AGT Financial Services Ltd

ABN 39 107 620 137

Financial Report - 30 June 2024

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2024.

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: Matthew John Pearce
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Matthew has worked as a Grain trader, then worked as a portfolio manager for an

insurance broker managing their crop insurance portfolio and now is owner/partner along with his wife Ange, of a beef cattle operation in the Adelong area. Matthew has a

bachelor of applied science. Matthew is a member of the Australian Institute of

Company Directors.

Special responsibilities: Chair

Name: Donna Marie Martin
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: 2010 to Current - CEO Tumut Bricks and Pavers, Tumut Tiles. In partnership with her

husband they own and operate these businesses. When they took on these

businesses in 2010 they also owned Tumut Plant Hire which was divested in 2019 as a going concern. Previously to this she worked for Visy Pulp and Paper at the Tumut site as their Procurement Manager 2007-2010. Prior to Visy, in partnership with her husband, Donna was self-employed as a business consultant and from 1995-2005

developed a green start engineering business in Western Victoria. Her work

experience prior to then was predominantly banking and customer service roles. She worked for CBA for 15 years (1981-1994). She is a current RFS volunteer, serves on the board and is working with Snowy Valleys Council to develop a Multi-Purpose Facility and Evacuation Centre. She is the treasurer of Tumut MTB and with others organises an annual MTB event in Tumut. She is a past committee Member/Treasurer for Tumut Regional Family Services and served for three years on the Terang and Mortlake Health Service board. Donna has taken numerous executive roles in sporting organisations over her lifetime. She is currently working towards her Master of Business - has completed her Graduate Certificate in Business level and has

completed a lot of community focused training activities within the RFS and other community organisations, as well as company specific and RTO recognised training courses.

Special responsibilities: Treasurer

Name: William Patrick O'Connell Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Cattle Grazier in Wondalga, NSW. B.Bus. (Bachelor of Business) from the NSW

Institute of Technology, 1986. Thirty-one years in Marketing Management roles, 1985 to 2016. Formerly a Director of Clovelly Community Financial Services Limited (Clovelly Community Bank Branch of Bendigo Bank), 2014-2020. Formerly served on the Bendigo Bank National Community Bank Consultative Marketing Committee, 2016-2020, and the Bendigo Bank NSW Community Bank Consultative Marketing Committee, 2020-2023. Committee Member and Secretary of Adelong Community Enterprises Incorporated, since 2020. Vice President and Honorary Club Secretary of Adelong Services and Citizens and Bowling Club Limited, since May/June 2024. Committee Member of Vote Australia Incorporated, since 2017. Committee Member of

the Abstract Committee, an auxiliary fundraising committee of NextSense (formerly the Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children), since 2005. Previous directorship at Adelong Services and Citizens and Bowling Club Limited.

Special responsibilities: Company Secretary. Member of the Community Investment Committee.

1

Name: Virginia Patricia Goode Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Virginia has a BA Communications, University of Canberra, and a Cert III in Tourism.

She has lived in Tumut since 1996 with husband Anthony Goode, and has recently joined him working at the family bus & coach business, Goode's Coaches as HR Manager, as well as upgrading her licence to drive school buses. Virginia is also the Practice Manager at Zac Zacharia Optometrists Tumut, so whether it's transport or new glasses, Virginia is your go to. She has held positions on the boards of McAuley Catholic College and Tumut Community Preschool whilst her 3 children were in attendance. Virginia displays high levels of communication, leadership and

organisational skills in all aspects of her work and directorship.

Special responsibilities: Appointed Deputy Chair in early 2024. Chairs board meetings when Chair Matthew

Pearce is absent. Chair Community Investment Committee (Grants and Sponsorships)

Subcommittee.

Name: Natalie Helen Cullinger

Title: Non-executive director (appointed 8 January 2024)

Experience and expertise: 27 years banking experience, 18 years with the Commonwealth Bank including 8 years

business, home and personal lending and 9 years with Bendigo Community Bank Branches, Romsey, Lancefield, Adelong and Gundagai as Customer Relationship Manager and Branch Manager. 5 years Treasurer McAuley Catholic Central School, Community Council and 5 years Committee Member/Treasurer St Vincent de Paul,

Tumut.

