Annual Report 2024

Homebush Financial Services Limited

Community Bank Homebush ABN 55 097 923 807

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Chair's Report

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to provide the 2023/2024 Chairs' report for Homebush Financial Services Limited trading as Community Bank Homebush ("Company"). The past year has seen our most successful financial result in the Company's history. This financial result has translated into the ongoing commitment to various community programs.



Any successful year usually starts with a strong branch team. The Board would like to thank our branch manager, Kavitha, for her leadership, performance and management of the business. Her guidance, customer engagement and team management has driven the results we see.

The Board would also like to recognise and congratulate the efforts of Sai Chen, as Mobile Relationship Manager. Sai has had success in a competitive market and continues to be a high performer amongst his peers in NSW.

Our branch team are the cornerstone of our success. The Board would like to recognise the efforts of Taznin Farzana and Vina Govindaraj who were with us, during the year, while a special mention goes to Evelyn Joana, who continues to perform at high levels and her professional development is pleasing to see.

The Company also recognises the support by the wider Bendigo Corporate team and in particular, our Regional Manager Tom Woods. Their support and contribution add to the success of our branch and we thank them for their continued contribution.

The Company has been able to achieve year on year financial growth for the past five years. Each year surpassing the previous year, this trend of sustained growth has been overseen by a skilled and community focused Board. I would like to thank, my colleagues and current Directors, James Tran, Daniel Pascuzzo and Tim Robinson for their contributions over this period of time.

While Kavitha's report will elaborate on our community engagement, the Board would like to call out the following achievements:

Contributions to the Community
 Foundation Trust Sub-Fund
 This year, the Company was able to contribute another \$150K to support future community engagement activities.



Community Enterprise Foundation™

Continuation the CB Homebush Founders Scholarship Program



We welcomed our third year of the scholarship recipients, welcoming another two students into the program this year. Applications for the 2025 scholarship program will open in late 2024, as we look to continue this great initiative.

Signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Australian Catholic University

In June, the Company entered into a non-binding agreement with the Australian Catholic University to collaborate and support community outcomes with a focus on their



Strathfield campus. Initiatives commenced from August 2024 and will positively impact more than 450 students, families and the community. More details will be shared at the AGM and be reflected in next year's annual report.

Improved Profits

The Company has delivered a strong profit result after tax of \$336.7K. This is a great achievement as we have exceeded the previous result from last year by 10.2%. This is after an additional contribution of \$150K was made to the Community Foundation sub-fund for future scholarships and community initiatives. Further all prior carried forward losses have been eliminated and this year the Board will be declaring a franked dividend for the first time.

Engagement with Council and local activities



The Board continues to work with Strathfield Council, the State and Federal Members of Parliament to enhance our commitment to the area. The Board was represented in the Anzac Day service and continued our support for fundraising at the annual Homebush Vibes Rochester Street Fair.

Future Outlook

The market has stabilised from last year due to interest rates remaining on hold.

The Board remains cautious of potential hardships while interest rates remain high and additional margin pressures that may arise as customers seek to refinance or enter the property for the first time. The Board will continue to ensure appropriate governance is applied to minimise risk and sustain the growth achieved.

To realise year on year growth for the past five years is a great effort and we look to continue to guide and properly balance our commitments to the Company, our customers, our community and you.

Our point of difference continues to be growing with our community and not off them. We are the Better Big Bank.

Once again, we thank you, our shareholders, for your continued support, allowing us **to do good, on your behalf**. Please continue to refer business to our branch, so together we can have a larger positive impact on the community.

Michael Brewer

Chair, Homebush Financial Services Limited

1 Brewer



Branch Manager's Report

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Board, our Shareholders and Community for your continuous support in the past five years of my journey with our Community Bank Homebush ("Company"). I would also like

to thank my wonderful team that understands the core value of our purpose and render their efforts in growing our business positively with our community.

I am very proud that our Company continued to support our customers for their banking through the uncertain period of high interest rates and cost of living challenges.

