Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited

ABN 64 098 223 904

Financial Report - 30 June 2024

Mukinbudin Community 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:	Andrew Frederick Sprigg
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Volunteer Fire and Rescue. Bonnie Rock Fire Brigade Captain and Deputy Fire Control Officer at Mukinbudin Fire Brigade. Volunteer local Motorcycle events and Equestrian events. Current Cropping Operations Manager, machinery procurement, involved in mining industry services, exploration, earthmoving.
Special responsibilities:	Chair.

Name:	Steven Leslie Lange
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Steven holds a Certificate/Diploma of Management from Charles Sturt University Bathurst and has owned and managed his own business for over 21 years. Previously he was a bank officer for 21 years and of that time 6 years as manager. He is also involved in various other community groups.
Special responsibilities:	Treasurer, Member of Budget and Finance Committee.

Name:	Troy Leon Baker
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Troy has worked as a mechanic in a variety of industries including agriculture, automotive, transport, construction, mining and science/government. For over seven years he has run his own mobile mechanic business servicing the local agricultural industry. He is also president of the Beacon Gun Club, a volunteer firefighter for Bonnie Rock and a member of the Mukinbudin Volunteer Fire and Emergency Service.
Special responsibilities:	Nil.

Name:	Cameron Ronald White
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Fisheries and Marine Officer, WA Department of Fisheries. President and committee member of numerous community groups. Diploma in Marine Studies, Cert III in Seafood Industry. Numerous training with the WA Government including investigation training, court prosecution course and marine boating qualifications.
Special responsibilities:	Nil.

Name:	Vanessa Munns
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	BSC (honours) in Biochemistry from ANU. Worked as a lab manager at UWA before moving into scientific sales. Tupperware consultant for 15 years in Central Wheatbelt. Owner of Mrs Munns Music Studio teaching music to students in Wheatbelt. Involved as President of Beacon Netball Club (3 years), Registrar and Director of the Central Wheatbelt Netball Association, Vice President of Beacon Primary School P&C, Chair of Beacon Primary School Council. Partnership in own family business.
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Name:	Bradley John Anderson
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Bradley has worked in many industries over the course of his career. This includes 13 years in automotive sales, 10 years as a locomotive driver and now as a self-employed business operator. Brad has held many roles in different sporting and community organizations. Most notably he was a Councillor for 8 years at the Shire of Merredin, and as such has been involved in a range of local and regional community projects.
Special responsibilities:	Nil.

Name:	Grace Rena Williams
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Current occupation- Research Scientist, Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. May 2020 - present. Past occupations- Research Agronomist, Kalyx Australia. 2017 - 2020. Technical Agronomist, Imtrade Australia. 2016. Qualifications - Bachelor of Science (Agriculture), The University of Western Australia. Community group memberships - Member of Merredin Camera Club, Merredin Repertory Club, DPIRD Merredin Social Club (Treasurer), Beacon Gun Club. Employment skills - Experience in project management, relationship and network building. Highly developed written and verbal communication, time management and organization skills. Specialist knowledge in WA agricultural systems and businesses.
Special responsibilities:	Nil.

Company secretary
Jennifer Elizabeth Heaney was appointed company secretary on 13 October 2022.

Experience and expertise:	Jennifer earned her Chemistry degree from the University of Edinburgh in 2021. She has gained valuable experience through various roles, including positions at the Shire of Mukinbudin and the Beacon CRC. Jennifer previously served as a Customer Service Officer at MCFSL and is now focusing more on community engagement while also fulfilling her responsibilities as Company Secretary for the MCFSL Board.

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 $112,080 (30 June 2023: $96,769).

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
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.

Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited
Directors' report
30 June 2024

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
Andrew Frederick Sprigg	7	7
Steven Leslie Lange	7	7
Troy Leon Baker	7	7
Cameron Ronald White	7	6
Vanessa Munns	7	7
Bradley John Anderson	7	4
Grace Rena Williams	7	6

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 26 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
Andrew Frederick Sprigg	-	-	-
Steven Leslie Lange	15,001	-	15,001
Troy Leon Baker	1,700	-	1,700
Cameron Ronald White	-	-	-
Vanessa Munns	-	-	-
Bradley John Anderson	-	-	-
Grace Rena Williams	-	-	-

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 27 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

Steven Leslie Lange
Treasurer

19 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 Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Mukinbudin Community 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: 19 September 2024

Lachlan Tatt
Lead Auditor

Mukinbudin Community 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	968,562	1,012,235
Other revenue	8	20,551	11,400
Finance revenue		8,726	3,894
Total revenue		997,839	1,027,529
Employee benefits expense	9	(428,254)	(389,225)
Advertising and marketing costs		(5,686)	(24,081)
Occupancy and associated costs		(21,887)	(27,566)
System costs		(15,789)	(15,486)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9	(32,163)	(28,888)
Finance costs		(2,208)	(2,347)
General administration expenses		(79,565)	(97,968)
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax expense		(585,552)	(585,561)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		412,287	441,968
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	9	(262,637)	(313,855)
Profit before income tax expense		149,650	128,113
Income tax expense	10	(37,570)	(31,344)
Profit after income tax expense for the year		112,080	96,769
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		112,080	96,769
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	29	27.57	23.80
Diluted earnings per share	29	27.57	23.80

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

Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 $	2023 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	286,957	34,877
Trade and other receivables	12	90,599	94,346
Investments	13	-	148,034
Total current assets		377,556	277,257
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	14	187,117	189,677
Property, plant and equipment	15	81,122	46,703
Right-of-use assets	16	36,545	39,288
Intangible assets	17	34,822	48,969
Deferred tax assets	10	12,261	6,293
Total non-current assets		351,867	330,930
Total assets		729,423	608,187
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	72,064	38,213
Lease liabilities	19	5,073	2,929
Current tax liabilities	10	14,580	27,025
Employee benefits	20	55,998	52,473
Total current liabilities		147,715	120,640
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	14,546	29,091
Lease liabilities	19	45,806	50,571
Employee benefits	20	3,317	1,926
Total non-current liabilities		63,669	81,588
Total liabilities		211,384	202,228
Net assets		518,039	405,959
Equity			
Issued capital	21	399,201	399,201
Retained earnings		118,838	6,758
Total equity		518,039	405,959

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

Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2022	399,201	(90,011)	309,190
Profit after income tax expense	-	96,769	96,769
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	96,769	96,769
Balance at 30 June 2023	399,201	6,758	405,959

	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2023	399,201	6,758	405,959
Profit after income tax expense	-	112,080	112,080
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	112,080	112,080
Balance at 30 June 2024	399,201	118,838	518,039

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

Mukinbudin Community 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)		1,080,981	1,096,242
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(874,029)	(963,618)
Interest received		8,726	3,894
Income taxes paid		(55,983)	(5,337)
Net cash provided by operating activities	28	159,695	131,181
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investment properties		-	(190,000)
Redemption of/(investment in) term deposits		148,034	(96,618)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(37,244)	(2,435)
Payments for intangible assets		(13,223)	(26,446)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities		97,567	(315,499)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest and other finance costs paid		(2,208)	(2,347)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(2,974)	(2,834)
Net cash used in financing activities		(5,182)	(5,181)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		252,080	(189,499)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		34,877	224,376
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	11	286,957	34,877

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

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Mukinbudin Community 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 29 Shadbolt Street, Mukinbudin WA 3479.

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 19 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.

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.

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

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.

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-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.

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

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

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

Note 5. Economic dependency

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

Note 6. Change to comparative figures (continued)

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

- Cash and cash equivalents decreased and investments increased by $148,034 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-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 $43,956.

Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2024 $	2023 $
Margin income	727,619	759,943
Fee income	35,896	32,951
Commission income	205,047	219,341
	968,562	1,012,235

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.

Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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.

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 property, plant and equipment	9,751	-
Market development fund	-	10,000
Rental income	10,800	1,400
	20,551	11,400

Note 8. Other revenue (continued)

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. 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	371,614	329,140
Superannuation contributions	39,099	33,696
Expenses related to long service leave	4,916	4,429
Other expenses	12,625	21,960
	428,254	389,225

Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2024 $	2023 $
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Furniture and fittings	5,758	6,913
Investment properties	2,560	323
Motor vehicles	6,818	5,716
	15,136	12,952
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	2,880	2,878
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,358	2,176
Franchise renewal fee	11,789	10,882
	14,147	13,058
	32,163	28,888

Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense

	2024 $	2023 $
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments	210,005	198,066
Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	52,632	115,789
	262,637	313,855

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.