Special responsibilities: People and Culture Committee

Name: Pat Kelleher

Title: Non-executive director (appointed 1 February 2024)

Experience and expertise: Pat is a qualified civil engineer who has worked in research & development startups for

more than 30 years, both internationally & domestically. Pat and his wife Elizabeth currently run a mixed farming business at Coolac NSW, in conjunction with the operational management of a regionally based Fixed Wireless internet business focused

on providing high speed internet connectivity for regional people & organisations.

Special responsibilities: Ni

Name: Sarah Anne Roche

Title: Non-executive director (resigned 10 October 2023)

Experience and expertise: A trusted and qualified senior leader with more than 20 years' experience across

diverse industries in the private and public sector. Sarah has held several highpressure leadership roles with direct line to the CEO and board leading large Operations regional geographically spread teams up to 1500 FTES to deliver on the corporate strategy and organisational objectives. Sarah's most recent roles was Head of Operations for Essential Energy (4 years) and prior to that Southern Regional

Manager for Graincorp (5 years). In addition, Sarah has worked at Rabobank and was co-owner and director of proAGtive Australia's leading rural farm succession planning firm. Sarah has a Bachelor of Commerce Degree (HR/ Marketing majors) and

Bachelor of Teaching (majors physical education). Sarah was the 2020 Telstra Businesswomen of Year, NSW Finalist, out of 22,000 applicants. Sarah is married to a fourth-generation Adelong farmer and together they run a beef and sheep operation in the Gilmore valley near Tumut. Sarah has been actively involved in a range of sporting and community initiatives and is currently on the Australian Rural Leadership Program

Snowy Valleys Regenerate Program.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Company secretary

The company secretary is William O'Connell. William was appointed to the position of company secretary on 16 February 2022.

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 \$153,209 (30 June 2023: \$270,366).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

In September 2023 the company made a strategic acquisition by purchasing the revenue rights associated with Tumut Community Bank from Service One Financial Services which has increased the company's total footings. This acquisition is expected to contribute to a growth in the company's revenue.

Dividends

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

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Fully franked dividend of 11 cents per share (2023: 8.5 cents)	66,789	51,609

Significant changes in the state of affairs

On 1 July 2023, Bendigo Bank updated the Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) base rate on certain deposits which has reduced the income earned on these products.

During the period, the company entered into an unconditional Business Sale Agreement with Service One Financial Services to purchase the revenue rights from customer loans, deposits and other revenue generating business, of the Community Bank Tumut for \$350,000.

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

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments

No matter, circumstance or likely development in operations has arisen during or since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company.

Environmental regulation

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

Meetings of directors

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

	Box	ard
	Eligible	Attended
Matthew John Pearce	11	10
Donna Marie Martin	11	10
William Patrick O'Connell	11	9
Virginia Patricia Goode	11	10
Natalie Helen Cullinger	7	7
Pat Kelleher	7	4
Sarah Anne Roche	4	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 except as disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements.

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
Matthew John Pearce	2,000	-	2,000
Donna Marie Martin William Patrick O'Connell	2,100	-	2,100
Virginia Patricia Goode	2,100	-	,
Natalie Helen Cullinger	-	-	-
Pat Kelleher	-	-	-
Sarah Anne Roche	-	-	-

Shares under option

There were no unissued ordinary shares of the company under option outstanding at the date of this report.

Shares issued on the exercise of options

There were no ordinary shares of the company issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2024 and up to the date of this report.

Indemnity and insurance of directors and officers

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

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

Proceedings on behalf of the company

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

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

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

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

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

Non-audit services

The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 26 to the accounts.