Business Update:

As reflected in this Annual Report, I am proud to have overseen another profitable year including supporting our customers with their first home purchases by utilising the NSW Shared Equity home

scheme for eligible applicants. Our team remains focused and vigilant to protect our customers from various scams and fraud. We respond to increasingly advanced scams, such as ATM skimming threats, bogus identities and fraud telephone calls impersonating vulnerable customers.



We also did a minor upgrade to the Branch with the installation of a new digital display.

Staff Update:

During the year, it was sad to say farewell two of our Customer Service Officers, Vina Govindaraj and Taznin Farzana. I thank them for their valuable contribution in supporting our customers. We continued our support to customers with great contributions from Evelyn Joana and Sai Chen.

Community Update:

We had another rewarding year with our community support activities. While we continued our support of the Homebush Public School Merits Awards and the Chalmers Road School with their exploration of a café program, here are the few key callouts:

Since the event started, the
 Company has continued to
 support Strathfield Council's
 Homebush Vibes event, held in
 front of our Branch, on Rochester
 Street, in particular sponsoring the
 face painting activity for the
 community. This year, our staff,
 scholars and Directors, once again,
 joined the day raising awareness
 for the Company and funds for our
 local community.



L - R: Kavitha, Mayor Karen Pensabene, Daniel and Scholars Aakriti Gupta and Jadon Chan

• Supported the Share the Dignity donation drive, which supports vulnerable women in the community. We participated in multiple other community-based events including the Probus Club Meets to raise awareness on financial scams.







As we closed out the year, as shared in our Chair's Report, we signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Australian Catholic University ("ACU"), with a focus on their local



L - R: Kavitha, ACU Campus Dean Belinda Von Mengersen, ACU Dean of Innovation and Industry, Myriam Amielh, Michael, James and Tim

Strathfield Campus (located less than 1.5km from our branch). This is an exciting new collaboration which we will support improved outcomes for students, staff and our community. We look forward to sharing more details of some of the FY25 initiatives at our AGM and through our support, we hope to see increased bonds between the staff, students and stakeholders of ACU Strathfield and our Company.

Finally, we proceeded to award a third cohort of **CB Homebush Founders Scholarships** this year to help with the recipients' ambition to pursue their higher studies. These scholarships are for up to three years and scholars are required to 'pay it forward' to initiatives that benefit our community.

- Nanditha Hariharan is studying a double degree in Business and Sustainability and Environment, aspiring to work in marketing and help make a change in the world. She is active in the community as a netball coach, training numerous teams in her club.
- **Ciaran O'Brien** is a local father of two and Doctor of Medicine student, is driven by a passion to uplift his community through future health care initiatives. With a heart for service, he's committed to making a meaningful impact close to home.

We are also pleased to report that **Jadon Chan**, a scholarship recipient last year was successful in a fully paid cadetship with Australian Government and had withdrawn from our scholarship program. Jadon expressed his sincere appreciation to us of how the scholarship helped get him there.

As we complete our 22 years of service to our community, I would like to conclude by thanking you, our shareholders, our customers, my current staff and colleagues, Sai, Evelyn and Tom (our Bendigo Corporate Regional Manager) and the broader corporate team for the support in helping us live our mission to **Grow with our Community**.

Finally, what we do, is possible through the dedication from our Directors, Michael, Daniel, Tim and James. I would like to thank them for their support throughout this year.

Thank you.

Kavitha Sankaran

Homebush Financial Services Ltd

ABN 55 097 923 807

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: Michael Andrew Brewer GAICD

Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Michael brings over 30 years' experience in senior finance positions to the board,

having worked in multi-national organisations, government, not for profit organisations, charities and private companies. He has also worked in prestigious sporting venue organisations such as the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust and Eastern Creek Raceway. Michael brings a wealth of financial and commercial experience to the Board and holds a Bachelor of Business degree in Accounting, a Masters degree in Economics, is a graduate of the Australia Institute of Company Directors and has been a member of the Certified Practising Accountants (CPA) of Australia for 30 years. Michael is currently the CFO of Musica Viva Australia, a not for profit charity that presents chamber music to audiences, supports emerging musical artists, commissions new musical works and provides musical education in schools.

