# Picton & District Community Enterprises Limited ABN 73 145 546 121

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: Title: Experience and expertise:	Evelyn Szumski Non-executive director Holding key management and leadership roles within the Telstra corporation for 23 years, Evelyn was regarded as the 'go to' person on a range of corporate areas including employee coaching, mentoring, employee rights, nationwide policies, procedures and rollout of systems, demonstrating the high regard held for her by the Telstra Corporation. She also specialises in coaching business owners and company CEOs. Evelyn helps business owners identify their goals, understand and formalise them and strategize the implementation of achieving these goals in simple, easy to manage steps over allocated time frames and practices brain-based coaching being an authorised YB12 coach. Qualifications include being an accredited SEI EQ Assessor, Six Seconds Certified EQ Assessor, YB12 Coach Authorisation, Neuro leadership coaching accreditation, Executive coach Master Business accelerator, Certified Leading Dimensions Profiler, Cert IV TAE, Diploma of Management, Deakin University - Team leader development program and Diploma of Business Administration.
Special responsibilities:	Deputy Chairperson / Secretary and Governance Committee
Name: Title: Experience and expertise: Special responsibilities:	Josephus Huibertus Muller Non-executive director Teaching Certificate (Wagga Wagga Teachers College 1972), Bachelor of Financial Administration (UNE 1986) and Cert IV in Human Resources 2011 Macarthur TAFE. Management Accountant and past Director of Australian Co-operatives Association and Secretary/Treasurer of Buxton Rural Fire Brigade. Finance and Governance Committee
Name: Title: Experience and expertise: Special responsibilities:	Phillip Lee Digger Non-executive director Upholsterer, Carpet Sales and Flooring layer. Life member of Picton Rugby League Football Club. Tafe in Upholstery & Carpet Laying. Nil
Name: Title: Experience and expertise: Special responsibilities:	Leigh Christopher Non-executive director Leigh is currently working as a Financial Planner. Nil.
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Amanda Olic Non-executive director (resigned 22 March 2024) Solicitor practising since 2011 in Sydney and surrounding areas working in commercial law, criminal law, employment law, family law, injury compensation, property law and conveyancing and wills and estate law. Amanda is also actively involved in the community including as a director of a local registered club.
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Tristan Triffitt Non-executive director (resigned 7 March 2024) Being heavily involved in Real Estate for over 16 years, Tristan Triffitt has achieved truly outstanding results. In his first year as an agent, he sold a record number of properties. He was recognised by the Real Estate Institute of NSW for award of excellence. Every year since, Tristan has been awarded with a Top Salesperson award from his peers in the industry, this is a record that few can match. Today, Tristan is the Director & Licensee in Charge at Exclusive Estate Agents. Not only is he a fully licensed real estate agent, he's also a licensed auctioneer, licensed stock and station agent and even a qualified real estate trainer. Given all this, Tristan is able to offer superb service to clients wishing to sell their home. Buyers also benefit dealing with Tristan. His knowledge of the local market allows him to provide sound advice to buyers and he is quick to advise when new listings become available.
Special responsibilities:	Chairperson and Marketing Committee
Name: Title: Experience and expertise:	Fern Carol Rice Non-executive director (resigned 28 August 2023) Virtual Assistant specialising in Board management and support, self-employed. Previously: B2B account manager, Business Development, Systems analysis and design, direct sales positions. Involved in local women's networking groups and has been supporting the Board with secretariat work since 2018. Other former directorships: Community Links Wellbeing, Wollondilly Women in Business.
Special responsibilities:	Assistant to the Secretary

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

### **Company secretary**

The company secretary is Evelyn Szumski. Evelyn was appointed to the position of secretary on 15 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 loss for the company after providing for income tax amounted to \$10,523 (30 June 2023: profit of \$131,130).

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.

### **Meetings of directors**

The number of directors meetings (including meetings of committees of director) attended by each of the directors of the company during the financial year were:

	Board	
	Eligible	Attended
Evelyn Szumski	11	11
Josephus Huibertus Muller	11	10
Phillip Lee Digger	11	7
Leigh Christopher	11	3
Amanda Olic	7	2
Tristan Triffitt	7	5
Fern Carol Rice	2	2

Eligible: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.