Note 9. Expenses (continued)

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 10. Income tax

	2024 $	2023 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	43,538	32,362
Movement in deferred tax	(5,968)	(5,083)
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	-	4,065
Aggregate income tax expense	37,570	31,344
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit before income tax expense	149,650	128,113
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	37,413	32,028
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	157	440
Other deductibles	-	(1,124)
Income tax expense	37,570	31,344

	2024 $	2023 $
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Employee benefits	14,829	13,600
Accrued expenses	814	814
Income accruals	(23)	(23)
Lease liabilities	12,720	13,375
Right-of-use assets	(9,136)	(9,822)
Property, plant and equipment	(6,943)	(11,651)
Deferred tax asset	12,261	6,293

	2024 $	2023 $
Provision for income tax	14,580	27,025

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 11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 $	2023 $
Cash at bank and on hand	286,957	34,877

Note 12. Trade and other receivables

	2024 $	2023 $
Trade receivables	82,544	86,291
Accrued income	90	90
Prepayments	7,965	7,965
	8,055	8,055
	90,599	94,346

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 13. Investments

	2024 $	2023 $
Current assets		
Term deposits	-	148,034

Note 14. Investment properties

	2024 $	2023 $
Investment property - at cost	190,000	190,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2,883)	(323)
	187,117	189,677

Reconciliation
Reconciliation of the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	2024 $	2023 $
Opening amount	189,677	-
Additions	-	190,000
Depreciation expense	(2,560)	(323)
Closing amount	187,117	189,677

Accounting policy for investment properties
Investment properties principally comprise of freehold land and buildings held for long-term rental and capital appreciation that are not occupied by the company. Investment properties are recognised at cost, less accumulated depreciation.

Investment properties are derecognised when disposed of or when there is no future economic benefit expected.

Note 15. Property, plant and equipment

	2024 $	2023 $
Furniture and fittings - at cost	242,470	241,599
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(223,299)	(217,540)
	19,171	24,059
Motor vehicles - at cost	63,647	45,727
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,696)	(23,083)
	61,951	22,644
	81,122	46,703

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

	Furniture and fittings $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2022	28,537	28,360	56,897
Additions	2,435	-	2,435
Depreciation	(6,913)	(5,716)	(12,629)
Balance at 30 June 2023	24,059	22,644	46,703
Additions	870	63,647	64,517
Disposals	-	(17,522)	(17,522)
Depreciation	(5,758)	(6,818)	(12,576)
Balance at 30 June 2024	19,171	61,951	81,122

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:

Furniture and fittings	1 to 20 years
Motor vehicles	8 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 16. Right-of-use assets

	2024 $	2023 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	50,389	51,692
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(13,844)	(12,404)
	36,545	39,288

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	38,285
Remeasurement adjustments	3,881
Depreciation expense	(2,878)
Balance at 30 June 2023	39,288
Remeasurement adjustments	137
Depreciation expense	(2,880)
Balance at 30 June 2024	36,545

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 19 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 17. Intangible assets

	2024 $	2023 $
Franchise fee	112,074	112,074
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(106,270)	(103,912)
	5,804	8,162
Franchise renewal fee	159,178	159,178
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(130,160)	(118,371)
	29,018	40,807
	34,822	48,969

Note 17. 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	10,338	51,689	62,027
Amortisation expense	(2,176)	(10,882)	(13,058)
Balance at 30 June 2023	8,162	40,807	48,969
Amortisation expense	(2,358)	(11,789)	(14,147)
Balance at 30 June 2024	5,804	29,018	34,822

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)	March 2027
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	March 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 18. Trade and other payables

	2024 **$**	**2023** **$**
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	-	332
Other payables and accruals	72,064	37,881
	72,064	38,213
Non-current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	14,546	29,091

Note 18. Trade and other payables (continued)

	2024 $	2023 $
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		
Total trade and other payables	86,610	67,304
less other payables and accruals - net GST (payable to)/refundable from the ATO	(4,031)	3,807
	82,579	71,111

Note 19. Lease liabilities

	2024 $	2023 $
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	5,073	2,929
Non-current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	45,806	50,571