Special responsibilities: Chair and Treasurer

Name: Daniel Pascuzzo GAICD Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Daniel is currently employed as a Senior Productivity Analyst within the Retail Banking

arm of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, bringing to the company a wealth of experience in Sales, Ecommerce, Human Resource Management and Marketing. His role at the bank provides unique insight into the company's operations and strategic direction, in particular the Branch network. Previously he has completed a Masters in Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations and a Bachelors of Science.

Special responsibilities: Company Secretary, Lead for Human Resources

Name: James Tran GAICD
Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: James joined the Board in 2019 and has worked across Banking, Financial Services,

Healthcare and Telecommunication industries with leadership experience across Procurement, Account Management, Reporting/Analytics, Portfolio Management, Legal, Corporate IT, Consulting and Operations. James has a passion for community development and was one of the co-founders of Mosaic Mentoring at ARC @ UNSW and was an inaugural member of the Youth Advisory Committee at Bankstown City

Council.

Special responsibilities: Lead for Marketing and Community Engagement.

Name: Timothy Michael Robinson GAICD

Title: Non-executive director

Experience and expertise: Tim has worked in financial services for over 25 years covering a wide spectrum of

areas across banks, brokers and corporates. Citi was Tim's last work home where he ran the corporate banking business looking after Citi's global subsidiary clients. Financial markets was his earlier responsibility where he ran the FX and corporate derivatives sales business for Citi. He is adept at building and running multiple market leading teams who deliver best in class results whilst maintaining the highest ethical standards. People are his other strong interest and he has established and run

multiple graduate and intern programs in his time.

Special responsibilities: Nil

Company secretary

The company secretary is Daniel Pascuzzo. Daniel Pascuzzo was appointed company secretary on 22 November 2021.

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 \$336,667 (30 June 2023: \$305,430).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

Dividends

During the financial year, the following dividends were declared.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Unfranked dividend of 4 cents per share (2023: 3.3 cents)	51,444	42,441

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

In July 2024 a previous grant recipient of the company returned a \$100,000 grant to the company after the project it was planned for did not eventuate. The grant was originally recorded as an expense in the financial year ended 30 June 2023. This \$100,000 will increase other revenue and cash at bank in the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

No other 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:

	Boa	Board	
	Eligible	Attended	
Michael Andrew Brewer	15	14	
Daniel Pascuzzo	15	15	
James Tran	15	15	
Timothy Michael Robinson	15	14	

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 23 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Directors' interests

3 directors of the company hold shares in the company.

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 25 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

MBrewer

Michael Andrew Brewer Chair

25 September 2024



Lachlan Tatt

Lead Auditor

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

As lead auditor for the audit of Homebush 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: 25 September 2024

Homebush 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	1,327,817	1,380,921
Finance revenue Total revenue		30,267 1,358,084	11,417 1,392,338
Employee benefits expense Advertising and marketing costs Occupancy and associated costs System costs Depreciation and amortisation expense Finance costs General administration expenses Total expenses before community contributions and income tax expense	8 8 8	(497,002) (7,509) (33,065) (28,449) (97,865) (7,749) (84,361) (756,000)	(414,215) (1,124) (27,222) (25,681) (98,474) (8,402) (81,459) (656,577)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		602,084	735,761
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	8	(155,386)	(328,518)
Profit before income tax expense		446,698	407,243
Income tax expense	9	(110,031)	(101,813)
Profit after income tax expense for the year		336,667	305,430
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Total comprehensive income for the year		336,667	305,430
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	27 27	26.18 26.18	23.75 23.75

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

Homebush 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 Total current assets	10 11 12	847,703 122,955 757,052 1,727,710	772,860 127,512 408,405 1,308,777
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets Intangible assets Deferred tax assets Total non-current assets	13 14 15 9	45,951 140,654 37,408 41,389 265,402	83,902 189,304 50,310 30,358 353,874
Total assets		1,993,112	1,662,651
Liabilities			
Current liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Current tax liabilities Employee benefits Total current liabilities	16 17 9 18	63,982 55,753 92,546 35,673 247,954	45,431 49,986 14,614 28,046 138,077
Non-current liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Employee benefits Lease make good provision Total non-current liabilities	16 17 18	14,313 105,852 10,013 18,020 148,198	28,625 161,012 5,837 17,363 212,837
Total liabilities		396,152	350,914
Net assets	:	1,596,960	1,311,737
Equity Issued capital Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)	19	1,372,954 224,006	1,372,954 (61,217)
Total equity	:	1,596,960	1,311,737

