



RIVWEST FINANCE
LIMITED

Financial Accounts
For the year ended
30 June 2025

ACN: 073 358 666

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Your Directors present their report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors in office at any time during or since the end of the year are:

Michael Graham (Resigned 19/03/2025)	Peter Stevenson (Appointed 19/03/2025)
Daniel Donebus (Resigned 19/03/2025)	David Murray (Appointed 19/03/2025)
Paul Elliott (Resigned 19/03/2025)	Mark O'Brien (Appointed 19/03/2025)
Robert M Elliott (Resigned 19/03/2025)	Robert J Elliott (Appointed 19/03/2025)

SECRETARY

Mr Mark O'Brien current Secretary of the Company.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the company during the financial year were:

- the provision of leasing finance
- the provision of commercial hire purchase finance
- the operation of finance brokerage
- the provision of insurance premium finance
- the provision of chattel mortgage finance
- the provision of mortgage finance
- the provision of professional fee finance
- the provision of personal loan finance

OPERATING RESULT

The net profit after providing for income tax amounted to \$569,350

DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

Dividends declared and paid in 2025 amounted to \$2,533,893

REVIEW OPERATIONS

During the financial period the company continued to concentrate its activities on increasing lending volume activities to the business community of country New South Wales, increasing brokerage activities, and promoting its prospectus.

FINANCIAL POSITION

The net assets of the Company have decreased from \$7,884,791 at 30 June 2024 to \$ 5,972,588 in 2025. This decrease has largely resulted from the following factors:

- operating performance of the Company
- expenses associated with a change of ownership
- dividend payments

The Company's strong financial position has enabled the company to raise funding to maintain its loan book while maintaining a healthy working capital ratio. The Directors believe the Company is in a strong and stable financial position.

OBJECTIVES

The Directors short term objective is to continue current activities and maintain volumes of lending to the business community whilst maintaining a focus on regional areas and expanding nationally as opportunities arise. Our long term objective is to achieve stable returns for shareholders through continuing the maintenance of our loan portfolio.

Our strategies for achieving our objective include –

- adequate numbers of experienced staff are maintained,
- constant monitoring of performance,
- strict adherence to internal policies for lending and investing.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Key performance indicators used by the entity to monitor performance include-

- Benchmarks,
- Monthly Financial Accounts, Budgets and Forecasts,
- Lending Statistics segregated by geographic region, type of contract, type of security, source, term, internal rates of return, size categories, brokerages by amount, type and lender, margins, cost of funds, number of contracts, commission trails, arrears and cash flows.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

A change in ownership occurred in March 2025. There are now two shareholders of the Company. As part of this change, the four Directors and Company Secretary resigned and four new Directors and a new Company Secretary were appointed.

The new Directors have continued the policies and business model of the Company, including performance monitoring procedures; impairment provision re-evaluating and arrears procedures.

The Company's liquidity and capital ratios remain strong and the Directors believe the Company is well resourced, has a strong loan book backed by robust security and good relationships with its customers to remain profitable and grow by further development of its loan portfolio.

AFTER BALANCE DATE EVENTS

No matters of circumstance have arisen since the end of the financial period, which significantly affected or may affect the operations, or the state of affairs of the Company in subsequent financial years.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES

The Company will continue to develop its loan portfolio with the provision of leasing, bills of sale, commercial hire purchase, insurance premium funding, professional fee funding and mortgages. The Board has developed a prospectus for the issue of Secured Notes which was completed and lodged with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission on 15th March 2025.

These developments, together with the current strategy of continuous improvement and an adherence to quality control in existing markets, are expected to assist in the achievement of the Company's long-term goals and development of new business opportunities.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

MR MICHAEL GRAHAM

Age: 67 Years
Chairman from: 30/07/2020 – 19/03/2025
Director from: 21/03/1996 – 19/03/2025
Qualifications: Bachelor of Business, Certified Practicing Accountant.
Experience: Formerly Director of Paisley Robertson, Accountants of Wagga Wagga & Temora. Previously employed by the State Bank of NSW (1976 –1978) and Adams, Kenneally White, Accountants of Wagga Wagga (1978-86). Previously Director of another finance company from 1990 to 1996. Chairman of Rivwest Finance Limited until 19/03/2025

MR DANIEL C DONEBUS

Age: 58 Years
Director from: 21/03/1996 -19/03/2025
Qualifications: Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Commerce, Member of the Law Society of NSW and Practicing Solicitor, Chartered Tax Advisor of the Taxation Institute of Australia.
Experience: Previously a consultant with Farrell Lusher, Solicitors of Wagga Wagga. Previously employed with Coopers and Lybrand (Sydney), as a Senior Taxation Consultant. Also previously holding a Directorship with a finance company from 1992 to 1996. Currently corporate counsel to a private investment group. Deputy Chairman of Rivwest Finance Limited until 19/03/2025

MR ROBERT M ELLIOTT

Age: 45 Years
Director from: 17/09/2018 – 19/03/2025
Qualifications: Bachelor of Commerce, Bachelor of Laws, Graduate Diploma of Legal Studies, Law Society of NSW Member, Registered Practitioner in the High Court of Australia, Current Australian Legal Practitioner Practicing Solicitor.
Experience: Former Associate at Farrell Lusher Solicitors Wagga Wagga, Associate and Senior Associate at MJ Duffy & Son Solicitors, now Director of Duffy Elliott Lawyers, 10+ years Practicing Solicitor.