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

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the board to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality, integrity and objectivity of the auditor
- the non-audit services provided do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

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

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

On behalf of the directors

Matthew John Pearce

Chair

18 September 2024



Lead Auditor

Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of AGT Financial Services Ltd

As lead auditor for the audit of AGT Financial Services Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2024, 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: 18 September 2024

AGT Financial Services Ltd Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Revenue from contracts with customers	7	1,914,109	1,892,821
Other revenue		9,250	68,809
Finance revenue		9,335	1,679
Fair value gains on financial assets		10,779	247
Total revenue		1,943,473	1,963,556
Employee benefits expense	8	(949,796)	(737,015)
Advertising and marketing costs		(37,058)	(30,218)
Occupancy and associated costs		(71,341)	(53,889)
System costs	0	(43,279)	(32,423)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	(119,615)	(70,862)
Finance costs	8	(705) (319,663)	(1,909)
General administration expenses Loss on disposal of assets		(319,003)	(245,606) (1,537)
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax		(1,541,457)	(1,173,459)
rotal expenses before community contributions and income tax			(1,173,439)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		402,016	790,097
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	8	(182,503)	(429,596)
Profit before income tax expense		219,513	360,501
Income tax expense	9	(66,304)	(90,135)
Profit after income tax expense for the year		153,209	270,366
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive income for the year		153,209	270,366
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	28	25.23	44.53
Diluted earnings per share	28	25.23	44.53

AGT Financial Services Ltd Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Investments Current tax assets Total current assets	10 11 12 9	570,847 188,683 110,494 2,628 872,652	794,782 173,958 107,799 - 1,076,539
Non-current assets Financial assets Investment properties Property, plant and equipment Intangible assets Deferred tax assets Total non-current assets	14 15 13 16 9	42,708 96,286 561,537 516,619 7,377 1,224,527	31,929 98,159 593,634 28,314 4,837 756,873
Total assets		2,097,179	1,833,412
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Borrowings Current tax liabilities Employee benefits Total current liabilities	17 9 18	124,496 - - - 41,720 166,216	97,019 12,443 49,148 27,099 185,709
Non-current liabilities Trade and other payables Employee benefits Total non-current liabilities	17 18	184,478 19,098 203,576	6,736 6,736
Total liabilities		369,792	192,445
Net assets		1,727,387	1,640,967
Equity Issued capital Retained earnings Total equity	19	580,118 1,147,269 1,727,387	580,118 1,060,849 1,640,967

AGT Financial Services Ltd Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	Issued capital \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	-	580,118	842,092	1,422,210
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	<u>-</u>	270,366	270,366
Total comprehensive income	-		270,366	270,366
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	21	<u>-</u>	(51,609)	(51,609)
Balance at 30 June 2023	-	580,118	1,060,849	1,640,967
Balance at 1 July 2023		580,118	1,060,849	1,640,967
Balance at 1 July 2023	-	300,110	1,000,049	1,040,907
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	153,209	153,209
Total comprehensive income	-		153,209	153,209
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	21	<u>-</u>	(66,789)	(66,789)
Balance at 30 June 2024	=	580,118	1,147,269	1,727,387

AGT Financial Services Ltd Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash flows from operating activities Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST) Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST) Interest received Interest and other finance costs paid Income taxes paid		2,106,727 (1,740,707) 5,217 (705) (120,621)	2,121,722 (1,810,279) 1,679 (1,909) (63,643)
Net cash provided by operating activities	27	249,911	247,570
Cash flows from investing activities Redemption of/(investment in) term deposits Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangible assets	13	(2,695) (3,446) (388,473)	(187) (1,379) (27,603)
Net cash used in investing activities		(394,614)	(29,169)
Cash flows from financing activities Dividends paid Repayment of borrowings	21	(66,789) (12,443)	(51,609) (16,927)
Net cash used in financing activities		(79,232)	(68,536)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		(223,935) 794,782	149,865 644,917
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10	570,847	794,782

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover AGT Financial Services Ltd (the company) as an individual entity, which is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is 62 Tumut Street, Adelong NSW 2729.

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

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

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

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to pay its debts as and when they fall due for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 18 September 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

Note 3. Material accounting policy information

The accounting policies that are material to the company are set out either in the respective notes or below. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The company has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are mandatory for the current financial year. A description of the impact of new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have had a material impact on the company during the current financial year is outlined below:

AASB 2021-2 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Disclosure of Accounting Policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates is mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and was adopted by the company in the preparation of the 30 June 2024 financial statements.

