York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited ABN 85 099 104 079

Financial Report - 30 June 2022

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

Directors

The following persons were directors of the company during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Name: Title:	Claire Belinda Springbett Chair
Experience and expertise:	Bachelor of Science (Physiotherapy) obtained in 2004, worked as a Physiotherapist for WA Country Health Service until 2010. Graduate Certificate in Clinical Epidemiology 2006. Partner in 3rd generation farm in York, and working part time in Transport and Logistics.
Special responsibilities:	Nil
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Kenneth Charles Sevenson Non-executive director Kenneth is an Agricultural Consultant and Farm Manager. Qualifications include Diploma of Agricultural Science (Dip.AG.Sci), Executive Certificate in Agribusiness (Cont.AG.Bus). Honours in Fellow of the Australian Association of Agricultural Consultants (WA) (FAAAC) and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (FAICD). Experience includes Director of Sevenson Agriculture Pty Ltd from 2012 to present, Founding Partner of Farmanco Management Consultant 1978 to 2010. Community roles include Director and Chairman of York and District Co-op 1995 - 2010, Fellow and Chairman of Council Guildford Grammar School 2001 - 2009, Chairman of the Board of Management at Muresk Institute Curtin University 1997 - 2005. Director and Chairman of Kondinin Group 2000 - 2010.
Special responsibilities:	Nil
Name: Title: Experience and expertise: Special responsibilities:	Lindsay Milton McNeill Non-executive director Agricultural technical officer, bank officer, agriculture teacher, journalist and small business operator. Holds bachelor of arts degree and diplomas in agriculture and education. Member and office bearer of a number of professional and not for profit groups. Currently committee member of York Health Advisory Group. Finance and Audit Committee, Marketing and Sponsorship Committee
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	James Stewart Austen Fisher Non-executive director Agricultural Scientist. Previous board member of YDCFS 2009-2013. Ambulance volunteer officer 2012-2015. BSc (Agri) Hons. PhD. Principal, Desiree Futures.
Special responsibilities:	Nil
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	lan Douglas Hamilton Non-executive director Worked in Westpac Bank for 19 years until 1987. Then worked in various Liquor related businesses in operational and managerial positions until 2004 when purchased Cellarbrations York.
Special responsibilities:	Nil
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Roger Tonkin Non-executive director <i>(Appointed 19 May 2022)</i> Roger has previous experience in Farming and Agriculture Research and Development. Roger has a Bachelor of Agribusiness and a Diploma of Financial Counselling. Roger has experience as Beverley Junior Sport Treasuer and as a Bushfire Brigade Volunteer.
Special responsibilities:	Nil.

Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Joanne Allen Non-executive director <i>(resigned 1 March 2022)</i> Born and raised in York. Partner in 3rd generation farm. 16 years experience as a Pharmacy Assistant. Certificate 3 in Education Assistant. Currently employed at York District High School.
Special responsibilities:	Company Secretary, Sponsorship and Marketing Committee
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Mark Gregory Duperouzel Non-executive director <i>(resigned 16 November 2021)</i> Owner and Manager of M.A.L Automotive for 27 years. A board member of Western Australia (WA) Water Ski Association Tournament Division. Regional Development Manager of WA Water Ski Assoc. and board member. YDCFS Board member.
Special responsibilities:	Nil
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Diane Robertson Smith Non-executive director <i>(resigned 16 November 2021)</i> Currently a principal of Robertson-Smith Consulting. Professional qualifications include Bachelor of Arts (Curtin University) and Diploma of Education. Over 30 years experience as business owner, Specialist facilitator, training and coach in leadership and management development. Has worked with several major mining and manufacturing companies. Previous Board roles include Vice Chair of Port Pirie Regional Hospital. Volunteer at Fremantle Sailing Club.
Special responsibilities:	Chair, Financial Committee, Sponsorship, Marketing and Advertising Committee and Human Resources Coordinator

No directors have material interest in contracts or proposed contracts with the company.