MR PAUL J ELLIOTT

Age: 42 Years
Director from: 25/11/2021 – 19/03/2025
Qualifications: Bachelor of Commerce, Graduate Diploma Financial Management, Certified Practicing Accountant, Registered Tax Agent.
Experience: Currently Director of Ferrari Gardner Accountants of Dubbo, previous Senior Accounting and Management roles for 15+ years in Dubbo.

MR ROBERT J ELLIOTT

Age: 72 Years
Director since: 19/03/2025
Qualifications: Chartered Accountant and Certified Practicing Accountant
Experience: Original founder of Rivwest and previously Managing Director , Chairman of Board of Directors, Company Secretary and part-time employee.

MR MARK A O'BRIEN

Age: 44 Years
Director since: 19/03/2025
Qualifications: Bachelor of Agricultural Economics, Diploma in Financial Services (Financial Planning).
Experience: Over 20 years experience in Financial services, having previously served as Deputy CEO of Regional Australia Bank. Currently director for Coastline Bank and Chair of the Risk Committee. Mark also runs a boutique consulting business. Currently Managing Director of Rivwest Finance Limited.

MR PETER J STEVENSON

Age: 43 Years
Director since: 19/03/2025
Qualifications: Master of Applied Finance and Financial Management Services, majoring in Risk Management, Diploma in Financial Planning, is a Certified Financial Planner, member of the Australian Financial Planning Association and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Experience: Currently Managing Directors and certified Financial Planner of Signate Private Wealth for (5 years ongoing). Previously a Director and Certified Financial Planner of Sterling Private Wealth for 5 years, MIQ Private Wealth for 7 years and started his Financial Planning career in Westpac at the age of 18.

MR DAVID M MURRAY

Age: 56 Years
Director since: 19/03/2025
Qualifications: Bachelor of Business (bank and finance), Diploma in Financial Planning and is a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Experience: Currently Chief Executive Office (CEO) and Responsible Manager (RM) of SGN Financial (5 years ongoing) and owner of Redbudd Consulting (14 years ongoing). Previously CEO of Sterling Private Wealth for 3 years (now Signate), Regional Practice Business Manager of BT Magnitude for 2 years, Principal at Peloton Partners Pty Ltd for 1 year, owner and Director of FMD Financial Pty Ltd for 10 years and Principal of Mercer for 4 years whilst employee for 10.

DIRECTORS MEETINGS

During the year, 12 meetings of Directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

Name of Director	Eligible to Attend	Number Attended
Michael J Graham	8	8
Daniel C Donebus	8	8
Robert M Elliott	8	8
Paul J Elliott	8	8
Robert J Elliott	12	12
Mark A O'Brien	3	3
Peter J Stevenson	3	3
David M Murray	3	3

DIRECTORS INTERESTS AND BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year no director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than that included in the aggregate amount of remuneration received or due and receivable by the directors shown in the accounts) because of a contract made by the Company with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with an entity in which the director has a substantial interest, other than those transactions disclosed at Note 19 of the Financial Report.

PROCEEDING ON BEHALF OF COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or 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 any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The lead auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2025 has been received and can be found on following page of the directors' report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Director
Mark A O'Brien


Director
Robert J Elliott

Dated 5th September 2025



Experts by your side.

Bush & Campbell Audit

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001 TO THE DIRECTORS OF RIVWEST FINANCE LIMITED

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the year ended 30 June 2025 there have been:

- a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

BUSH & CAMPBELL AUDIT PTY LTD
Authorised Audit Company

D Rosetta
Director

Wagga Wagga
Dated 5 September 2025



**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	2025	2024
		\$	Restated* \$
Interest Revenue	2,3	3,969,657	3,590,898
Borrowing Costs	2	(2,055,131)	(1,651,103)
Net Interest Revenue		1,914,526	1,939,795
Other Revenue from Ordinary Activities	3	360,893	416,388
Employee Benefits Expense		(830,612)	(806,063)
Depreciation		(19,999)	(31,279)
Bad Debts		(14,222)	-
Provision for Impairment		(25,609)	49,120
Other Expenses from Ordinary Activities		(625,118)	(569,056)
Profit Before Income Tax	4	759,859	998,905
Tax Expense	5	(190,509)	(250,920)
Net Profit After Tax		569,350	747,985
Other comprehensive income			
- Revaluation of Land & Building (Net of Tax)		188,900	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		758,250	747,985
Net profit for the year		569,350	747,985
Earnings per share (cents)	6	14.55	19.13