AASB 2021-2 includes amendments to AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, requiring the company to disclose material accounting policy information in its financial statements rather than significant accounting policies which was required in previous financial years. Accounting policy information is material if it, when considered with other information, could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users based on the financial statements.

Adoption of AASB 2021-2 has had no impact on the numerical information disclosed in the company's financial statements. Rather, adoption has required the company to remove significant accounting policy information from the notes to the financial statements that is not considered material.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

An assessment of accounting standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are not yet mandatorily applicable to the company has been performed. No new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not mandatory have been early adopted, nor are they expected to have a material impact on the company in future financial years.

Current and non-current classification

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

Note 3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Investments

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires the directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. The directors continually evaluate their judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses.

The directors base their judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Differences between the accounting judgements and estimates and actual results and outcomes are accounted for in future reporting periods. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Judgements

Timing of revenue recognition associated with trail commission

The company receives trailing commission from Bendigo Bank for products and services sold. Ongoing trailing commission payments are recognised on a monthly basis when earned as there is insufficient detail readily available to estimate the most likely amount of revenue without a high probability of significant reversal in a subsequent reporting period. The receipt of ongoing trailing commission revenue is outside the control of the company.

Allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables

The allowance for expected credit losses assessment requires a degree of estimation and judgement. It is based on the lifetime expected credit loss, grouped based on days overdue, and makes assumptions to allocate an overall expected credit loss rate for each group. These assumptions include recent sales experience and historical collection rates.

The company has not recognised an allowance for expected credit losses in relation to trade and other receivables for the following reasons:

- The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo Bank, which is received 10 business days post month end.
- The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for Bendigo Bank to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit. The directors are not aware of any such non-compliance at balance date.
- The company has reviewed credit ratings provided by Standard & Poors, Moody's and Fitch Ratings to determine the level of credit exposure to the company.
- The company has not experienced any instances of default in relation to receivables owed to the company from Bendigo Bank.

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

Fair value measurement hierarchy

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

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

assets in an active market

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Impairment of non-financial 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. The directors did not identify any impairment indications during the financial year.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

Estimates and assumptions

Estimation of useful lives of assets

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

Employee benefits provision

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

The company uses historical employee attrition rates in determining the probability of an employee, at a given date, achieving continuous employment eligible for entitlement in accordance with long service leave 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 franchise agreement was renewed in August 2024 for a further five years. The directors have no reason to believe a new franchise arrangement under mutually acceptable terms will not be forthcoming following expiry in August 2029.

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.

Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

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

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

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

Note 6. Change to comparative figures

Classification of term deposits

During the year the directors reviewed the requirements of AASB 107 Statement of Cash Flows and noted term deposits normally qualify as a cash and cash equivalent only when they have initial investment periods of three months or less. In previous financial years the company classified all term deposits as cash and cash equivalents in the preparation of the financial statements even if they had initial investment periods greater than three months.

In the preparation of the financial statements for the current financial year, the directors updated its accounting policy to align to the requirements of AASB 107, restating comparatives figures to reclassify term deposits with initial investment periods greater than three months as current investments instead of cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of financial position.

The change in classification had the following impacts on comparative figures:

- Cash and cash equivalents decreased and investments increased by \$107,799 at 30 June 2023 as reported in the Statement of financial position.
- Opening and closing cash balances were reduced to exclude term deposits with initial investment periods greater than three months as reported in the Statement of cash flows.
- Investments in and redemptions of term deposits with initial investment periods greater than three months are now classified within investment activities as reported in the Statement of cash flows.

The change in classification had no impact on the company's net profit or net asset position.

Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Margin income Fee income Commission income	1,646,337 115,486 152,286	1,669,956 93,490 129,375
	1,914,109	1,892,821

Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Accounting policy for revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Revenue is recognised on an accruals basis, at the fair value of consideration specified in the franchise agreement, as follows:

Revenue stream Includes Franchise agreement profit Margin, commission, and fee share income

Performance obligation When the company satisfies its obligation to arrange for the of the relevant service. services to be provided to the Revenue is accrued monthly customer by the supplier (Bendigo Bank as franchisor). days after the end of each

Timing of recognition On completion of the provision and paid within 10 business 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, interest rates and funds transfer pricing and other factors, such as economic and local conditions.