Company secretary

The Company secretary is Karen Maree Beale. Karen was appointed to the position of Company secretary on 9 February 2021.

Experience and expertise:	Karen has provided business services for several Community Banks in Western
	Australia for over 10 years and holds a Commerce degree with a major in Accounting
	aswell as being a registered BAS agent.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was facilitating Community Bank services under management rights of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (Bendigo Bank).

There have been no significant changes in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

Review of operations

The profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to \$2,712 (30 June 2021: \$8,165).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid in the current financial year.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

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

Likely developments

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

Environmental regulation

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

Meetings of directors

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

	Board	
	Eligible	Attended
Kenneth Charles Sevenson	11	10
Joanne Allen	6	1
Lindsay Milton McNeill	11	11
James Stewart Austen Fisher	11	7
lan Douglas Hamilton	11	9
Claire Belinda Springbett	11	9
Roger Tonkin	3	3
Diane Robertson Smith	3	3
Mark Gregory Duperouzel	3	1

Directors' benefits

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

Directors' interests

The interest in company shareholdings for each director are:

	Balance at the start of the year	Changes	Balance at the end of the year
Kenneth Charles Sevenson Joanne Allen Lindsay Milton McNeill James Stewart Austen Fisher Ian Douglas Hamilton Claire Belinda Springbett Roger Tonkin Diane Robertson Smith Mark Gregory Duperouzel	2,000 3,001 300 - - - -	- 500 - - - - -	2,000 3,501 300 - - - -

Indemnity and insurance of directors and officers

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

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Non-audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 24 to the accounts.

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

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the Board to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality, integrity and objectivity of the auditor
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the *Corporations Act* 2001.

On behalf of the directors

Claire Belinda Springbett Chair

5 October 2022



> afs@afsbendigo.com.au 03 5443 0344

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

As lead auditor for the audit of York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited for the year ended 30 June 2022, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550 Dated: 5 October 2022

Adrian Downing Lead Auditor

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	515,175	522,965
Other revenue Finance revenue	7	15,000 752	45,729 1,832
Employee benefits expense Advertising and marketing costs Occupancy and associated costs System costs	8	(341,584) (7,520) (25,243) (17,431)	(364,227) (4,923) (20,482) (20,981)
Depreciation and amortisation expense Finance costs General administration expenses	8 8	(21,165) (3,308) (102,588)	(21,040) (5,720) (113,628)
Profit before community contributions and income tax		12,088	19,525
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense	-	(8,179)	(12,650)
Profit before income tax (expense)/benefit		3,909	6,875
Income tax (expense)/benefit	9	(1,197)	1,290
Profit after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	18	2,712	8,165
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	<u> </u>	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	2,712	8,165
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	26 26	0.60 0.60	1.80 1.80

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Current tax assets Total current assets	10 11 9 _	302,337 60,273 9,112 371,722	358,134 40,968 13,255 412,357
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Intangibles Deferred tax assets Total non-current assets	12 13 9 _	457,660 66,867 10,541 535,068	464,942 14,551 13,729 493,222
Total assets	_	906,790	905,579
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Borrowings Employee benefits Total current liabilities	14 15 16 _	32,699 35,896 49,621 118,216	39,841 48,000 46,233 134,074
Non-current liabilities Trade and other payables Borrowings Employee benefits Total non-current liabilities	14 15 16 _	57,856 - 23 57,879	32,468 11,054 43,522
Total liabilities	_	176,095	177,596
Net assets	=	730,695	727,983
Equity Issued capital Retained earnings	17 18 _	360,527 370,168	360,527 367,456
Total equity	=	730,695	727,983

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2022

	lssued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	360,527	359,291	719,818
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax	- -	8,165	8,165
Total comprehensive income		8,165	8,165
Balance at 30 June 2021	360,527	367,456	727,983
Balance at 1 July 2021	360,527	367,456	727,983
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	2,712	2,712
Total comprehensive income		2,712	2,712
Balance at 30 June 2022	360,527	370,168	730,695