*See note 24 for details regarding the restatement as a result of an error

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	2025 \$	2024 Restated * \$	1 July 2023 Restated* \$
Assets				
Cash & Liquid Assets	7	9,207,484	4,413,776	5,919,984
Accrued Receivables		7,294	1,190	3,544
Loans & Advances	8	36,776,118	42,221,122	36,133,572
Property Plant & Equipment	9	1,382,042	1,133,978	1,159,112
Deferred Tax Assets	10	27,406	66,693	67,864
Total Assets		47,400,344	47,836,759	43,284,076
Liabilities				
Interest Bearing Liabilities		-	-	1,000
Secured Notes	12	40,182,902	38,761,750	34,833,354
Payables	13	988,195	1,079,283	753,887
Provisions	14	269,343	238,356	215,824
Tax Liabilities	15	(12,684)	9,138	10,486
Total Liabilities		41,427,756	40,088,528	35,814,551
Net Assets		5,972,588	7,748,231	7,469,525
Equity				
Issued Capital	16	4,066,817	4,066,817	4,066,817
Revaluation Reserve		188,900	-	-
Retained Earnings		1,905,771	3,681,414	3,402,708
Total Equity		5,972,588	7,748,231	7,469,525

*See note24 for details regarding the restatement as a result of an error

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Receipts from Customers		354,789	418,742
Interest Received		3,969,657	3,590,898
Payments to Suppliers and Employees		(3,610,794)	(2,621,953)
Net (Increase) / Decrease in Customer Loans		5,445,004	(6,087,550)
Income tax paid		(236,010)	(258,319)
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities	17	<u>5,922,646</u>	<u>(4,958,182)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Payment for Property, Plant & Equipment		(16,197)	(6,145)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities		<u>(16,197)</u>	<u>(6,145)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Payment of Dividends	18	(2,533,893)	(469,277)
Proceeds from / (Repayments of) Borrowings		1,421,152	3,927,396
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities		<u>(1,112,741)</u>	<u>3,458,119</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held		4,793,708	(1,506,208)
Cash at beginning of Financial Year		4,413,776	5,919,984
Cash at end of Financial Year	17	<u><u>9,207,484</u></u>	<u><u>4,413,776</u></u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	Issued Capital	Retained Earnings	Revaluation Reserve	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2023	4,066,817	3,521,113	-	7,587,930
*Correction of Error (net of Tax) see Note 24		(118,405)		(118,405)
Restated Opening Balance as at 1 July 2023	4,066,817	3,402,708	-	7,469,525
Profit after tax (Restated *)		747,985		747,985
Dividends paid		(469,277)		(469,277)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	4,066,817	3,681,414	-	7,748,231
Balance at 1 July 2024	4,066,817	3,681,414	-	7,748,231
Revaluation Reserve			188,900	188,900
Profit after tax		569,350		569,350
Dividends paid		(2,533,893)		(2,533,893)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	4,066,817	1,716,871	188,900	5,972,588

*See note 24 for details regarding the restatement as a result of an error

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

NOTE 1 - STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial report is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, including Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The financial report covers the economic entity of Rivwest Finance Limited. Rivwest Finance Limited is an unlisted Public Company, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures the financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the presentation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Accounting Policies

(a) Income Tax

The income tax expense for the year comprises current income tax expense and deferred tax expense.

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid to (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property

Property is carried at independent valuation, less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation or impairment loss. Any revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and credited to the revaluation reserve in equity. Downward revaluations of land are recognised upon appraisal or impairment testing, with the decrease being charged to other comprehensive income to the extent of any revaluation surplus in equity relating to this asset and any remaining decrease recognised in profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus remaining in equity on disposal of the asset is transferred to retained earnings.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows which will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets, excluding land, are depreciated on prime cost and reducing balance methods as deemed appropriate to their useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

Disposals

The gain or loss on disposal of all fixed assets is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and the proceeds of the disposal and is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income before income tax in the year of disposal.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings & Structural Improvements	2.50%
Office Furniture & Equipment	20%
Furniture & Fittings	20%

(c) Employee Benefits

Provision is made for the Company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within one year together with entitlements arising from annual leave entitlements have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on costs. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cash flows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with the terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cash flows.

(d) Borrowings*Bank Borrowings*

Interest expenditure and all associated borrowing costs are brought to account on an accrual basis.

Secured Notes

Secured Notes are recorded as liabilities at face value. Interest is calculated on the value of outstanding Secured Notes on a daily basis and recorded as a liability until such time the debenture terms are met and interest credited to the individual debenture account. Debenture stock maturing more than 12 months after balance date is not discounted as any effect would be immaterial.

(e) Cash

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash includes:

- (i) cash on hand and "at call" deposits with banks or financial institutions, net of bank overdrafts;
- and
- (ii) investments in money market instruments with less than 14 days to maturity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

(f) Revenue

Interest revenue, being the primary source of revenue generated by the activities of Rivwest Finance Limited, is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rate applicable to the financial assets.

