Monthly Director meetings to discuss performance and strategic plans.

Corporate governance

The company's operations are not regulated by any environmental regulation under a law of the Commonwealth or of a State or Territory.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Board

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the company or intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of company secretary at the end of the financial year: Dannie McKinnon

No officer of the company/Group is or has been a partner/director of any auditor of the Group.

ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191

The company is an entity to which ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 applies and, accordingly, amounts in the financial statements and directors' report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars where stated.

Raymond Barrett, Chairperson

Susan Harmsworth, Director Date: 23-10-23

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WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD

Auditor's Independence Declaration Under Section 307C Of The Corporations Act 2001

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2023 there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Ryan Mizael

Date: 24/10/2023

WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Revenues from ordinary activities	2	1,759,216	994,819
Employee benefits expense	3	(386,621)	(321,387)
Charitable donations and sponsorship		(256,437)	(17,447)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	(55,868)	(52,384)
Finance costs	3	-	(3)
Other expenses from ordinary activities		(406,253)	(378,375)
Profit before income tax expense		654,037	225,223
Income tax expense	4	(180,059)	(49,210)
Profit after income tax expense		473,978	176,013
Other comprehensive income:			
Total comprehensive income attributable to members		473,978	176,013
Earnings per share (cents per share)			
basic/ diluted earnings per sharedividends paid per share	21	0.90 0.10	0.33 0.10

WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,127,834	1,649,280
Trade and other receivables	7	172,436	105,490
Other	8	17,784	13,357
Total current assets		2,318,054	1,768,127
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	758,808	788,330
Deferred income tax asset	4	38,003	43,160
Intangible assets	10	287,966	328,214
Total non-current assets		1,084,777	1,159,704
Total assets		3,402,830	2,927,831
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	90,161	128,567
Borrowings	12	31,143	30,236
Tax payable		14,800	12,500
Short-Term provisions	13	133,032	27,945
Total current liabilities		269,136	199,248
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	12	218,860	236,590
Long-term provisions	13	64,791	63,096
Total non-current Liabilities		283,651	299,686
Total liabilities		552,787	498,934
Net assets		2,850,043	2,428,897
Equity			
Share capital	14	528,311	528,311
Retained earnings	15	2,321,732	1,900,586
Total equity	-	2,850,043	2,428,897

WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 \$	2022 \$
Share Capital			
Balance at start of year		528,311	528,311
Issue of share capital		, -	-
Share issue costs		-	-
Balance at end of year		528,311	528,311
Retained Earnings			
Balance at start of year		1,900,586	1,776,684
Over provision for tax		-	720
Profit after tax		473,978	176,013
Dividends paid	21	(52,831)	(52,831)
Balance at end of year		2,321,733	1,900,586

WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities	Ψ	Φ
Cash receipts in the course of operations	1,740,398	993,723
Cash payments in the course of operations	(1,186,642)	(722,455)
Interest received	17,910	1,095
Interest Paid	-	(3)
Income tax paid	(8,028)	(35,696)
Net cash flows from operating activities	563,638	236,664
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(2,201)	(51,602)
Proceed from sale of Property, plant and equipment	1,091	31,768
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,110)	(19,834)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest expense on lease liability	(13,398)	(14,199)
Payment for principal elements of lease payments	(17,745)	(16,037)
Dividend paid	(52,831)	(52,831)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(83,974)	(83,067)
Net increase in cash held	478,554	133,763
Cash at beginning of financial year	1,649,280	1,515,517
Cash at the end of financial year	2,127,834	1,649,280

WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

(a) Reconciliation of cash	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	2,127,834	1,649,280
	2,127,834	1,649,280
(b) Reconciliation of profit after tax to net cash provided from/(used in) operating activities		
Profit after income tax	473,978	176,013
Add (Less) non-cash flows in profit from ordinary activities:		
Depreciation & amortisation	55,868	52,384
Gain/(Loss) on sale of assets	(9,040)	(9,040)
Add (Less): changes in assets & liabilities		
- (Increase) decrease in receivables	(66,946)	(14,581)
- (Increase) decrease in other assets	(4,427)	(905)
- Increase (decrease) in payables	(38,406)	66,479
- Increase (decrease) in provisions	106,782	29,581
- Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	45,830	(63,267)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	563,638	236,664

1. Basis of preparation of the Financial Report

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The Group is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the Australian Accounting Standards Board has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the 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 accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar unless stated otherwise.

