Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited

ABN 77 108 797 324

Financial Report - 30 June 2024

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
Directors' 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:	Nicholas Carl Pietsch
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	35 plus years experience farming, has held positions in various community groups.
Special responsibilities:	Chairman

Name:	Wayne Maxwell Elliott
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Holds a Certificate IV Training and Assessment. Company Director at Shat-r- Shield Australia Pty Ltd. Dimboola Golf Club Committee member 17 years and Life Member.
Special responsibilities:	Marketing Committee, Finance Committee

Name:	John William Moar
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Previous employment: Secondary school teacher, Assistant principal. Retired 2006. Tertiary qualifications: B.A., Trained Secondary Teaching Certificate, Graduate Diploma of Educational Administration. Community Involvement: Dimboola Bowling Club - Match Committee; Dimboola Croquet Club - Treasurer; Combined Probus Club of Dimboola; Dimboola Masonic Lodge.
Special responsibilities:	Vice-Chairman, Treasurer, Finance Committee, Policies and Procedures Committee

Name:	Peter Joseph Hughes
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Retired Police Officer (32 years), Aged 73, past President and Secretary of the Dimboola Football Club and a Life Member. Member of AWB Cropping for Community Committee, and Current Treasurer Dimboola Rowing Club.
Special responsibilities:	Company Secretary

Name:	Stuart Ivan Kuhnell
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Holds a Bachelor of Science (Honours) and a Diploma of Education. Worked as a secondary school teacher and an Assistant Principal with many years of experience on school council.
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Name:	Tracey Leanne Rigney
Title:	Non-executive director (appointed 9 November 2023)
Experience and expertise:	Catchment Management Officer
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Name:	John Keith Nichols
Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 30 July 2024)
Qualifications:	B Sc(Hons), M Pharmacy, Dip Ed, Cert IV Career Development, Grad Cert Career Development. Life Member, past Vice President, past Regatta Secretary, rower and coach at Dimboola Rowing Club; Secretary of Tower Park Project Sub-Committee, Dimboola Art Inc; Rowing Victoria: Level 2 Boat Race Official, past ex-officio Umpires Commission Trainer, past Umpires Commission member; past Waterwatch Coordinator, past Saltwatch Coordinator, past Dimboola Weir Pool Management Committee, planning & implementation - Nine Creeks Reserve/Walking Tracks, past Secretary Dimboola Golf Club, past Treasurer Dimboola Apex Club, past member Wimmera River (Dimboola) Stakeholders Advisory Group. Previous employment: Tutor/Demonstrator at Victorian College of Pharmacy Ltd; secondary teacher at Dimboola MSC, Horsham C, Stawell SC, Warracknabeal SC; Secretary WASM Careers Network; VCAA: CAT Panel Chairperson, Exam Assessor
Experience and expertise:	Catchment Management Officer
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Name:	Trevor Patrick Clarke
Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 11 January 2024)
Experience and expertise:	Victorian Railways Institute (VRI) Committee Member (Treasurer), Certificate IV Trainer with Pacific National, Locomotive Mentor Driver and Operation Supervisor (Relief) with Pacific National.
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Name:	Phillip John Guthrie
Title:	Non-executive director (Resigned 11 January 2024)
Experience and expertise:	Aged 46, Stakeholder Engagement, Community Development and Innovation.
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Name:	Raylene Ann Britten
Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 9 January 2024)
Experience and expertise:	Business Owner/Partner. Past Secretary of Dimboola Business Association (4 years).
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Company secretary
The company secretary is Peter Hughes. Peter was appointed to the position of secretary on 27 January 2015.

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 $112,317 (30 June 2023: $143,515).

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
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.

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 and expected results of operations
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:

	Board	
	Eligible	Attended
Nicholas Carl Pietsch	11	10
Wayne Maxwell Elliott	11	10
John William Moar	11	10
Peter Joseph Hughes	11	11
Stuart Ivan Kuhnell	11	8
John Keith Nichols	11	1
Trevor Patrick Clarke	10	1
Phillip John Guthrie	-	-
Raylene Ann Britten	5	4

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
Nicholas Carl Pietsch	5,000	-	5,000
Wayne Maxwell Elliott	2,500	-	2,500
John William Moar	1,000	-	1,000
Peter Joseph Hughes	500	-	500
Stuart Ivan Kuhnell	500	-	500
John Keith Nichols	5,000	-	5,000
Trevor Patrick Clarke	-	-	-
Phillip John Guthrie	-	-	-
Raylene Ann Britten	500	-	500

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

N Pietsch.