In conjunction to operating its own loan book, Rivwest Finance Limited also conducts broking services for borrowers where a Rivwest Finance Limited loan product is not suitable. These services are for both commercial and home lending but predominately for commercial, farming and associated use. Notwithstanding the ongoing relationship and review services Rivwest Finance Limited has with the borrowers over loans terms, Rivwest Finance Limited's performance obligation settles when the loan is brokered and it is at this time Rivwest Finance Limited recognises the first of two revenue components from the transaction, being the upfront commission owed to it by the lender. Rivwest Finance Limited has considered the impact of AASB 15 on the second revenue component, being the on-going trail commission. The Directors of the Company believe these activities need to be reviewed on a transaction by transaction basis as the terms of each broking transaction can materially vary. As a result of the variables embedded into each transaction the trail commission is highly susceptible to factors outside of Rivwest Finance Limited's influence such as the impact on the trail commission being linked to repayments made by the borrower and the borrower's choice to refinance the debt at any time (effectively voiding any trail commission). For these reasons Rivwest Finance Limited considers that, in accordance with AASB 15, there is no way to determine, with high probability, the present value of on-going commissions. For these reasons on-going trail commission is recognised when calculated by the lender and remitted to Rivwest Finance Limited which is generally on a monthly basis.

(g) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Where available quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances valuation techniques are adopted.

Classification and subsequent measurement.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expense in profit or loss over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate is the rate of return of the financial asset or liability, that is, it is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount at initial recognition.

Financial assets

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost as they satisfy the following criteria:

- the financial asset is managed solely to collect contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms within the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates.
- the business model for managing the financial asset comprises both contractual cash flows collection and the selling of the financial asset.
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; and
- the business model for managing the financial assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

By default, all other financial assets that do not meet the conditions of amortised cost and the fair value through other comprehensive income's measurement conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. At balance date the Company does not have financial assets that do not meet the conditions above.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition refers to the removal of a previously recognised financial asset or financial liability from the statement of financial position.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is derecognised when it is extinguished (ie when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

An exchange of an existing financial liability for a new one with substantial modified terms, or substantial modification to the terms of a financial liability, is treated as an extinguishment of the existing liability and recognition of a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

All the following criteria need to be satisfied for the derecognition of a financial asset;

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or been transferred;
- all risk and rewards of ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred: and
- the Company no longer controls the asset

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost. Expected credit losses are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of a financial instrument. A credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due and all cash flows expected to be received, all discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial instrument.

The Company uses the general approach to impairment, as applicable under AASB 9.

General approach

Under the general approach, at each reporting period, the Company assesses whether the financial instruments are credit impaired, and if:

- the credit risk of the financial instrument increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measured the loss allowance of the financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses; and
- if there was no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

In measuring the expected credit loss, loans of similar nature are grouped and a provision matrix is used taking into consideration various data to get to an expected credit loss (including factors such as diversity of its customer base, market conditions and historical loss experience,).

Evidence of impairment includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract (e.g. default of past due event);
- where a lender has granted to the borrower a concession, due to the borrower's financial difficulty, that the lender would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Recognition of expected credit losses in financial statements

At each reporting date, the Company recognises the movement in the loss allowance as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount of financial assets measured at amortised cost includes the loss allowance relating to the asset.

Recognition of impairment in financial instruments.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the assessment will include considering external sources of information and internal sources of information, including economic and trading conditions and borrower behaviour and arrears. If such an indication exists, an impairment test is carried out on the asset by comparing the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use against the asset's carrying amount. Any excess of the asset's carrying amount over its recoverable amount is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment for the asset (or cash-generating unit) been recognised in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(h) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- i. Where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. For receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financial activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified within operating cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

(i) Impairment – Property plant and equipment.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that 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 the impairment loss (if any). The recoverable amount is the higher value of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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 immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

(j) Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the company. The following are the critical judgements management has made:-

Key estimate – loans

Management uses Independent Valuations in conjunction with other credit assessment material in determining whether a potential borrower has adequate security and in turn determining the likelihood of recovering the loan advance that is to be made. All real property must be valued by an independent licensed valuer appointed by the company before a loan is made. The valuation is used to determine the maximum loan amount to be advanced taking into account the following maximum Loan to Valuation Ratios ("LVR"):

- Residential Land 70%
- Industrial Land 70%
- Commercial Land 70%
- Rural Land 50%

The outcome of the analysis may determine whether or not the company will make a loan, the amount of any such loan in terms of the maximum LVR and the length of the loan term.

In terms of provisioning against loans, the Board meets on a monthly basis and reviews all loans which have indicators of impairment. Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the Board assess the recoverability of a loan by preparing a discounted cash flow. The cash flow requires critical judgements to be made on the timing of the cash inflows and outflows in addition to the actual amounts recovered. The Board uses previous sales evidence obtained from market data to assess the value of the inflows and the outflows and critical judgement on the timing of such inflows and outflows in determining the recoverability of the loan. If the principal and unpaid interest and fees falls short of the discounted cash flow total, then a provision equal to the shortfall is adopted by the Board. Once the recommendation is approved by the Board a provision is made against the loan.

The Board believe that the chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used are appropriate in determining the recoverability of impaired loans.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

(j) Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

Key estimate - Recoverable amount of financial assets

The Board has considered the inherent embedded risk factors in its operating activities and has allocated a weighting to this risk, the default Expected Credit Loss, in the financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards.