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2024 $	2023 $
Opening balance	53,500	52,453
Remeasurement adjustments	353	3,881
Lease interest expense	2,208	2,347
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(5,182)	(5,181)
	50,879	53,500

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
Mukinbudin Branch	4.29%	5 years	2 x 5 years	Yes	March 2037

Note 20. Employee benefits

	2024 $	2023 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	39,892	39,892
Long service leave	16,106	12,581
	55,998	52,473
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	3,317	1,926

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

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

Note 21. Issued capital

	2024 Shares	2023 Shares	2024 $	2023 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	406,510	406,510	406,510	406,510
Less: Equity raising costs	-	-	(7,309)	(7,309)
	406,510	406,510	399,201	399,201

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

Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares

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

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

Note 21. 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).

<u>Transfer</u>
Generally, ordinary shares are freely transferable. However, the directors have a discretion to refuse to register a transfer of shares.

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

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

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

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

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

Where a person has a prohibited shareholding interest, the voting and dividend rights attaching to the shares in which the person (and 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 22. 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 22. 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 23. Dividends

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

Note 24. Financial risk management

Financial risk management objectives
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 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		
Trade and other receivables (note 12)	82,634	86,381
Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	286,957	34,877
Investments (note 13)	-	148,034
	369,591	269,292
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (note 18)	82,579	71,111
Lease liabilities (note 19)	50,879	53,500
	133,458	124,611

Note 24. Financial risk management (continued)

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 at 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.

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.

The company held cash and cash equivalents of $286,957 and investments of $nil at 30 June 2024 (2023: $34,877 and $148,034).

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 24. Financial risk management (continued)

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

2024	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Trade and other payables	68,033	14,546	-	82,579
Lease liabilities	5,182	20,727	39,727	65,636
Total non-derivatives	73,215	35,273	39,727	148,215

2023	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Trade and other payables	42,020	29,091	-	71,111
Lease liabilities	5,182	20,727	44,910	70,819
Total non-derivatives	47,202	49,818	44,910	141,930

Note 25. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited during the financial year and up to the date of signing of these Financial Statements

Andrew Frederick Sprigg
Steven Leslie Lange
Troy Leon Baker
Vanessa Munns
Bradley John Anderson
Cameron Ronald White
Grace Rena Williams

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 26. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 25.

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.

Note 26. Related party transactions (continued)

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

	2024 $	2023 $
Steven Leslie Lange is a director of the company that owns the branch premises and receives rent. The total benefit received was:	5,184	5,184
Steven Leslie Lange is a related party of Mukinbudin Bowling Club. The company donated:	250	-
Cameron Ronald Waite is a related party of Mukinbudin Football Club. The company donated:	6,500	-
Andrew Frederick Sprigg's wife is President of Bonnie Rock Pony Club. The company donated:	4,000	-
Andrew Frederick Sprigg's wife is President of Eastern Zone Pony Club Association. The company donated:	1,750	-
Andrew Frederick Sprigg is a life member of Southern Cross Motorcycle Club. The company donated:	2,000	-

Note 27. 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	6,650	5,400
Other services		
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	700	660
General advisory services	2,585	4,604
Share registry services	2,310	2,100
	5,595	7,364
	12,245	12,764

Note 28. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2024 $	2023 $
Profit after income tax expense for the year	112,080	96,769
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	32,163	28,562
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	(9,751)	-
Lease liability interest	2,208	2,347
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	3,747	(29,593)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(5,968)	(1,018)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	32,392	(3,232)
Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax	(12,445)	27,025
Increase in employee benefits	4,916	9,995
Increase in other provisions	353	326
Net cash provided by operating activities	159,695	131,181

Note 29. Earnings per share

	2024 $	2023 $
Profit after income tax	112,080	96,769
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	406,510	406,510
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	406,510	406,510
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	27.57	23.80
Diluted earnings per share	27.57	23.80

Accounting policy for earnings per share
Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Note 30. Commitments

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

Note 31. Contingencies

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

Note 32. 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.

Mukinbudin Community 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

Steven Leslie Lange
Treasurer

19 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 Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Mukinbudin Community 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 Mukinbudin Community Financial Services Limited, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

i. giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 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.

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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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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: 19 September 2024

Lachlan Tatt
Lead Auditor