Margin income

Margin income on core banking products is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

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

Commission income

Commission income is generated from the sale of products and services. This commission is recognised at a point in time which reflects when the company has fulfilled its performance obligation. Refer to note 4 for further information regarding key judgements applied by the directors in relation to the timing of revenue recognition from trail commission.

Fee income

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

Core banking products

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

Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Ability to change financial return

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

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

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

Note 8. Expenses

Wages and salaries 824,054 650,806 Non-cash benefits - 2,968 Superannuation contributions 89,976 65,506 Expenses related to long service leave 8,947 (5,465) Other expenses 26,819 23,200 Depreciation and amortisation expense 2024 2023 \$ \$ \$ Depreciation of non-current assets Buildings 11,533 11,532 Leasehold improvements 5,306 5,353 Plant and equipment investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 57,833 28,314 Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 62,199 28,314	Employee benefits expense		
Non-cash benefits 2,968 Superannuation contributions 89,976 65,506 Expenses related to long service leave 8,947 (5,465) Other expenses 26,819 23,200 Depreciation and amortisation expense 2024 g. 2023 s. Suildings 11,533 11,532 Leasehold improvements 5,306 5,353 Plant and equipment 4,142 3,798 Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 14,366 1,873 Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 44,366 - - 82,199 28,314		2024 \$	2023 \$
Superannuation contributions 89,976 65,506 Expenses related to long service leave 8,947 (5,465) Other expenses 26,819 23,200 Depreciation and amortisation expense 2024 2023 \$ \$ Depreciation of non-current assets Buildings 11,533 11,532 Leasehold improvements 5,306 5,353 Plant and equipment 4,142 3,798 Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314		824,054	
Other expenses 26,819 23,200 Depreciation and amortisation expense Depreciation of non-current assets 2024 2023 \$ Buildings 11,533 11,532 <		89,976	
Depreciation and amortisation expense 2024 \$ 2023 \$ \$ Depreciation of non-current assets 3 Buildings 11,533 11,532 Leasehold improvements 5,306 5,353 Plant and equipment investment property 4,142 3,798 Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 37,416 42,548 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 4 Rights to revenue share 82,199 28,314	Expenses related to long service leave	8,947	(5,465)
Depreciation and amortisation expense 2024 2023 Depreciation of non-current assets 3 Buildings 11,533 11,532 Leasehold improvements 5,306 5,353 Plant and equipment 4,142 3,798 Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 57,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314	Other expenses	26,819	23,200
Depreciation of non-current assets \$ Buildings 11,533 11,532 Leasehold improvements 5,306 5,353 Plant and equipment Investment property 4,142 3,798 Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 37,416 42,548 Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314		949,796	737,015
Depreciation of non-current assets \$ Buildings 11,533 11,532 Leasehold improvements 5,306 5,353 Plant and equipment Investment property 4,142 3,798 Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 37,416 42,548 Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314	Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of non-current assets Buildings 11,533 11,532 Leasehold improvements 5,306 5,353 Plant and equipment 4,142 3,798 Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 37,833 28,314 Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314	·	2024	2023
Buildings 11,533 11,532 Leasehold improvements 5,306 5,353 Plant and equipment 4,142 3,798 Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 37,416 42,548 Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314		\$	\$
Buildings 11,533 11,532 Leasehold improvements 5,306 5,353 Plant and equipment 4,142 3,798 Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 37,416 42,548 Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314	Depreciation of non-current assets		
Plant and equipment 4,142 3,798 Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314		11,533	11,532
Investment property 1,873 1,872 Motor vehicles 14,562 19,993 Amortisation of intangible assets 37,416 42,548 Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314	Leasehold improvements	5,306	
Motor vehicles 14,562			
Amortisation of intangible assets 37,416 42,548 Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314			
Amortisation of intangible assets Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314	Motor vehicles		
Franchise fee 37,833 28,314 Rights to revenue share 44,366 - 82,199 28,314		37,416	42,548
Rights to revenue share 44,366	Amortisation of intangible assets		
82,199 28,314	Franchise fee		28,314
	Rights to revenue share		
440.045 70.000		82,199	28,314
<u> 119,615</u>		119,615	70,862
Finance costs	Finance costs		
2024 2023 \$ \$			
Bank loan interest paid or accrued	Bank loan interest paid or accrued	705	1,909

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

Note 8. Expenses (continued)

Leases rec	ognition	exemption
------------	----------	-----------

Leases recognition exemption	2024 \$	2023 \$
Expenses relating to low-value leases	12,708	10,802

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 Leases. Expenses relating to low-value exempt leases are included in system costs expenses.

Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense

onamable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	2024 \$	2023 \$
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	56,187 126,316	61,175 368,421
	182,503	429,596

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

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

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

Note 9. Income tax

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Income tax expense Current tax Movement in deferred tax	68,845 (2,541)	89,906 229
Aggregate income tax expense	66,304	90,135
Prima facie income tax reconciliation Profit before income tax expense	219,513	360,501
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	54,878	90,125
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses	11,426	10
Income tax expense	66,304	90,135

Note 9. Income tax (continued)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) Employee benefits Accrued expenses Income accruals Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Prepayments	15,205 1,373 (1,138) (5,729) (2,334)	8,499 1,375 (108) (3,035) (1,894)
Deferred tax asset	7,377	4,837
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Income tax refund due	2,628	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Provision for income tax	<u> </u>	49,148

Accounting policy for income tax

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

Accounting policy for current tax

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

Accounting policy for deferred tax

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

Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	570,847	794,782
Note 11. Trade and other receivables		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Trade receivables	174,792	165,947
Accrued income Prepayments	4,554 9,337 13,891	436 7,575 8,011
	188,683	173,958

Note 11. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo Bank, which is received 10 business days post month end.

Note 12. Investments

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Term deposits	110,494	107,799
Note 13. Property, plant and equipment		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Land - at cost	57,511	57,511
Buildings - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	461,308 (86,588) 374,720	461,308 (75,055) 386,253
Leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	227,763 (167,942) 59,821	227,763 (162,636) 65,127
Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	94,871 (78,217) 16,654	91,424 (74,074) 17,350
Motor vehicles - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	116,428 (63,597) 52,831	116,428 (49,035) 67,393
	561,537	593,634

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

	Land \$	Buildings \$	Leasehold improvements \$	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022 Additions Disposals Depreciation	57,511 - -	397,785 - - (11,532)	70,480 - - (5,353)	19,769 1,379 - (3,798)	101,196 - (13,810) (19,993)	646,741 1,379 (13,810) (40,676)
Balance at 30 June 2023 Additions Depreciation	57,511 - -	386,253 - (11,533)	65,127	17,350 3,446 (4,142)	67,393 - (14,562)	593,634 3,446 (35,543)
Balance at 30 June 2024	57,511	374,720	59,821	16,654	52,831	561,537

Note 13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or fair value as applicable, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Buildings40 yearsLeasehold improvements2 to 40 yearsPlant and equipment1.5 to 40 yearsMotor vehicles4 years

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

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the assets.

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

Note 14. Financial assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Equity securities - designated at fair value through profit or loss	42,708	31,929

Accounting policy for financial assets

Financial assets are recognised at their market value. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Note 15. Investment properties

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Investment property - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	103,791 (7,505)	103,791 (5,632)
	96,286	98,159
Reconciliation Reconciliation of the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:		
Opening amount Depreciation expense	98,159 (1,873)	100,031 (1,872)
Closing amount	96,286	98,159

Note 16. Intangible assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Rights to revenue share	350,000	-
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(44,366)	-
	305,634	
Franchise fee	465,741	245,237
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(254,756)	(216,923)
	210,985	28,314
	516,619	28,314

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

	Rights to revenue share	Franchise fee
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2022	_	56,628
Amortisation expense	<u> </u>	(28,314)
Balance at 30 June 2023	_	28,314
Additions	350,000	220,504
Amortisation expense	(44,366)	(37,833)
Balance at 30 June 2024	305,634	210,985

Additions

During the period, the company entered into an unconditional Business Sale Agreement with Service One Financial Services to purchase the revenue rights from customer loans, deposits and other revenue generating business, of the Community Bank Tumut for \$350,000. The effective date of this agreement was 1 October 2023.