In addition, the Board meets on a monthly basis and reviews all loans which have indicators of impairment. For all mortgage loans, independent valuations are commissioned to assess the value of the underlying real property associated with the registered first mortgage security on an ongoing basis.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the Board assess the recoverability of a loan by preparing a discounted cash flow. The cash flow requires critical judgements to be made on the timing of the cash inflows and outflows in determining the recoverability of the loan. If the principal and unpaid interest and fees falls short of the discounted cash flow total, then a provision equal to the shortfall is adopted by the Board. Once the recommendation is approved by the Board a provision is made against the loan.

The recoverable amount of loans and advances are estimates sensitive to several key assumptions in any independent valuation including estimated future sales rates made based on current and future sales in relative markets. Changes in these assumptions could cause the carrying amounts to exceed the recoverable amounts from time to time.

The Board believe that the chosen valuation techniques and assumptions used are appropriate in determining the recoverability of impaired assets.

Key Judgement – broking trail commission

Rivwest Finance Limited's performance obligation settles when the loan is brokered and it is at this time Rivwest Finance Limited recognises the first of two revenue components from the transaction, being the upfront commission owed to it by the lender. Rivwest Finance Limited has considered the impact of AASB 15 on the second revenue component, being the on-going trail commission. The Directors of the Company believe these activities need to be reviewed on a transaction by transaction basis as the terms of each broking transaction can materially vary. As a result the second revenue component is only recorded in the financial statements when it is accounted by the lender to the broker.

(k) Comparatives

Where required by Accounting Standards comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation for the current financial year.

(l) Going Concern

The financial report has been completed on a going concern basis that considers the continuing of normal operating activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

(m) New Accounting Standard – Issued Not Yet Effective

The Company has reviewed the impact of recent pronouncements and changes to Australian Accounting Standards and have determined that these pronouncements will not have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the Company in the future.

(n) Asset Revaluation Reserve

When an asset is revalued upwards to reflect its fair value, the increase is not recognised as income in the profit and loss account but instead credited directly to the Asset Revaluation Reserve within equity. The journal entry records a debit to the asset account (to increase its carrying amount) and a credit to the Asset Revaluation Reserve.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

2. OPERATING PROFIT

The following tables show the average balance for each of the major categories of interest bearing assets and liabilities, the amount of interest revenue or expense and the average interest rate.

	Average Rate	Average Balances	Interest
Interest Revenue 30 June 2025			
Deposits with other Financial Institutions	3.53%	8,705,639	307,089
Loans & Advances	8.99%	<u>40,725,562</u>	<u>3,662,568</u>
		<u>49,431,201</u>	<u>3,969,657</u>
Interest Revenue 30 June 2024			
Deposits with other Financial Institutions	3.6%	5,971,473	213,898
Loans & Advances	8.4%	<u>39,987,824</u>	<u>3,377,000</u>
		<u>45,959,297</u>	<u>3,590,898</u>
Borrowing Costs 30 June 2025			
Secured Notes	5.08%	<u>39,695,008</u>	<u>2,015,776</u>
		<u>39,695,008</u>	<u>2,015,776</u>
Borrowing Costs 30 June 2024			
Secured Notes	4.5%	<u>36,356,171</u>	<u>1,650,953</u>
		<u>36,356,171</u>	<u>1,651,103</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
3. REVENUE FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		
Interest	3,969,657	3,590,898
Fees and Commission	360,744	416,388
Other Revenue	149	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,330,550	4,007,286

4. PROFIT FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

Profit from ordinary activities before income tax expense has been determined after:

Expenses:

	2025	2024
Depreciation		
- Buildings	15,544	19,900
- Furniture and Fittings	2,097	5,692
- Office Furniture and Equipment	2,358	5,687
Auditors Remuneration	40,682	35,973

5. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

(a)The prima facie tax on operating profit is reconciled to the income tax provided as follows:

Gross Profit from ordinary Activities	759,859	998,905
The prima facie tax on operating profit at 25%	<hr/>	<hr/>
	189,965	249,726
Add/(less): Permanent Differences	-	1,194
Overstatement in prior year tax provision	544	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income Tax Expense attributable to operating profit	190,509	250,920

(b)The components of income tax expense comprise:-

Current tax expense

Current paid liability	214,189	249,748
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Deferred tax expense

Net movement in deferred tax asset	(23,680)	1,172
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Total income tax expense	<hr/>	<hr/>
	190,509	250,920

Franking Account Balance	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,050,417	2,692,572

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Net Profit used in calculation of EPS	569,350	747,985
Weighted number of ordinary shares used in Calculation of EPS	3,910,655	3,910,655
Earnings per share (cents)	14.55	19.13