### **Directors' benefits**

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

### **Directors' interests**

The interest in company shareholdings for each director are:

	Balance at the start of the year	Changes	Balance at the end of the year
Evelyn Szumski Josephus Huibertus Muller Phillip Lee Digger Leigh Christopher Amanda Olic	- 500 2,001 -	- - -	500 2,001 -
Tristan Triffitt Fern Carol Rice	-	-	

### 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 23 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

Evelyn Szumski

Evelyn Szumski Deputy Chairperson

16 September 2024



## Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Picton & District Community Enterprises Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Picton & District Community Enterprises 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.

Joshua Griffin Lead Auditor

Andrew Frewin Stewart 61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550 Dated: 16 September 2024

### Picton & District Community Enterprises 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	695,417	799,724
Other revenue		163	22,548
Finance revenue	-	11,285	2,277
Total revenue	-	706,865	824,549
Employee benefits expense	8	(506,009)	(408,674)
Advertising and marketing costs		(1,902)	(2,151)
Occupancy and associated costs		(25,169)	(17,935)
System costs	_	(16,238)	(15,300)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	(65,610)	(62,087)
Finance costs		(6,602)	(8,503)
General administration expenses	-	(81,713)	(80,921)
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax	-	(703,243)	(595,571)
Profit before community contributions and income tax		3,622	228,978
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense	-	(18,977)	(54,012)
Profit/(loss) before income tax		(15,355)	174,966
Income tax (expense)/benefit	9	4,832	(43,836)
Profit/(loss) after income tax for the year		(10,523)	131,130
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	<u> </u>	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	(10,523)	131,130
		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	25	(1.19)	14.83
Diluted earnings per share	25 25	(1.19)	14.03
Dialed earnings per silare	20	(1.13)	14.05

### Picton & District Community Enterprises Limited Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
Assets			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Trade and other receivables Investments Current tax assets Total current assets	10 11 12 9	337,968 69,409 156,497 15,831 579,705	357,438 70,132 152,727 - 580,297
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment Right-of-use assets Intangible assets Deferred tax assets Total non-current assets	13 14 15 9 _	35,043 78,516 29,536 39,113 182,208	49,342 100,319 42,663 34,282 226,606
Total assets	-	761,913	806,903
Liabilities			
<b>Current liabilities</b> Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Employee benefits Total current liabilities	16 17 -	73,063 49,901 23,217 146,181	56,436 45,359 19,852 121,647
Non-current liabilities Trade and other payables Lease liabilities Employee benefits Provisions Total non-current liabilities	16 17	15,085 43,377 1,459 27,324 87,245	30,170 89,144 939 25,993 146,246
Total liabilities	_	233,426	267,893
Net assets	=	528,487	539,010
Equity Issued capital Accumulated losses	18	848,252 (319,765)	848,252 (309,242)
Total equity	=	528,487	539,010

### Picton & District Community Enterprises Limited Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 30 June 2024

	lssued capital \$	Accumulated losses \$	Total equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	848,252	(440,372)	407,880
Profit after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	131,130	131,130 -
Total comprehensive income		131,130	131,130
Balance at 30 June 2023	848,252	(309,242)	539,010
Balance at 1 July 2023	848,252	(309,242)	539,010

Loss after income tax expense Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(10,523)	(10,523)
Total comprehensive income		(10,523)	(10,523)
Balance at 30 June 2024	848,252	(319,765)	528,487

### Picton & District Community Enterprises Limited Statement of cash flows For the year ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b> 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	-	769,437 (714,155) 7,546 (7) (7,650)	896,330 (651,193) 2,277 - -
Net cash provided by operating activities	24	55,171	247,414
Cash flows from investing activities Redemption of/(investment in) term deposits Payments for property, plant and equipment Payments for intangible assets Net cash used in investing activities	-	(3,770) (908) <u>(13,714)</u> (18,392)	(1,032) - (27,427) (28,459)
Cash flows from financing activities Interest and other finance costs paid Repayment of lease liabilities	-	(5,343) (50,906)	(7,290) (35,637)
Net cash used in financing activities	_	(56,249)	(42,927)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	-	(19,470) 357,438	176,028 181,410
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	10 =	337,968	357,438

### Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Picton & District Community Enterprises 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 Shop T20 Picton Mall, 9 Margaret Street, Picton NSW 2571.

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 16 September 2024. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

### Note 3. Material accounting policy information

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

### Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

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

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

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

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

### Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

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

### Current and non-current classification

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

### Note 3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

### Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

### Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

### Judgements

### Timing of revenue recognition associated with trail commission

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

### Allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables

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

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

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

### Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the consolidated entity 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.