York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		564,804 (564,311)	635,599 (584,882)
	-	493	50,717
Interest received Interest and other finance costs paid Income taxes refunded/(paid)		752 (3,308) 6,134	2,003 (5,720) (18,465)
Net cash provided by operating activities	25 _	4,071	28,535
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangibles	-	(454) (14,842)	(1,032) (14,842)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(15,296)	(15,874)
Cash flows from financing activities Dividends paid Repayment of borrowings	20	_ (44,572)	(13,587) (42,159)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(44,572)	(55,746)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	_	(55,797) 358,134	(43,085) 401,219
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10 =	302,337	358,134

Note 1. Reporting entity

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

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is 114 Avon Terrace, York WA 6302.

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activity is included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 5 October 2022. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and historical cost basis.

Note 3. Significant accounting policies

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

Changes in accounting policies, standards and interpretations

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

Current and non-current classification

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

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

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

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

Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

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

Note 3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life to determine whether there is any indication those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

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

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

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

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

Employee benefits provision

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

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

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

Note 5. Economic dependency

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

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

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

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

The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for the relevant Bendigo Bank entity to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit.

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

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

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Margin income Fee income	415,393 42,077	422,574 43,377
Commission income	57,705	57,014
Revenue from contracts with customers	515,175	522,965

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:

<u>Revenue stream</u> Franchise agreement profit share	Includes Margin, commission, and fee income	its obligation to arrange for the services to be provided to the customer by the supplier	monthly and paid within 10
			monthly and paid within 10 business days after the end of
			each month.

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

Revenue calculation

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

Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

- plus: any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo Bank for a deposit
- minus: any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo Bank to fund a loan.

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

Commission

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.

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

Note 7. Other revenue

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Market development fund Cash flow boost	15,000	22,500 23,229
Other revenue	15,000	45,729

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.

<u>Revenue stream</u>	Revenue recognition policy
Discretionary financial contributions	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established. MDF
(also "Market development fund" or	income is discretionary and provided and receivable at month-end and paid within 14
"MDF" income)	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).

All revenue is stated net of the amount of GST.

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.

Note 7. Other revenue (continued)

Cash flow boost

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

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

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

Note 8. Expenses

Depreciation and amortisation expense		
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Depression of non-surrent appets		
Depreciation of non-current assets	6,525	6,525
Buildings Furniture and fittings	1,210	
Furniture and humps		1,083
	7,735	7,608
Amortization of intensible aposto		
Amortisation of intangible assets Franchise fee	2 2 2 2	2 220
Franchise renewal fee	2,238 11,192	2,239
Franchise renewal lee		11,193
	13,430	13,432
	21 165	21 040
	21,165	21,040
Finance costs	0000	0004
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Bank loan interest paid or accrued	3,308_	5,720

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

Employee benefits expense

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Wages and salaries	298,670	315,533
Superannuation contributions	29,488	30,359
Expenses related to long service leave	(827)	4,524
Other expenses	14,253	13,811
	341,584	364,227
Leases recognition exemption		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Expenses relating to low-value leases	6,793	8,045

Note 8. Expenses (continued)

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

Note 9. Income tax

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Income tax expense/(benefit)</i> Movement in deferred tax Reduction in company tax rate	3,189 -	(76) 549
Future income tax benefit attributable to losses Under/over provision of tax in the prior period	(1,992)	(3,461) 1,698
Aggregate income tax expense/(benefit)	1,197	(1,290)
<i>Prima facie income tax reconciliation</i> Profit before income tax (expense)/benefit	3,909	6,875
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25% (2021: 26%)	977	1,788
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses Non-assessable income Reduction in company tax rate Under/over provision of tax in the prior period	220 - - -	297 (6,040) 549 2,116
Income tax expense/(benefit)	1,197	(1,290)
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) Employee benefits Accrued expenses Income accruals Property, plant and equipment Prepayments	12,411 800 - (1,031) (1,639)	14,322 775 (108) - (1,260)
Deferred tax asset	10,541	13,729
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Income tax refund due	9,112	13,255