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
7. CASH AND LIQUID ASSETS		
Cash at bank	9,207,484	4,413,776
Maturity Analysis		
At Call	9,207,484	4,413,776
	<u>9,207,484</u>	<u>4,413,776</u>
8. LOANS & ADVANCES		
Mortgage Loans	13,644,652	17,530,149
Equipment finance loans	19,676,574	20,618,351
Consumer secured Loans	3,522,207	2,801,862
IPF & Fee Funding	2,559,297	3,988,404
Gross Loans and Advances	<u>39,402,730</u>	<u>44,938,766</u>
Less: Unearned Revenue	(2,514,020)	(2,622,573)
	<u>36,888,710</u>	<u>42,316,193</u>
Less: Provision for Impairment	(112,592)	(95,071)
Net Loans and Advances	<u><u>36,776,118</u></u>	<u><u>42,221,122</u></u>
Maturity Analysis		
Not longer than 3 Months	7,440,335	4,220,340
Longer than 3 Months and not longer than 12 Months	11,242,292	18,308,025
Longer than 12 Months but not longer than 2 Years	3,057,289	3,276,654
Longer than 2 Years but not longer than 5 Years	17,662,814	19,133,747
	<u>39,402,730</u>	<u>44,938,766</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

8. LOAN ANALYSIS AND PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT

The following table details the Company's financial assets with ageing analysis and impairment provided thereon. Amounts are considered past due when the debt has not been settled within the terms and conditions agreed between the company and the counterparty to the transaction.

Past due loans include the total outstanding loan balance and not the amount past due. The methodology to determine recoverability and any potential impairment indicators is disclosed on the following page.

2025	Total	In terms	< 30 days	30 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	Specific
Mortgage loans	13,644,652	13,644,652	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate (%)		0.10%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	
Loss allowing provision	13,645	13,645	-	-	-	-
Equipment finance loans	19,665,186	19,380,569	182,953	63,012	-	38,652
Expected loss rate (%)		0.30%	0.60%	1.50%	6.00%	
Loss allowing provision	62,770	58,142	1,098	945	-	2,585
Consumer secured loans	3,508,389	3,508,389	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate (%)		0.30%	0.60%	1.50%	6.00%	
Loss allowing provision	10,525	10,525	-	-	-	-
IPF/fee funding	2,559,297	2,553,299	5,998	-	-	-
Expected loss rate (%)		1.00%	2.00%	5.00%	20.00%	
Loss allowing provision	25,653	25,533	120	-	-	-
Total loss allowing provision	112,592	107,845	1,218	945	-	2,585

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

8. LOAN ANALYSIS AND PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT (continued)

Provision for Impairment of Receivables

Loan receivables are assessed for recoverability based on the underlying terms of the contract. A provision for impairment is recognised in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 1:

Movement in Impairment Provision

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	95,071	144,191
(Reduction)/Additional expected credit loss	25,609	(49,120)
Bad Debts recovered	-	-
Bad Debts write off	(8,088)	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>112,592</u>	<u>95,071</u>

Historical debtor collection analysis

The Company, in applying its conservative lending approach, rarely has bad debts where held security does not cover outstanding debts. Evidence of bad debts, whereby security coverage has been less than outstanding debts, over the last 5 years is shown below.

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Bad debts	22,310	Nil	1,181	5,071	Nil

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Past Due Loans		
Balance	<u>290,615</u>	<u>79,288</u>

“Past-Due Loans” are loans where payments of principal and/or interest are outside of contract terms.

A loan is classified “Past Due” if an interest rate arrear exists, even if the loan itself has not yet expired.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Ageing of past due loans		
0 to 30 days	188,951	18,147
31 to 90 days	63,012	40,920
91 to 180 days	38,652	20,221
181 to 365 days	-	-
>365 days	-	-
	<u>290,615</u>	<u>79,288</u>
Percentage of Loan Book Past due Loans by amount	0.74%	0.18%
Percentage in number of Loan Book past due Loans	1.55%	0.62%

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

8. LOAN ANALYSIS AND PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT (continued)

Expected Credit Loss (ECL) and credit risk assessment.

Rivwest has established a comprehensive system of assessing credit risk. This risk is assessed both at time of the acquisition of the financial instrument and subsequent holding periods:

Assessment at acquisition

This process includes review of the specific details of each new loan including a review of credit and trade references, business purpose declarations and financial position statement reviews, asset verifications including PPSR searches and internal scoring systems designed by management that are well within the Company's trust deed and ASIC benchmarks. The Directors recognise that there is an embedded inherent risk in its lending activities that differs with each loan type and as a result have made an assessment of the ECL in each loan type and applied this ECL to its loan book. The assessment is based on considerations that impact the nature of the loans, the security held, market conditions and historical collection outcomes.

Subsequent assessment

The Board meets on a monthly basis and reviews all loans in arrears and assesses for indications of impairment. Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the Board assess recoverability by preparing a discounted cash flow. The cash flow requires critical judgments to be made on the timing of cash flows as well as actual amounts recovered. The Board uses previous sales evidence and appraisals from market contacts to assess cash flows. If the principal and unpaid interest and fees fall short of the discounted cash flow total, then a provision for short fall is raised.

The following table identifies the processes and actions the Company performs to satisfy itself of the collectability of their financial assets and their assessment of the embedded expected credit loss in each loan class.