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

### Recovery of deferred tax assets

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

### Lease term

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

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

The company includes extension options applicable to the lease of branch premises in its calculations of both the right-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.

### 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.

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

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

### Note 5. Economic dependency

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank that governs the management of the Community Bank. The company is economically dependent on the ongoing receipt of income under the franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The directors have no reason to believe a new franchise arrangement under mutually acceptable terms will not be forthcoming following expiry in October 2026.

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.

### Note 5. Economic dependency (continued)

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 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 \$152,727 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 \$209,904.

### Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Margin income	644,495	748,926
Fee income	30,617	25,869
Commission income	20,305	24,929
	695,417	799,724

#### 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:

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

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.

### Note 7. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

### 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. Expenses

### **Employee benefits expense**

2024 \$	2023 \$
Wages and salaries435,516Superannuation contributions45,740	348,809 35,581
Expenses related to long service leave 520	784
Other expenses24,233	23,500
506,009	408,674
Depreciation and amortisation expense	
2024 \$	2023 \$
Depreciation of non-current assets	
Leasehold improvements 13,191	13,289
Plant and equipment         2,016           15,207         15,207	<u>2,265</u> 15,554
	10,004
Depreciation of right-of-use assets Leased land and buildings 37,276	33,406
Amortisation of intangible assets	
Franchise fee 2,188	2,188
Franchise renewal fee 10,939	10,939
13,127	13,127
65,610	62,087

### Note 9. Income tax

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Income tax expense/(benefit) Movement in deferred tax Future income tax benefit attributable to losses Recoupment of prior year tax losses Under/over adjustment	1,428 (5,267) (993)	(5,207) - 49,043 -
Aggregate income tax expense/(benefit)	(4,832)	43,836
Prima facie income tax reconciliation Profit/(loss) before income tax	(15,355)	174,966
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	(3,839)	43,742
Tax effect of: Non-deductible expenses Under/over adjustment	(993)	94
Income tax expense/(benefit)	(4,832)	43,836
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) Tax losses Property, plant and equipment Employee benefits Lease liabilities Provision for lease make good Accrued expenses Income accruals Right-of-use assets	16,802 5,455 6,169 23,320 6,831 1,100 (935) (19,629)	10,543 2,447 5,198 33,626 6,498 1,050 - (25,080)
Deferred tax asset	39,113	34,282
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Income tax refund due	15,831	-

### 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	337,968	357,438

### Note 11. Trade and other receivables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Trade receivables	60,594	64,909
Other receivables and accruals Prepayments	3,864 4,951 8,815	125 5,098 5,223
	69,409	70,132

### 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 \$
<i>Current assets</i> Term deposits	156,497	152,727
Note 13. Property, plant and equipment		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Leasehold improvements - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	116,688 (88,974) 27,714	116,688 (75,783) 40,905
Plant and equipment - at cost Less: Accumulated depreciation	71,374 (64,045) 7,329 35,043	70,466 (62,029) 8,437 49,342

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 \$	Total \$
Balance at 1 July 2022	54,194	10,702	64,896
Depreciation	(13,289)	(2,265)	(15,554)
Balance at 30 June 2023	40,905	8,437	49,342
Additions	-	908	908
Depreciation	(13,191)	(2,016)	(15,207)
Balance at 30 June 2024	27,714	7,329	35,043

### Note 13. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

#### Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment

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

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

Leasehold improvements	5 to 7 years
Plant and equipment	3 to 6 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 14. Right-of-use assets

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Land and buildings - right-of-use Less: Accumulated depreciation	241,070 (162,554)	225,597 (125,278)
	78,516	100,319

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	133,725
Depreciation expense	(33,406)
Balance at 30 June 2023	100,319
Remeasurement adjustments	15,473
Depreciation expense	(37,276)
Balance at 30 June 2024	78,516

### 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	32,131	32,131
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(27,209)	(25,021)
	4,922	7,110
Franchise renewal fee	110,657	110,657
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(86,043)	(75,104)
	24,614	35,553
	29,536	42,663

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	9,298	46,492	55,790
Amortisation expense	(2,188)	(10,939)	(13,127)
Balance at 30 June 2023	7,110	35,553	42,663
Amortisation expense	(2,188)	(10,939)	(13,127)
Balance at 30 June 2024	4,922	24,614	29,536

### 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>	Method	<u>Useful life</u>	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	October 2026
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	October 2026