Nicholas Carl Pietsch
Chair

26 September 2024

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550
ABN: 65 684 604 390
afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

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

As lead auditor for the audit of Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited 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: 26 September 2024

Jessica Ritchie
Lead Auditor

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
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	577,621	631,988
Other revenue	8	12,905	41,720
Finance revenue		8,022	878
Total revenue		598,548	674,586
Employee benefits expense	9	(320,603)	(350,446)
Advertising and marketing costs		(1,686)	(863)
Occupancy and associated costs		(7,514)	(8,511)
System costs		(14,810)	(14,210)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9	(32,469)	(29,373)
Finance costs	9	(5,886)	(7,247)
General administration expenses		(58,779)	(63,532)
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax expense		(441,747)	(474,182)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		156,801	200,404
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense		(8,150)	(9,051)
Profit before income tax expense		148,651	191,353
Income tax expense	10	(36,334)	(47,838)
Profit after income tax expense for the year		112,317	143,515
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		112,317	143,515
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	28	20.56	26.27
Diluted earnings per share	28	20.56	26.27

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

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	122,759	180,016
Trade and other receivables	12	59,114	63,625
Investments	13	265,656	80,000
Total current assets		447,529	323,641
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	34,849	17,692
Right-of-use assets	15	56,545	61,477
Intangible assets	16	5,444	18,512
Deferred tax assets	10	50,896	87,230
Total non-current assets		147,734	184,911
Total assets		595,263	508,552
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	27,206	42,693
Borrowings		230	2,730
Lease liabilities	18	17,972	12,740
Employee benefits	19	91,053	88,727
Total current liabilities		136,461	146,890
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	18	69,000	82,283
Employee benefits	19	924	4,054
Provisions		21,067	19,831
Total non-current liabilities		90,991	106,168
Total liabilities		227,452	253,058
Net assets		367,811	255,494
Equity			
Issued capital	20	522,073	522,073
Accumulated losses		(154,262)	(266,579)
Total equity		367,811	255,494

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2022	522,073	(410,094)	111,979
Profit after income tax expense	-	143,515	143,515
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	143,515	143,515
Balance at 30 June 2023	522,073	(266,579)	255,494

	Issued capital $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2023	522,073	(266,579)	255,494
Profit after income tax expense	-	112,317	112,317
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	112,317	112,317
Balance at 30 June 2024	522,073	(154,262)	367,811

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
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)		644,221	726,130
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(473,126)	(501,111)
Interest received		5,656	-
Interest and other finance costs paid		(63)	(914)
Net cash provided by operating activities	27	176,688	224,105
Cash flows from investing activities			
Redemption of/(investment in) term deposits		(185,656)	(80,000)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(34,191)	-
Payments for intangible assets		(13,618)	(13,618)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		20,000	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(213,465)	(93,618)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings		(2,500)	-
Interest and other finance costs paid		(4,743)	(5,295)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(13,237)	(11,680)
Net cash used in financing activities		(20,480)	(16,975)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(57,257)	113,512
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		180,016	66,504
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	11	122,759	180,016

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

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited (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 92 Lloyd Street, Dimboola VIC 3414.

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 26 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)

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.

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.

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

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

Lease term
The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term.

In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the company's operations, comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates, incurrence of significant penalties, existence of significant leasehold improvements and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

The company includes extension options applicable to the lease of branch premises in its calculations of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability except where the company is reasonably certain it will not exercise the extension option. This is due to the significant disruption of relocating premises and the loss on disposal of leasehold improvements fitted out in the leased premises.

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.

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

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

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

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

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 December 2024.

Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

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 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 $80,000 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.

Calculation of right-of-use asset cost and accumulated depreciation
On adoption of AASB 16 *Leases* on 1 July 2019, the company previously recognised the right-of-use asset cost and accumulated depreciation on a gross basis from the commencement of the lease as if AASB 16 had always been applied by the company.

Note 6. Change to comparative figures (continued)

During the financial year the company recorded a change in accounting policy, whereby it elected to recognise the right-of-use asset net of accumulated depreciation on initial adoption of AASB 16. The change in accounting policy had no impact on the company's net profit or net asset position, however it did reduce the company's right-of-use asset cost and accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2023 by $114,004.

Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2024 $	2023 $
Margin income	502,327	557,632
Fee income	35,266	35,440
Commission income	40,028	38,916
	577,621	631,988

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 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, as follows:

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

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

Revenue calculation
The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the company which are margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo Bank decides the form of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services. The revenue earned by the company is dependent on the business that it generates, 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
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.

Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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.