Economic dependency

The company has entered a franchise agreement with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the Community Bank branches at Wandin.

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

All deposits are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, and all personal and investment products are products of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, 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 and Adelaide Bank Limited, must be approved by Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. All credit transactions are made with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited, and all credit products are products of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

(b) Income tax

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

Current income tax expense charged to profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income. Current tax liabilities (assets) are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited outside profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are recognised outside profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled and their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability. With respect to non-depreciable items of property, plant and equipment measured at fair value and items of investment property measured at fair value, the related deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset is measured on the basis that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered entirely through sale.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

(c) Fair Value of assets and liabilities

The Company measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable accounting standard.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (ie the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (ie the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value of liabilities and the entity's own equity instruments (excluding those related to share-based payment arrangements) may be valued, where there is no observable market price in relation to the transfer of such financial instruments, by reference to observable market information where such instruments are held as assets. Where this information is not available, other valuation techniques are adopted and, where significant, are detailed in the respective note to the financial statements.

(d) Property, plant and equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property

Freehold land and buildings are carried at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation surplus in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised against revaluation surplus directly in equity; all other decreases are recognised in profit or loss.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount and impairment losses are recognised either in profit or loss or as a revaluation decrease if the impairment losses relate to a revalued asset. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present for details of impairment).

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

The cost of fixed assets constructed within the company includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

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

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

Class of Asset Depreciation rate
Buildings 2.5%
Plant & Equipment 10-20%

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. When revalued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

(e) Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers or payments to suppliers.

(f) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Provision is made for the Company's obligation for short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled.

The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised as provisions in the statement of financial position.

Other long-term employee benefits

Provision is made for employees' long service leave and annual leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligations. Any remeasurements for changes in assumptions of obligations for other long-term employee benefits are recognised in profit or loss in the periods in which the changes occur.

The company's obligations for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

(g) Intangibles

Establishment costs have been initially recorded at cost and amortised on a straight line basis at a rate of 20% per annum. Leasehold improvements at Wandin Branch have been amortised over the lease term.

(h) Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. When the inflow of consideration is deferred it is treated as the provision of financing and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all involvement in those goods.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established. All revenue is stated net of the amounts of goods and services tax.

Revenue is deferred when management fees are received upfront but where associated services are yet to be performed.

(i) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

(j) Interest bearing liabilities

All loans are measured at the principal amount. Interest is recognised as an expense as it accrues.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised that when the economic entity has a legal, equitable or constructive obligation to make a future sacrifice of economic benefits to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events, it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A provision for dividend is not recognised as a liability unless the dividends are declared, determined or publicly recommended on or before the reporting date.

(l) Contributed capital

Issued and paid up capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

(m) Comparative Figures

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

Where the company retrospectively applies an accounting policy, makes a retrospective restatement or reclassifies items in its financial statements, an additional (third) statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements is presented.

(n) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company.

(o) Derecognition

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

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at-call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown as borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(q) Trade and Other Payables

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.

(r) Leases

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- •fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- •variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; and
- •payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- •where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- •uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Company, which does not have recent third party financing; and
- •makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset.

the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

(r) Leases - Continued

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- •the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- •any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- •any initial direct costs; and

•restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

The Company leases 386 Warbuton Highway, Wandin North, Victoria. This lease is a 5 year lease term with 1 further 5 year option.

(1) Fixed Lease Payments

The rent of the building is a fixed amount subject to annual CPI increases or 3%, whatever is greater plus 100% of all ougoings.

(2) Options to Extend or Terminate

The options to extend or terminate are available in relation to the property lease. The initial lease term expires on 30th June 2027. The extension options or termination options which were probable to be exercised have been included in the calculation of the right-of-use asset.