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

### Note 16. Trade and other payables

	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i> Trade payables	3,030	176
Other payables and accruals	70,033	56,260
	73,063	56,436
<i>Non-current liabilities</i> Other payables and accruals	15,085	30,170
	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables	00.440	00.000
Total trade and other payables less other payables and accruals (net GST payable to the ATO)	88,148 (13,351)	86,606 (14,521)
	74,797	72,085
Note 17. Lease liabilities		
	2024 \$	2023 \$
<i>Current liabilities</i> Land and buildings lease liabilities	49,901	45,359
<i>Non-current liabilities</i> Land and buildings lease liabilities	43,377	89,144
Reconciliation of lease liabilities	2024 \$	2023 \$
Opening balance	134,503	170,140
Remeasurement adjustments Lease interest expense	9,681 5,343	7,290
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(56,249)	(42,927)
	93,278	134,503

### 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.

### Note 17. Lease liabilities (continued)

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	
Picton branch	4.79%	5 years	N/A	N/A		June 2	026
Note 18. Issued capita	I						
			2024 Shares	2023 Shares	2024 \$	L	2023 \$
Ordinary shares - fully paid Less: Equity raising costs			884,509	884,509 		,509 ,257)	884,509 (36,257)
			884,509	884,509	848	,252	848,252

- -

### 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.

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

### **Dividends**

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

### <u>Transfer</u>

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

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

### Prohibited shareholding interest

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

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

### Note 18. Issued capital (continued)

- 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").
- Where the person is a shareholder, after the transfer of shares in the company to that person the number of shareholders in the company is (or would be) lower than the base number (the "base number test"). The base number is 192. As at the date of this report, the company had 210 shareholders (2023: 209 shareholders).

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 19. Capital management

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

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

The distribution limit is the greater of:

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

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

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

### Note 20. 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.

### Note 20. Financial risk management (continued)

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

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

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

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade and other receivables (note 11)	64,458	65,034
Cash and cash equivalents (note 10)	337,968	357,438
Term deposits (note 12)	156,497	152,727
	558,923	575,199
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables (note 16)	74,797	72,085
Lease liabilities (note 17)	93,278	134,503
	168,075	206,588

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.

### Note 20. Financial risk management (continued)

### Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised then 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 rates. The company held cash and cash equivalents of \$337,968 at 30 June 2024 (2023: \$357,438) and term deposits of \$156,497 at 30 June 2024 (2023: \$152,727)

### 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 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	73,063	15,085	-	88,148
Lease liabilities	50,982	46,740		97,722
Total non-derivatives	124,045	61,825		185,870
2023	1 year or less \$	Between 1 and 5 years \$	Over 5 years \$	Remaining contractual maturities \$
Trade and other payables	56,436	30,170	-	86,606
Lease liabilities	50,733	93,660		144,393
Total non-derivatives	107,169	123,830	-	230,999

### Note 21. Key management personnel disclosures

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

Evelyn Szumski	
Phillip Lee Digger	
Amanda Olic	
Fern Carol Rice	

Josephus Huibertus Muller Leigh Christopher Tristan Triffitt

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 22. Related party transactions

### Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 21.

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

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

### Note 23. 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	3,510	2,820
Share registry services	5,224	4,771
	9,434	8,251
	16,084	13,651

### Note 24. Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Profit/(loss) after income tax for the year	(10,523)	131,130
Adjustments for: Depreciation and amortisation Lease liabilities interest	65,610 5,343	62,087 7,290
Change in operating assets and liabilities: Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables Increase in income tax refund due Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets Increase in trade and other payables Increase in employee benefits Increase in other provisions	723 (7,651) (4,831) 1,363 3,885 1,252	(7,091) 43,836 1,391 7,558 1,213
Net cash provided by operating activities	55,171	247,414

### Note 25. Earnings per share

	2024 \$	2023 \$
Profit/(loss) after income tax	(10,523)	131,130
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	884,509	884,509
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	884,509	884,509
	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share Diluted earnings per share	(1.19) (1.19)	14.83 14.83

#### Accounting policy for earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Picton & District Community Enterprises Limited, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

### Note 26. Commitments

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

### Note 27. Contingencies

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

### Note 28. 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.

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

Evelyn Szumski

Evelyn Szumski Deputy Chairperson

16 September 2024



## Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Picton & District Community Enterprises Limited

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Report**

### Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Picton & District Community Enterprises 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 Picton & District Community Enterprises 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.



### **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: 16 September 2024



Joshua Griffin Lead Auditor