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. Other revenue

	2024 $	2023 $
Net gain on disposal of motor vehicle	12,425	-
Market development fund	-	32,500
Other income	480	9,220
	12,905	41,720

Accounting policy for market development fund
In previous years Bendigo Bank made market development fund (MDF) payments to the company, which 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. Bendigo Bank ceased the MDF during the previous year and therefore the company did not receive any contributions during the current financial year.

Note 9. Expenses

Employee benefits expense

	2024 $	2023 $
Wages and salaries	266,676	299,235
Non-cash benefits	1,541	-
Superannuation contributions	31,194	32,549
Expenses related to long service leave	5,960	5,094
Other expenses	15,232	13,568
	320,603	350,446

Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2024 $	2023 $
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	789	780
Plant and equipment	1,473	1,543
Motor vehicles	7,193	4,872
	9,455	7,195
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	9,946	9,109
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,178	2,179
Franchise renewal fee	10,890	10,890
	13,068	13,069
	32,469	29,373

Finance costs

	2024 $	2023 $
Bank loan interest paid or accrued	63	914
Lease interest expense	4,743	5,295
Unwinding of make-good provision	1,080	1,038
	5,886	7,247

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

Note 10. Income tax

	2024 $	2023 $
Income tax expense		
Movement in deferred tax	(1,713)	(3,006)
Under/over adjustment in respect for prior periods	(949)	-
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	38,996	50,844
Aggregate income tax expense	36,334	47,838
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit before income tax expense	148,651	191,353
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	37,163	47,838
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	120	-
	37,283	47,838
Under/over adjustment in respect for prior periods	(949)	-
Income tax expense	36,334	47,838

	2024 $	2023 $
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Tax losses	17,213	55,260
Property, plant and equipment	(1,446)	(4,423)
Employee benefits	23,067	23,268
Lease liabilities	21,743	23,756
Provision for lease make good	5,267	4,958
Accrued income	(812)	(220)
Right-of-use assets	(14,136)	(15,369)
Deferred tax asset	50,896	87,230

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, 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 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 11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 $	2023 $
Cash at bank and on hand	122,759	180,016

Note 12. Trade and other receivables

	2024 $	2023 $
Trade receivables	49,995	56,328
Other receivables and accruals	1,362	1,362
Accrued income	3,244	878
Prepayments	4,513	5,057
	9,119	7,297
	59,114	63,625

Note 13. Investments

	2024 $	2023 $
Current assets		
Term deposits	265,656	80,000

Note 14. Property, plant and equipment

	2024 $	2023 $
Leasehold improvements - at cost	45,256	45,256
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(44,879)	(44,090)
	377	1,166
Plant and equipment - at cost	54,036	54,036
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(48,408)	(46,935)
	5,628	7,101
Motor vehicles - at cost	34,191	24,466
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(5,347)	(15,041)
	28,844	9,425
	34,849	17,692

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

	Leasehold improvements $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,946	8,644	14,297	24,887
Depreciation	(780)	(1,543)	(4,872)	(7,195)
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,166	7,101	9,425	17,692
Additions	-	-	34,191	34,191
Disposals	-	-	(7,579)	(7,579)
Depreciation	(789)	(1,473)	(7,193)	(9,455)
Balance at 30 June 2024	377	5,628	28,844	34,849

Note 14. 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 straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	20 years
Plant and Equipment	5 to 40 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

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

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

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

Note 15. Right-of-use assets

	2024 $	**2023** $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	100,604	95,589
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(44,059)	(34,112)
	56,545	61,477

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

	Land and buildings $
Balance at 1 July 2022	64,057
Remeasurement adjustments	6,529
Depreciation expense	(9,109)
Balance at 30 June 2023	61,477
Remeasurement adjustments	5,014
Depreciation expense	(9,946)
Balance at 30 June 2024	56,545

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets
Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment and are adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Refer to note 18 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 16. Intangible assets

	2024 $	2023 $
Franchise fee	93,444	93,444
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(92,537)	(90,359)
	907	3,085
Franchise renewal fee	167,220	167,220
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(162,683)	(151,793)
	4,537	15,427
	5,444	18,512

Reconciliations of the carrying 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 2022	5,264	26,317	31,581
Amortisation expense	(2,179)	(10,890)	(13,069)
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,085	15,427	18,512
Amortisation expense	(2,178)	(10,890)	(13,068)
Balance at 30 June 2024	907	4,537	5,444

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:

Asset class	Method	Useful life	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	December 2024
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	December 2024

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

Note 17. Trade and other payables

	2024 $	2023 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	326	-
Other payables and accruals	26,880	42,693
	27,206	42,693

Note 17. Trade and other payables (continued)

	2024 $	2023 $
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		
Total trade and other payables	27,206	42,693
less other payables and accruals (net GST payable to the ATO)	(11,650)	(14,287)
	15,556	28,406

Note 18. Lease liabilities

	2024 $	2023 $
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	17,972	12,740
Non-current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	69,000	82,283

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2024 $	2023 $
Opening balance	95,023	100,174
Remeasurement adjustments	5,186	6,529
Lease interest expense	4,743	5,295
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(17,980)	(16,975)
	86,972	95,023

Accounting policy for lease liabilities
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, including renewal options if the company is reasonably certain to exercise such options, discounted using the company’s incremental borrowing rate.