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

Homebush 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	-	1,372,954	(324,206)	1,048,748
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax Total comprehensive income	-	- - -	305,430 - 305,430	305,430
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	21		(42,441)	(42,441)
Balance at 30 June 2023		1,372,954	(61,217)	1,311,737
Release at 4 July 2022		1 272 054	(64.247)	4 244 727
Balance at 1 July 2023	-	1,372,954	(61,217)	1,311,737
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	336,667	336,667
Total comprehensive income	-		336,667	336,667
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners: Dividends provided for or paid	21		(51,444)	(51,444)
Balance at 30 June 2024	=	1,372,954	224,006	1,596,960

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

Homebush 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		1,464,705 (906,555) 30,267 (691) (43,130)	1,481,485 (1,007,756) 11,417
Net cash provided by operating activities	26	544,596	485,146
Cash flows from investing activities Redemption of/(investment in) term deposits Payments for intangible assets		(348,647) (13,011)	(6,223) (26,023)
Net cash used in investing activities		(361,658)	(32,246)
Cash flows from financing activities Interest and other finance costs paid Dividends paid Repayment of lease liabilities	21	(6,439) (51,444) (50,212)	(7,799) (42,441) (33,451)
Net cash used in financing activities		(108,095)	(83,691)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	-	74,843 772,860	369,209 403,651
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10	847,703	772,860

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

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Homebush 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 27 Rochester Street, Homebush NSW 2140.

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 25 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 financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the company's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

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.

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

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 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.

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.

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 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-ofuse 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.

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

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.

Lease make good provision

A provision has been made for the present value of anticipated costs for future restoration of leased premises. The provision includes future cost estimates associated with closure of the premises. The calculation of this provision requires assumptions such as application of closure dates and cost estimates. The provision recognised for each site is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time. Changes to the estimated future costs for sites are recognised in the statement of financial position by adjusting the asset and the provision. Reductions in the provision that exceed the carrying amount of the asset will be recognised in profit or loss.

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 in April 2027.

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

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

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

The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for the 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.

Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

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. Restatement of comparatives

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 \$408,405 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.

During the financial year the company recorded a change in accounting policy, whereby it elected to recognise the right-ofuse 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 \$3,176.

Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Margin income	1,224,135	1,277,844
Fee income	70,342	70,867
Commission income	33,340	32,210
	1,327,817	1,380,921

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 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
Franchise agreement profit share

Includes
Margin, commission, and fee income

Margin, commission, and fee its obligation to arrange for the services to be provided to the customer by the supplier (Bendigo Bank as franchisor).

Men the company satisfies its obligation to arrange for the 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 on core banking is arrived at through the following calculation:

Interest paid by customers on loans less interest paid to customers on deposits plus: any deposit returns i.e. interest return applied by Bendigo Bank for a deposit minus: any costs of funds i.e. interest applied by Bendigo Bank to fund a loan.

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

Commission 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

Employee benefits expense	2024 \$	2023 \$
Wages and salaries Superannuation contributions Expenses related to long service leave Other expenses	398,720 46,124 4,176 47,982	323,659 35,630 3,722 51,204
	497,002	414,215
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2024 \$	2023 \$
Depreciation of non-current assets Leasehold improvements Plant and equipment Furniture and fittings	36,013 1,898 40 37,951	36,014 2,205 40 38,259
Depreciation of right-of-use assets Leased land and buildings	47,012	46,018
Amortisation of intangible assets Franchise fee Franchise renewal fee	2,150 10,752 12,902 97,865	2,553 11,644 14,197 98,474
Finance costs	2024 \$	2023
Lease interest expense Unwinding of make-good provision Other	6,439 619 691	7,799 603
	7,749	8,402

Note 8. Expenses (continued)