Accounting policy for income tax

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

Accounting policy for current tax

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

Note 9. Income tax (continued)

Accounting policy for deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Cash at bank and on hand Term deposits	33,663 268,674	19,244 338,890
	302,337	358,134

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

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

Note 11. Trade and other receivables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Trade receivables	53,716	35,497
Accrued income Prepayments	6,557 6,557	431 5,040 5,471
	60,273	40,968

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

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

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

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Land - at cost	219,352	219,352
Buildings - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	381,290 (146,882) 234,408	381,290 (140,357) 240,933
Furniture and fittings - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	142,228 (138,328) 3,900	141,775 (137,118) 4,657
	457,660	464,942

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

	Furniture and			
	Land \$	Buildings \$	fittings \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020 Additions Depreciation	219,352 - -	247,458 _ (6,525)	4,708 1,032 (1,083)	471,518 1,032 (7,608)
Balance at 30 June 2021 Additions Depreciation	219,352 - -	240,933 (6,525) _	4,657 453 (1,210)	464,942 453 (7,735)
Balance at 30 June 2022	219,352	234,408	3,900	457,660

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Building	5 - 50 years
Furniture and fittings	5 years

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

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

Changes in estimates

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

Note 13. Intangibles

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Franchise fee	72,150	61,192
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(60,171)	(57,933)
	11,979	3,259
Franchise renewal fee	110,749	55,961
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(55,861)	(44,669)
	54,888	11,292
	66,867	14,551

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

	Franchise fee \$	Franchise renewal fee \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2020	5,498	22,485	27,983
Amortisation expense	(2,239)	(11,193)	(13,432)
Balance at 30 June 2021	3,259	11,292	14,551
Additions	10,958	54,788	65,746
Amortisation expense	(2,238)	(11,192)	(13,430)
Balance at 30 June 2022	11,979	54,888	66,867

Accounting policy for intangible assets

Intangible assets of the company relate to the franchise fees paid to Bendigo Bank which conveys the right to operate the Community Bank franchise.

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

The franchise fees paid by the company are amortised over their useful life and assessed for impairment whenever impairment indicators are present.

The estimated useful life and amortisation method for the current and comparative periods are as follows:			
<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Method</u>	Useful life	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	July 2027
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	July 2027

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

Change in estimates

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

Note 14. Trade and other payables

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i> Trade payables	1,081	1,483
Other payables and accruals	31,618	38,358
	32,699	39,841
<i>Non-current liabilities</i> Other payables and accruals	57,856	

Accounting policy for trade and other payables

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

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

Note 15. Borrowings

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i> Bank loans	35,896	48,000
<i>Non-current liabilities</i> Bank loans	<u> </u>	32,468

Accounting policy for borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Note 16. Employee benefits

	2022 \$	2021 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i> Annual leave Long service leave	22,534 	21,285 24,948
	49,621	46,233
<i>Non-current liabilities</i> Long service leave	23	11,054

Accounting policy for employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for salary and wages where the employee has provided the service but payment has not yet occurred at the reporting date. They are measured at amounts expected to be paid, plus related on-costs. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

Note 16. Employee benefits (continued)

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

Superannuation contributions

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

Short-term employee benefits

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

Other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

Note 17. Issued capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Shares	Shares	\$	\$
Ordinary shares - fully paid	452,909	452,909	452,909	452,909
Less: Equity raising costs	-	-	(1,800)	(1,800)
Less: Return of capital	-	-	(90,582)	(90,582)
	452,909	452,909	360,527	360,527

Accounting policy for issued capital

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

Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares <u>Voting rights</u> Subject to some limited exceptions, each member has the right to vote at a general meeting.

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

Note 17. Issued capital (continued)

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

Dividends

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

<u>Transfer</u>

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the Board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").