(i) AASB16 related amounts recongnised in balance sheet Right-of-use assets	2023 \$	2022 \$
Leased Building	331,796	331,796
Accumulated depreciation	(101,058)	(75,420)
•	230,738	256,376
Total right-of-use asset	230,738	256,376
Movement in carrying amounts Leased buildings:		
Recognised on initial application of AASB 16 (previously classified as		
operating leases under AASB 117)	326,817	326,817
Additions to lease for new lease agreement	4,979	4,979
Depreciation expense	(101,058)	(75,420)
Net carrying amount	230,738	256,376
(ii) AASB16 related amounts reconised in the statement of profit or loss		
Depreciation change related to right-of-use assets	25,638	25,140
Interest expense on lease liabilities	13,398	14,199

	2023	2022
2. Revenue from ordinary activities	\$	\$
Operating activities		
- Gross Margin	1,584,819	829,015
- Services Commissions	15,627	25,442
- Fee Income	66,521	63,468
- Upfront /Trailer Product Com	42,107	40,711
- Recoveries	5,569	3,685
Total revenue from operating activities	1,714,643	962,321
Non-operating activities:		
- interest received	17,910	1,095
- rent revenue	20,757	21,851
- other revenue	5,905	9,552
Total revenue from non-operating activities	44,572	32,498
Total revenue from ordinary activities	1,759,215 -	994,819
3. Expenses		
Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense has		
been determined after:		
Employee benefits expense		
- wages and salaries, leave	348,291	290,594
- superannuation costs	38,168	29,540
- workers' compensation costs	162	1,253
•	386,621	321,387
Depreciation of non-current assets:		
- plant and equipment	3,729	4,106
- buildings	29,722	29,282
- motor vehicles	7,805	5,459
Amortisation of non-current assets:	.,	-,
- intangibles	14,611	13,537
	55,868	52,384
Finance Costs:		
- interest paid	_	3
- borrowing cost	_	-
		3
4. Income tax expense		
The prima facie tax on profit before income tax is reconciled to		
the income tax expense as follows:		
Prima facie tax on profit before income tax at 25% (2022: 25%)	163,509	56,306
Add tax effect of:		
- non-deductible expenses	16,550	(7,096)
Current income tax expense	180,059	49,210

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
The components of tax expense comprise:		
Current tax	185,217	58,750
Deferred tax	(5,157)	(9,540)
	180,059	49,210
Tax payable		
Current tax payable	110,333	8,028
	110,333	8,028
Deferred income tax asset		
Future income tax benefits arising from deductible temporary differences are recognised to the extent that profits will be		
available against which such differences can be utilised.	38,003	43,160
available against which such differences can be diffised.	38,003	43,160
5. Auditor's remuneration	36,003	43,100
Amounts received or due and receivable by		
Ryan Mizael (Mizael Partners) for:	5 900	5 500
- Audit or review of the financial report of the Company	5,800	5,500
	5,800	5,500
6. Cash and cash equivalent	200.222	227.570
- Cash at Bank	288,223	227,579
- Term Deposits	1,839,611	1,421,701
	2,127,834	1,649,280
7. Trade and other receivables	170.407	105 400
Trade debtors	172,436	105,490
0. 04	172,436	105,490
8. Other	17 704	12 257
Prepayments	17,784	13,357
	17,784	13,357
9. Property, plant and equipment		
Buildings	1.067.026	1 050 221
At cost	1,067,936	1,058,221
Less: accumulated depreciation	(349,741) 718,195	(320,019) 738,202
DI I	/18,193	/38,202
Plant and equipment At cost	120,491	120 561
	· ·	120,561
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(79,877)</u> 40,614	(70,433) 50,128
Total written down amount	758,808	788,330
	720,000	, 00,220
Movements in carrying amounts		
Building	720 202	750 401
Carrying amount at beginning of year	738,202	759,401
Additions	9,715	8,084
Depreciation expense	(29,722)	(29,283)
Carrying amount at end of year	718,195	738,202

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
9. Plant and equipment	50.120	20.072
Carrying amount at beginning of year	50,128	29,863
Additions	2,201	43,518
Disposals / Adjustments	(2,272)	(31,097)
Depreciation expense	(9,444)	7,844 50,128
Carrying amount at end of year	40,614	30,128
10. Intangible assets		
Franchise Fee-at cost - Wandin	73,056	73,056
Less accumulated amortisation	(15,829)	(1,218)
	57,227	71,838
Right-Of-Use Asset	331,796	331,796
Less accumulated amortisation	(101,058)	(75,420)
	230,738	256,376
	287,966	328,214
11. Trade and other payables		
Trade creditors	11,167	16,983
Other creditors and accruals	78,994	111,584
	90,161	128,567
12. Borrowings		
Current:		
Lease Liability - Warburton Hwy	31,143	30,236
	31,143	30,236
Non-current:		<u></u>
Lease Liability - Warburton Hwy	218,860	236,590
	218,860	236,590