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

Leases recognition exemption	2024 \$	2023 \$
Expenses relating to low-value leases	10,780	9,909
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	2024 \$	2023 \$
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	5,386 150,000 155,386	110,018 218,500 328,518

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 Under/over adjustment Recoupment of prior year tax losses	122,707 (11,032) (1,644)	14,613 (13,650) - 100,850
Aggregate income tax expense	110,031	101,813
Prima facie income tax reconciliation Profit before income tax expense	446,698	407,243
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	111,675	101,811
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses		2
Under/over adjustment	111,675 (1,644)	101,813
Income tax expense	110,031	101,813

Note 9. Income tax (continued)

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Employee benefits	11,421	8,481
Provision for lease make good	4,505	4,341
Accrued expenses	1,736	1,660
Lease liabilities	40,401	52,749
Right-of-use assets	(35,164)	(47,326)
Property, plant and equipment	18,490	10,453
Deferred tax asset	41,389	30,358
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Provision for income tax	92,546	14,614

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	847,703	772,860
Note 11. Trade and other receivables		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Trade receivables	115,562	119,287
Other receivables and accruals Prepayments	668 6,725 7,393	668 7,557 8,225
	122,955	127,512

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 \$
Current assets Term deposits	757,052	408,405
Note 13. Property, plant and equipment		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	297,026 (261,001) 36,025	297,026 (224,988) 72,038
Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	81,287 (71,616) 9,671	81,287 (69,718) 11,569
Furniture and fittings - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	31,981 (31,726) 255 45,951	31,981 (31,686) 295 83,902

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	Furniture and fittings	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	108,052	13,774	335	122,161
Depreciation	(36,014)	(2,205)	(40)	(38,259)
Balance at 30 June 2023	72,038	11,569	295	83,902
Depreciation	(36,013)	(1,898)	(40) _	(37,951)
Balance at 30 June 2024	36,025	9,671	255	45,951

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 improvements5 to 20 yearsPlant and equipment5 to 40 yearsFurniture and fittings10 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.

Note 13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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. Right-of-use assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Land and buildings - right-of-use Less: Accumulated depreciation	374,997 (234,343)	376,635 (187,331)
	140,654	189,304

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 Remeasurement adjustments Depreciation expense	230,090 5,232 (46,018)
Balance at 30 June 2023 Remeasurement adjustments Depreciation expense	189,304 (1,638) (47,012)
Balance at 30 June 2024	140,654

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 17 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 15. Intangible assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Franchise fee	93,497	93,497
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(87,449) 6,048	(85,299) 8,198
Franchise renewal fee	184,739	184,739
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(153,379)	(142,627)
	31,360	42,112
	37,408	50,310

Note 15. Intangible assets (continued)

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 Additions Amortisation expense	10,751 (2,553)	53,756 (11,644)	64,507 (14,197)
Balance at 30 June 2023 Amortisation expense	8,198 (2,150)	42,112 (10,752)	50,310 (12,902)
Balance at 30 June 2024	6,048	31,360	37,408

Accounting policy for intangible assets

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

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

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

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

<u>Asset class</u> <u>Method</u> <u>Useful life</u>

Franchise fee Straight-line Over the franchise term (5 years) April 2027
Franchise renewal fee Straight-line Over the franchise term (5 years) April 2027

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

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 16. Trade and other payables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	-	1,678
Other payables and accruals	63,982	43,753
	63,982	45,431
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	14,313	28,625

Note 16. Trade and other payables (continued)

	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)	78,295 (29,523)	74,056 (7,540)
	48,772	66,516
Note 17. Lease liabilities		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	55,753	49,986
Non-current liabilities Land and buildings lease liabilities	105,852	161,012
Reconciliation of lease liabilities	2024 \$	2023 \$
Opening balance Remeasurement adjustments Lease interest expense Lease payments - total cash outflow	210,998 819 6,439 (56,651)	239,217 5,232 7,799 (41,250)
	161,605	210,998

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
Homebush Branch	3.54%	5 years	1 x 5 years	No	30 June 2027

Note 18. Employee benefits

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Current liabilities Annual leave Employee bonus	22,173 13,500	16,046 12,000
Employee bonus	35,673	28,046
Non-current liabilities Long service leave	10,013	5,837

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 19. Issued capital

	2024 Shares	2023 Shares	2024 \$	2023 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid Ordinary shares issued on 5 January 2012 Less: Equity raising costs	655,910 630,188 	655,910 630,188	637,910 781,433 (46,389)	637,910 781,433 (46,389)
	1,286,098	1,286,098	1,372,954	1,372,954

Accounting policy for issued capital

Ordinary shares are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the company ranging from \$1 to \$1.24 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 19. 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.