Loan type	Security and evidence of security value.	Max. Loan Value Ratio	% of loan book (\$)	Default ECL %
Equipment finance loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st ranking registered PPSR security over equipment and/or motor vehicles Directors guarantee required Second hand equipment is internally valued based on third party sources At times additional third party guarantees may be requested and / or independent valuations may be obtained 	100%	49.96%	0.30%
Consumer secured loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st ranking PPSR security over equipment. Borrowers personal guarantee and/or third party guarantee. 	100%	8.93%	0.30%
Insurance premium funding and fee funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The insurance contract and Directors guarantee for policies that can be cancelled. A minimum of Directors guarantees for policies that cannot be cancelled 	100%	6.49%	1.00%
Mortgage loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortgages taken over title. The majority (85% by value) of mortgages are first registered mortgages. Second registered mortgages will only be taken when LVR's comply with the trust deed. Registered Valuers or Valuer General valuations are used to support determination of maximum borrowing limits. 	Rural – 50% Residential and commercial 70%	34.62%	0.10%

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

8. LOAN ANALYSIS AND PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT (continued) Expected Credit Loss and arrears

The default expected credit loss for each class of loan is considered as the 'in-terms' rate based on the Directors best assumptions and in accordance with methodologies above. When loans enter arrears (which is considered outside of contract terms) the Directors consider the increased credit risk of a future default (notwithstanding the security held). As a result the weighting of the expected credit loss increases to reflect the higher risk of default for each class of loan in various arrears positions. This is in line with the Company's assessment of current market conditions, security held and historical data. The company has recognised the inherent risk arising from a rising interest rate environment. Although existing policies assure strong security provisions are in place for all loans significant interest rate rises may affect a borrowers capacity to pay commitments (both Rivwest & others). Accordingly the ECL rates have been increased. Current ECL rates are shown in the table below.

Drought/Flood

The Company is strongly aligned to industries that are either directly or indirectly impacted by drought/flood. During the last 4 years the company has not experienced any bad debts as a result of default on loans affected by drought/flood (or any other matter) and recent rain and commodity prices has reduced the overall risk within the primary production sector. Notwithstanding the environmental improvements the Directors have considered the increased risk still associated with some businesses operating in the primary production industry and have placed a higher risk, relative to the rest of the loan book, on loans that have been re-written as a result of drought/flood impact.

The default weightings allocated to each class of loans and their respective arrears position is as follows:

	Default rate	<30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days
	%	%	%	%
Equipment finance loans	0.30	0.60	1.50	6.00
Consumer secured loans	0.30	0.60	1.50	6.00
Mortgage loans	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.30
IPF/funding loans	1.00	2.00	5.00	20.00

The table below provides additional disclosure as to the use of the Company's expected credit loss parameters:

Loan type	Default ECL %	Explanation
Equipment finance loans	0.30%	<p>Equipment finance loans include leases (and novated leases), commercial hire purchase and chattel mortgages. All equipment finance loans are backed by the underlying asset being financed and must be registerable on the PPSR. In the event the borrower is a Company personal guarantees are obtained from Directors and/or shareholders.</p> <p>The Company will only lend on a first charge basis whereby any other debt on the security must first be refinanced by the Company in order for any other equipment loan to be provided. In addition to only holding first charges the Company, as part of the loan due diligence obtains insurance policies for any security held, with the Company's interest noted. The Company performs a full credit check on any loan applicant and other due diligence to support the borrowers repayment capacity.</p> <p>Arrears are monitored on daily basis and rigorously pursued by management. The arrears policy of the Company dictates collection processes and stipulates that repossession of security will commence after a 60 day period and subsequent to a default notice being issued. On occasion and subject to Board approval as minuted in monthly meetings, repossession may be delayed in certain circumstances. In rare situations where security has been repossessed in the past the Company has been successful in liquidating the security to repay any outstanding debts and collection costs.</p>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