		2023 \$	2022 \$
13. Provisions			
Current:			
Provision for Tax		111,650	8,028
Provision for Sponsorships		10,000	10,000
Employee benefits		11,382	9,917
		133,032	27,945
Non-Current			
Make Good Provision		31,309	29,709
Employee benefits		33,482	33,387
•		64,791	63,096
Number of employees at year en	ad	5	:
14. Share capital			
528,311 Ordinary Shares fully p	aid of \$1 each	528,311	528,311
		528,311	528,311
15. Retained Earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the	financial vear	1,900,586	1,776,684
Over provision for tax	initiality our	-	720
Profit after income tax		473,978	176,013
Dividends paid		(52,831)	(52,831
Balance at the end of the finance	al year	2,321,732	1,900,586
16. Director and related party	/ disclosures		
= =	ve held office during the financial year are	e:	
Jayantilal Naran	Gavan McIntyre		
Kim Parry	Raymond Barrett		
James Brown	Graeme Prime		
Susan Harmsworth	Anita Wood		
Ben Vallance	Daniel Field		

Remuneration received by directors and associates:-

Raymond Barrett (Consulting Fees)	28,068	26,718
	28,068	25,933

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Directors shareholdings		
Kim Parry	1,501	1,501
Gavan McIntyre	2,000	2,000
Graeme Prime	1,000	1,000
Susan Harmsworth	2,000	2,000
Jay Naran	1,000	1,000

Each share held has a paid up value of \$1 and is fully paid.

17. Subsequent events

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

18. Contingent liabilities

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

19. Segment reporting

The economic entity operates in the financial services sector where it provides banking services to its clients. The economic entity operates in regional areas of Eastern Victoria.

20. Corporate information

Wandin Seville Financial Services Ltd is a Company limited by shares incorporated in Australia. The registered office and principal place of business is:

Registered Office:	Security Register
Suite 10, 1 Eastridge Drive	AFS & Associates
Chirnside Park, Vic, 3116	61-65 Bull Street
	Bendigo Vic 3550

Principal places of Business:

386 Warburton Hwy Wandin North Vic 3139

<u>Auditor</u>

Mizael Partners Unit 6 12 Maroondah Hwy Ringwood VIC 3134

	2023 \$	2022 \$
21. Dividends paid or provided for on ordinary shares Franked dividends Paid - 10 cents per share. The tax rate at which dividends have been franked is 25%	52,831	52,831
Dividends proposed and not recognised as a liability. Franked dividends - 10 cents per share from 2023 profits. Dividends proposed will be franked at a rate of 25%, payable December 2023.	52,831	52,831

22. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (loss) after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit / (loss) after income tax by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (adjusted for the effects of any dilutive options or preference shares).

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

Profit after income tax expense	473,978	176,013
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted earnings per share earnings per share	528,311	528,311
Earnings per share	0.90	0.33

23. Community Enterprise Funds

Community Enterprise Foundation

During previous periods the company has contributed funds to the Community Enterprise Foundation (CEF), the philanthropic arm of the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Group. These contributions form part of charitable donations and sponsorship expenditure in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

The Funds Contributed are held by Sandhurst Trustees Ltd ATF CEF in trust on behalf of the company and are available for distribution as grants to eligible applicants.

The balance of funds held by the CEF as at June 30 2023 is as follows:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Opening Balance	132,271	131,952
Contributions	221,100	-
Grants paid	42,099	500
Interest	4,090	819
Management Fees	-	-
Balance available for distribution	315,362	132,271

23. Community Enterprise Funds - Continued

Youth Foundations Victoria

During previous periods the company has contributed funds to the Youth Foundations Victora.