<u>Dividends</u>

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.

The members approved a motion at the Company's 2011 Annual General Meeting held on 28 November 2011 to circumvent the prohibited shareholding interest rule and issue additional shares representing a 49% interest in the Company to Bendigo Bank. On 5 January 2012 630,188 shares were issued to Bendigo Bank for consideration of \$781,433.

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.

Note 20. 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 21. Dividends

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 \$
Unfranked dividend of 4 cents per share (2023: 3.3 cents)	51,444	42,441
Franking credits	2024 \$	2023 \$
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	43,130 43,130	- - -
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end: Balance at the end of the financial year Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax Franking credits available for future reporting periods	43,130 92,546 135,676	14,614 14,614

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 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.

Note 22. Financial risk management (continued)

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 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.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables (note 11)	116,230	119,955
Cash and cash equivalents (note 10)	847,703	772,860
Investments	757,052	408,405
	1,720,985	1,301,220
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables (note 16)	48,772	66,516
Lease liabilities (note 17)	161,605	210,998
	210,377	277,514

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 category of amortised cost.

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.

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.

Note 22. Financial risk management (continued)

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.

Interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held with Bendigo Bank and earnings on those are subject to movements in market interest. The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$847,703 and term deposits of \$757,052 at 30 June 2024 (2023: \$772,860 and \$408,405).

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.

The following are the companyremaining 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	34,458	14,313	-	48,771
Lease liabilities	56,650	113,300	-	169,950
Total non-derivatives	91,108	127,613	-	218,721
2023	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Trade and other payables	37,891	28,625	_	66,516
Lease liabilities	56,650	169,950	-	226,600
Total non-derivatives	94,541	198,575		293,116

Note 23. Key management personnel disclosures

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

Michael Andrew Brewer Daniel Pascuzzo James Tran Timothy Michael Robinson

Note 23. Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	21,000 2,310	13,000 1,377
	23,310	14,377

Note 24. Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 23.

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.

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

Other than the above key management personal compensation there were no transactions with related parties during the current and previous financial year.

Note 25. 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	0.050	F 400
Audit or review of the financial statements	6,650	5,400
Other services		
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	700	660
General advisory services	4,810	3,175
Share registry services	6,483	5,494
	11,993_	9,329
	18,643	14,729

Note 26. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Profit after income tax expense for the year	336,667	305,430
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation Lease liabilities interest	97,865 6,439	98,474 7,799
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets Increase in trade and other payables Increase in provision for income tax Increase in employee benefits Increase in other provisions	4,557 (11,031) 19,746 77,932 11,803 618	(41,968) 87,199 2,665 14,614 10,330 603
Net cash provided by operating activities	544,596	485,146
Note 27. Earnings per share		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Profit after income tax	336,667	305,430
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	1,286,098	1,286,098
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	1,286,098	1,286,098
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	26.18 26.18	23.75 23.75

Accounting policy for earnings per share

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

Note 28. Commitments

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

Note 29. Contingencies

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

Note 30. Events after the reporting period

In July 2024 a previous grant recipient of the company returned a \$100,000 grant to the company after the project it was planned for did not eventuate. The grant was originally recorded as an expense in the financial year ended 30 June 2023. This \$100,000 will increase other revenue and cash at bank in the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Note 30. Events after the reporting period (continued)

No other 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.

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; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- 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

MB rewer
Michael Andrew Brewer
Chair

25 September 2024



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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Homebush 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 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 Homebush 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: 25 September 2024

Lachlan Tatt Lead Auditor

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