The company has applied the following accounting policy choices in relation to lease liabilities:

- The company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components when calculating the lease liability for property leases.
- The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and low-value assets, which include the company’s lease of information technology equipment. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Discount rate	Non-cancellable term	Renewal options available	Reasonably certain to exercise options	Lease term end date used in calculations
Dimboola Branch	5.39%	5 years	1 x 5 years	Yes	November 2029

Note 19. Employee benefits

	2024 $	2023 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	37,333	44,097
Long service leave	53,720	44,630
	91,053	88,727
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	924	4,054

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.

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

Note 20. Issued capital

	2024 Shares	2023 Shares	2024 $	2023 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	546,300	546,300	546,300	546,300
Less: Equity raising costs	-	-	(24,227)	(24,227)
	546,300	546,300	522,073	522,073

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.

Note 20. 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).

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.

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 21. Capital management

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

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

Note 21. Capital management (continued)

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

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

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

Note 22. Dividends

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

Note 23. Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments include trade receivables and payables, cash and cash equivalents, investments and lease liabilities. 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 company 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 A- 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.

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

	2024 $	2023 $
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments (note 12)	54,601	58,568
Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	122,759	180,016
Investments (note 13)	265,656	80,000
	443,016	318,584
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (note 17)	15,556	28,406
Lease liabilities (note 18)	86,972	95,023
Bank loans	230	2,730
	102,758	126,159

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

Note 23. Financial risk management (continued)

Accounting policy for financial instruments

Financial assets

Classification
The company measures its financial assets at amortised cost.

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

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 measures 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.

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and earnings on those are subject to movements in market interest. Interest-rate risk could also arise from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest-rate risk. The company held cash and cash equivalents of $122,759 and term deposits of $265,656 at 30 June 2024 (2023: $180,016 and $80,000).

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.

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 23. Financial risk management (continued)

The following are company's 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.

2024	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Bank loans	230	-	-	230
Trade and other payables	15,556	-	-	15,556
Lease liabilities	18,410	73,639	7,671	99,720
Total non-derivatives	34,196	73,639	7,671	115,506

2023	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Bank loans	2,730	-	-	2,730
Trade and other payables	28,406	-	-	28,406
Lease liabilities	17,550	70,200	24,862	112,612
Total non-derivatives	48,686	70,200	24,862	143,748

Note 24. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited during the financial year and/or up to the date of signing of these Financial Statements

Nicholas Carl Pietsch
Wayne Maxwell Elliott
John William Moar
Peter Joseph Hughes
Stuart Ivan Kuhnell
John Keith Nichols
Trevor Patrick Clarke
Phillip John Guthrie
Raylene Ann Britten

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.

Transactions with related parties
The following transactions occurred with related parties:

	2024 $	2023 $
In the prior year, the company made contributions to various sporting clubs that directors were also committee members of.	-	1,040

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.

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	6,850	5,400
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	1,514	773
General advisory services	3,320	3,020
	4,834	3,793
	11,684	9,193

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	112,317	143,515
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	32,469	29,373
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	(12,421)	-
Lease liabilities interest	4,743	5,295
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	4,511	(15,142)
Decrease in deferred tax assets	36,334	47,840
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(1,541)	4,947
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(804)	7,239
Increase in other provisions	1,080	1,038
Net cash provided by operating activities	176,688	224,105

Note 28. Earnings per share

	2024 $	2023 $
Profit after income tax	112,317	143,515

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	546,300	546,300
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	546,300	546,300

Note 28. Earnings per share (continued)

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	20.56	26.27
Diluted earnings per share	20.56	26.27

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.

Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited
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

N Pietsch.

Nicholas Carl Pietsch
Chair

26 September 2024

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550
ABN: 65 684 604 390
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03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Dimboola & District Financial Services Limited (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 then 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 Dimboola & District 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 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.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550
ABN: 65 684 604 390
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03 5443 0344

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.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
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03 5443 0344

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: 26September 2024

Jessica Ritchie
Lead Auditor