These contributions form part of charitable donations and sponsorship expenditure in the

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

The Funds Contributed are held by Sandhurst Trustees Ltd ATF Youth Foundations Victoria in trust on behalf of the company and are available for distribution as grants to eligible applicants.

The balance of funds held by the Youth Foundations Victoria as at June 30 2023 is as follows:

	2023	2022	
	\$	\$	
Opening Balance	26,756	29,556	
Contributions	100	-	
Grants paid	8,100	3,000	
Interest	752	200	
Management Fees	-	-	
Balance available for distribution	19,507	26,756	

24. Financial Risk Management

Net fair values

The net fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying values as disclosed in the statement of financial position. The Company does not have any unrecognised financial instruments at year end.

Maturity analysis

	Floating		Fixed interest rate maturing in Non interest bearing effective			Non interest bearing		_								
Financial Instrument	ra	te	Within (one year	1 to 5	years	Over 5	Years	Tion interest bearing		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		g		rat	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
Cash and cash equivalent	288,223	227,579	1,839,611	1,421,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00%	1.00%				
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,436	105,490						
Total financial assets	288,223	227,579	1,839,611	1,421,701	-	-	-	-	172,436	105,490						
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,167	16,983						
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,167	16,983						

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from their use of financial instruments.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, their objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

2023	2022
\$	\$

(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. For the Company it arises from receivables and cash assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as disclosed in the Balance Sheet and notes to the financial statements. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date was:

Cash and cash equivalents	2,127,834	1,649,280
Trade and other receivables	172,436	105,490
	2,300,270	1,754,770

The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to Australia by geographic area. Significant part of this balance is due from Bendigo Bank Ltd.

None of the assets of the Company are past due and based on historic default rates, the Company believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of assets not past due.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Ltd.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company ensures it will have enough liquidity to meet its liabilities when due under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity management is carried out within the guidelines set by the Board.

Typically, the Company maintains sufficient cash on hand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The following are the estimated contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are short-term instruments whose carrying amounts approximate their fair values. Trade and other payables exclude amounts relating to the provision of annual leave and deferred revenue, which are outside the scope of AASB 139.

		Carrying amount \$	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less \$	Over 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
	30-Jun-23					
Trade and other payables		11,167	-	11,167	-	-
Borrowings		-	-	-	-	-
	-	11,167		11,167	-	
	30-Jun-22					
Trade and other payables		16,983	-	16,983	-	-
Borrowings	_	-	<u> </u>			
	-	16,983		16,983		

2023	2022
\$	\$

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company reviews the exposure to interest rate risk as part of the regular board meetings.

Sensitivity analysis

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments was:

Fixed rate instruments

Financial assets (fixed rate)	1,839,611	1,421,701
Financial liabilities (fixed rate)	-	-
Financial liabilities (floating rate)	-	-
	1,839,611	1,421,701

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments.

The Company does not account for any fixed interest rate financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

(d) Net fair values

The net fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate the carrying values as disclosed in the Balance Sheet. The Company does not have any unrecognised financial instruments at year end.

(e) 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 dividends to shareholders. Capital is represented by total equity as recorded in the Balance Sheet.

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

- (i) the Distribution Limit is the greater of:
- (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the Franchisee 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 Franchisee over that 12 month period; and
- (ii) 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 2023 can be seen in the Income Statement. There were no changes in the Company's approach during the year.

WANDIN SEVILLE FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD DECLARATION BY DIRECTORS

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

- 1) the financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
- (a) comply with Accounting Standards, which, as stated in accounting policy Note 1 to the financial statements, constitutes compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2023 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the company;
- 2) in the directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;
- 3) the directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

Raymond Barrett, Chairperson

Susan Harmsworth, Director

Date: 23-10-23

Community Bank · Wandin Seville 386 Warburton Highway, Wandin North VIC 3139 Phone: 5964 4595 Web: bendigobank.com.au/wandin-seville

Franchisee: Wandin Seville Financial Services Limited ABN: 33 098 648 296 Shop 15 / 2 Union Road, Wandin North VIC 3139 Phone: 5964 2356

 ${\bf Email: executive.officer@wsfsl.com.au}$

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Phone: 5443 0344
Fax: 5443 5304

f /communitybankwandinseville

Email: shareregistry@afsbendigo.com.au