AGT Financial Services Ltd also paid \$10,870 relating to the Bendigo Bank Franchise Fee applicable to Community Bank Tumut. This was charged pro-rata and is due for renewal in August 2024 alongside the Adelong and Gundagai franchise agreements.

During the financial year, Gundagai, Adelong and Tumut franchise fees were renewed. All are to be amortised from August 2024 over five years to August 2029.

Accounting policy for intangible assets

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

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

The franchise fees and rights to revenue share 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:

Asset classMethodUseful lifeExpiry/renewal dateFranchise feeStraight-lineOver the franchise term (5 years)August 2029Rights to revenue shareStraight-lineCustomer lifecycle (5 years 10 months)August 2029

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

Note 16. Intangible assets (continued)

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 17. Trade and other payables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities Other payables and accruals	124,496	97,019
Non-current liabilities Other payables and accruals	184,478	
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables Total trade and other payables Less other payables and accruals (net GST payable to the ATO)	308,974 (26,210)	97,019 (14,358)
	282,764	82,661
Note 18. Employee benefits		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities Annual leave	41,720	27,099
Non-current liabilities Long service leave	19,098	6,736

Accounting policy for short-term employee benefits

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

Accounting policy for other long-term employee benefits

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

Note 19. Issued capital

	2024 Shares	2023 Shares	2024 \$	2023 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid Less: Equity raising costs	607,169	607,169	607,169 (27,051)	607,169 (27,051)
	607,169	607,169	580,118	580,118

Note 19. Issued capital (continued)

Accounting policy for issued capital

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

Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares

Voting rights

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

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

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

Dividends

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

Transfer

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

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

Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

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

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

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

Note 19. Issued capital (continued)

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

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

Note 20. Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

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

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

Note 21. Dividends

Dividends provided for and paid during the period

The following dividends were provided for and paid to shareholders during the financial year as presented in the Statement of changes in equity and Statement of cash flows.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Fully franked dividend of 11 cents per share (2023: 8.5 cents)	66,789	51,609

Note 21. Dividends (continued)

Franking credits

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	322,670	269,354
Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	120,621	70,519
Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(22,263)	(17,203)
	421,028	322,670
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	421,028	322,670
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	(2,628)	49,148
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	418,400	371,818

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

Accounting policy for dividends

Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the company.

Note 22. Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments include trade receivables and payables, cash and cash equivalents, investments, bank loans and share in listed companies. The company does not have any derivatives.

The directors are responsible for monitoring and managing the financial risk exposure of the company, to which end it monitors the financial risk management policies and exposures and approves financial transactions within the scope of its authority.

The directors have identified that the only significant financial risk exposures of the consolidated entity are liquidity and market (price) risk. Other financial risks are not significant to the company due to the following factors:

- The company has no foreign exchange risk as all of its account balances and transactions are in Australian Dollars.
- The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo Bank. The company monitors credit worthiness through review of credit ratings, Bendigo Bank is rated BBB+ on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.
- The company has no direct exposure to movements in commodity prices.
- The company's interest-bearing instruments are held at amortised cost which have fair values that approximate their carrying value since all cash and payables have maturity dates within 12 months.
- The company has no borrowings.

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

Note 22. Financial risk management (continued)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables (note 11)	179,346	166,383
Cash and cash equivalents (note 10)	570,847	794,782
Financial assets (note 14)	42,708	31,929
Investments (note 12)	110,494	107,799
	903,395	1,100,893
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables (note 17)	282,764	82,661
Bank loans	· -	12,443
	282,764	95,104

At balance date, the fair value of financial instruments approximated their carrying values.

Accounting policy for financial instruments

Financial assets

Classification

The company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

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

The company's financial assets measured at FVTPL comprise investments in listed entities over which the company does not have significant influence nor control.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the company's contractual right to its cash flows expires, or the asset is transferred in such a way that all the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred.

Impairment of trade and other receivables

Impairment of trade receivables is determined using the simplified approach which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The company has not recognised an allowance for expected credit losses in relation to trade and other receivables. Refer to note 4 for further information.