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

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

The Board has the power to request information from a person who has (or is suspected by the board of having) a legal or beneficial interest in any shares in the company or any voting power in the company, for the purpose of determining whether a person has a prohibited shareholding interest. If the board becomes aware that a member has a prohibited shareholding interest, it must serve a notice requiring the member (or the member's associate) to dispose of the number of shares the Board considers necessary to remedy the breach. If a person fails to comply with such a notice within a specified period (that must be between three and six months), the Board is authorised to sell the specified shares on behalf of that person. The holder will be entitled to the consideration from the sale of the shares, less any expenses incurred by the Board in selling or otherwise dealing with those shares.

In the constitution, members acknowledge and recognise that the exercise of the powers given to the Board may cause considerable disadvantage to individual members, but that such a result may be necessary to enforce the prohibition.

Note 18. Retained earnings

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year Profit after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	367,456 	359,291 8,165
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	370,168	367,456

Note 19. Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

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

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

Note 20. Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Note 21. Financial instruments

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	53,716	35,928
Cash and cash equivalents	302,337	358,134
	356,053	394,062
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	90,555	39,841
Bank loans	35,896	80,468
	126,451	120,309

Accounting policy for financial instruments

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

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

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

Note 21. Financial instruments (continued)

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

Financial risk management

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

Market risk

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

Price risk

The company is not exposed to equity securities price risk as it does not hold investments for sale or at fair value. The company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and subject to movements in market interest. Interestrate 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 \$302,337 at 30 June 2022 (2021: \$358,134). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo Bank, which are rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

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

	2022		202	21		
	Nominal					
	interest rate %	Balance \$	interest rate %	Balance \$		
Bank loans	6.39%	35,896	5.64% _	80,468		
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk	=	35,896	=	80,468		

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

Credit risk

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

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

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.

Note 21. Financial instruments (continued)

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

2022	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Non-derivatives				
Bank loans	35,896	-	-	35,896
Trade and other payables	32,699	57,856		90,555
Total non-derivatives	68,595	57,856	-	126,451
2021	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Non-derivatives				
Bank loans	48,000	32,468	-	80,468
Trade and other payables	39,841			39,841
Total non-derivatives	87,841	32,468		120,309

Note 22. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited during the financial year:

Kenneth Charles Sevenson	Ian Douglas Hamilton
Joanne Allen	Claire Belinda Springbett
Lindsay Milton McNeill	Roger Tonkin
James Stewart Austen Fisher	Diane Robertson Smith
Mark Gregory Duperouzel	

Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Short-term employee benefits		3,400

Compensation of the company's key management personnel includes salaries.

Note 23. Related party transactions

There were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Note 24. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Andrew Frewin Stewart, the auditor of the company:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Audit services	5 000	5 000
Audit or review of the financial statements	5,200	5,000
Other services		
General advisory services	2,310	2,500
Share registry services	4,048	5,490
	6,358	7,990
	11,558	12,990

Note 25. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Profit after income tax (expense)/benefit for the year	2,712	8,165
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation	21,164	21,040
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables Decrease in income tax refund due Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Decrease in provision for income tax Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(19,305) 4,143 3,188 (188) - (7,643)	10,443 (12,782) 7,301 (6,973) 1,341
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,071	28,535
Note 26. Earnings per share		
	2022 \$	2021 \$
Profit after income tax	2,712	8,165
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	452,909	452,909
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	452,909	452,909
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	0.60 0.60	1.80 1.80

Note 26. Earnings per share (continued)

Accounting policy for earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Note 27. Commitments

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

Note 28. Contingencies

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

Note 29. Events after the reporting period

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

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in the notes to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

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

On behalf of the directors

Claire Belinda Springbett Chair

5 October 2022



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Independent auditor's report to the Directors of York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of York & Districts Community Financial Services Limited (the company), which comprises:

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

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

- i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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



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Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.



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

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

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

Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550 Dated: 5 October 2022

Adrian Downing Lead Auditor