Financial liabilities

Classification

The company classifies its financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, cancelled or expires.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices - will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings in financial instruments.

Note 22. Financial risk management (continued)

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and earnings on those are subject to movements in market interest rates. The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$570,847 and investments of \$110,494 at 30 June 2024 (2023: \$794,782 and \$107,799).

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

	2024		202	23
	Nominal interest rate %	Balance \$	Nominal interest rate %	Balance \$
Bank loans			8.39%	12,443
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk	=		.	12,443

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

Price risk

The primary goal of the company's investment in equity securities is to hold the investments for the long term for strategic purposes.

Equity Price risk

All of the company's listed equity investments are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX). Changes in equity securities value is recognised through profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

2024	% change increase	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	% change decrease	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
Equity securities	10%	4,271	3,203	(10%)	(4,271)	(3,203)
2023	% change increase	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	% change decrease	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
Equity securities	10%	3,193	2,395	(10%)	(3,193)	(2,395)

Liquidity risk

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

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

2024	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Trade and other payables	98,286	184,478	-	282,764
Total non-derivatives	98,286	184,478		282,764

Note 22. Financial risk management (continued)

2023	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Bank loans	12,443	-	-	12,443
Trade and other payables	82,661	-	-	82,661
Total non-derivatives	95,104	-	-	95,104

Note 23. Fair value measurement

2024	Level 1 \$
Assets Equity securities Total assets	<u>42,708</u> <u>42,708</u>
2023	Level 1 \$
Assets Equity securities Total assets	31,929 31,929

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

Accounting policy for fair value measurement

When an asset or liability, financial or non-financial, is measured at fair value for recognition or disclosure purposes, the fair value is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date; and assumes that the transaction will take place either: in the principal market; or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming they act in their economic best interests.

Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of AGT Financial Services Ltd during the financial year and/or up to the date of signing of these Financial Statements.

Matthew John Pearce William Patrick O'Connell Virginia Patricia Goode Donna Marie Martin Natalie Helen Cullinger Pat Kelleher Sarah Anne Roche

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

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

Note 25. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 24.

Receivable from and payable to related parties

There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Note 25. Related party transactions (continued)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Director received tickets to Tumut Blues Brews BBQs Festival. The total benefit received was: Director received tickets to Tumut Festival of the Falling Leaf Comedy Show. The total benefit	120	-
received was:	60	-
Various sponsorships	5,000	-

Note 26. Remuneration of auditors

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

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Audit services Audit or review of the financial statements	7,450	6,400
Other services General advisory services Share registry services	5,219 8,523	5,040 6,471
	13,742	11,511
	21,192	17,911

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

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Profit after income tax expense for the year	153,209	270,366
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation (Increase)/decrease in fair value of equity instruments designated at FVTPL Net loss on disposal of non-current assets	119,615 (10,779)	70,862 (247) 13,810
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Increase in trade and other receivables Increase in income tax refund due Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(14,725) (2,628) (2,540) 29,925 (49,149) 26,983	(34,050) - 229 (94,417) 26,263 (5,246)
Net cash provided by operating activities	249,911	247,570

Note 28. Earnings per share

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Profit after income tax	153,209	270,366
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	607,169	607,169
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	607,169	607,169
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	25.23	44.53
Diluted earnings per share	25.23	44.53

Accounting policy for earnings per share

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

Note 29. Commitments

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

Note 30. Contingencies

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

Note 31. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2024 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.

AGT Financial Services Ltd Directors' declaration 30 June 2024

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 2024 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- the company does not have any controlled entities and is not required by the Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. Therefore, a consolidated entity disclosure statement has not been included as section 295(3A)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001* does not apply to the entity.

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

On behalf of the directors

Matthew John Pearce

Chair



Independent auditor's report to the Directors of AGT Financial Services Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of AGT Financial Services Ltd (the company), which comprises:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended
- Statement of changes in equity for the year that ended
- Statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- Notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies
- The directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of AGT Financial Services Ltd, 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 2024 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.



Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2024, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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.



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.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Andrew Frewin Stewart

61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550 Dated: 18 September 2024

Lead Auditor