8. LOAN ANALYSIS AND PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT (continued)

Loan type	Default ECL %	Explanation
Consumer secured loans	0.30%	All consumer secured loans are secured by assets held by the borrower. In certain cases personal guarantees are also supplied by the borrower or a related party of borrower. The only assets taken as security are those where an interest can be registered on the PPSR. The Company will only lend on a first charge basis whereby any other debt on the security must first be refinanced by the Company in order for any other consumer loan to be provided. In addition to only holding first charges the Company, as part of the loan due diligence obtains insurance policies for any security held, with the Company's interest noted. The Company performs a full credit check on any loan applicant and other due diligence to support the borrowers repayment capacity.
Insurance premium funding and fee funding	1.00%	<p>Broadly, insurance funding loans are repaid over a period less than the insurance term.</p> <p>Where the insurance policy is cancellable, loan repayments are in line with the insurance term, the Company structures repayments so that the outstanding borrowings are less than the value of the insurance term outstanding by at least one month. If a borrower is in default by more than 60 days, the insurance policy is cancelled by the Company and the outstanding insurance premium refunded to the Company to repay any outstanding debt. As a result of these management practices, expected credit losses are negligible.</p> <p>Where the insurance policy is non-cancellable, the Company obtains personal and Director guarantees from the borrower and structures loan repayments in line with the insurance period. Broadly, non-cancellable funding loans are only offered to professional service businesses. The Company has considered current market conditions with regard to these loan types and have assessed that they have not significantly changed. As a result the likelihood of a default is considered low.</p>
Mortgage loans	0.10%	<p>Rivwest takes a very conservative approach to mortgage lending as evidenced by the low LVR's used by the Company. Registered Valuer's are used to provide independent valuations of security, where mortgages are always registered by the Company, prior to any borrowing being provided. These Registered Valuer's are approved and rotated by management and are only appointed subject to satisfying Rivwest's due diligence processes. Where Registered Valuers are not used, Valuer General valuations are obtained and reviewed to determine appropriateness by management. Where the Company's security is by second registered mortgage only, the Company reviews the cumulative debt supported by all mortgages to ensure that the LVR is under borrowing limits, taking into account external debts supported by the first mortgage.</p> <p>Security held by the Company is reviewed on an annual basis as part of the annual loan review. At this time new Valuer General valuations are obtained to determine the appropriateness of security held as is a calculation of total debt supported by all mortgages where the Company holds the second mortgage. This conservative lending approach has resulted in no bad debt ever being recognised on any mortgage backed loan provided by Rivwest.</p>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
9. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT		
Freehold Land – at valuation	525,000	492,613
	<hr/> 525,000	<hr/> 492,613
Buildings and Improvements – at valuation		
- 50 Talbragar Street	825,000	755,494
- Less: Accumulated Depreciation	-	(134,429)
	<hr/> 825,000	<hr/> 621,065
Office Furniture and Equipment – at cost	225,786	209,589
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(202,101)	(199,743)
	<hr/> 23,685	<hr/> 9,846
Furniture and Fittings – at cost	103,413	103,413
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(95,056)	(92,959)
	<hr/> 8,357	<hr/> 10,454
	<hr/>1,382,042	<hr/>1,133,978

a) Movement in carrying amount

Movement in the carrying amount for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the financial year 30 June 2025.

	Freehold Land	Building & Structural Improvements	Office Furniture & Equipment	Furniture & Fittings	Total
Balance at the beginning of year	492,613	621,065	9,846	10,454	1,133,978
Revaluation	32,387	219,479			251,866
Additions	-		16,197		16,197
Disposals	-				
Depreciation	-	(15,544)	(2,358)	(2,097)	(19,999)
Carrying amount at year end	525,000	825,000	23,685	8,357	1,382,042

b) Valuation

The valuation of freehold land and buildings was conducted on 22 October 2024 by Preston Rowe Paterson Dubbo & Central West Pty Ltd. The valuation was prepared using the Income Capitalisation Method based on estimated future maintainable income. This method uses Level 3 inputs under AASB 13, the unobservable inputs including Capitalisation rate of 7.5% and occupancy rate of 95%.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
10. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		
Future Income Tax Benefit	<u>27,406</u>	<u>66,693</u>
11. INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES		
Business Loan	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Company had an external finance facility available at 30 June 2024 of \$4,100,000 which is no longer in place.

12. SECURED NOTES		
Secured Notes	<u>40,182,902</u>	<u>38,761,750</u>

Maturity Analysis

At Call		
Not longer than 3 Months	6,168,350	9,574,594
Longer than 3 Months and not longer than 12 Months	26,718,131	25,250,582
Longer than 12 Months but not longer than 2 years	7,246,046	3,846,157
Longer than 2 Years but not longer than 5 Years	<u>50,375</u>	<u>90,417</u>
	<u>40,182,902</u>	<u>38,761,750</u>

The liquidity of the Company is reviewed on a weekly basis via management reporting.

The Company does not believe there is any material exposure in respect of the concentration of its deposits and borrowings. The majority of its deposits and borrowings constitute Secured Notes which are lodged for fixed terms. Over 87% of Secured Notes are rolled over on maturity.

The Secured Notes stock is secured by a first ranking floating charge in favour of Melbourne Securities Corporation Limited over the whole of the assets and undertakings of the Company.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Sundry Creditors	44,146	64,388
Accrued interest on Secured Notes	923,167	875,112
Trade Creditors	<u>20,882</u>	<u>139,784</u>
	<u>988,195</u>	<u>1,079,283</u>
14. PROVISIONS		
Provision for Annual Leave	79,694	69,062
Provision for Long Service Leave	<u>189,649</u>	<u>169,294</u>
	<u>269,343</u>	<u>238,356</u>
Provision for long term employee benefits		
A provision has been recognised for employee entitlements relating to long service leave. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based on historical data. The measurement and recognition criteria relating to employee benefits has been included in Note 1 to this report.		
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
15. TAX LIABILITIES		
Income Tax Payable / (refundable)	<u>(12,684)</u>	<u>9,138</u>
16. ISSUED CAPITAL		
Paid up Capital: 3,910,655 ordinary Shares of \$1	4,066,817	4,066,817

Capital Management

The Company's key objectives in terms of its capital management are as follows;

- To maintain a sufficient level of capital to provide a buffer against losses arising from unanticipated events and to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern; and
- To optimise the level and use of its capital sources so that it can provide returns to the company's shareholders.

In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Under ASIC's Regulatory Guide 69 issuers of unsecured notes should maintain a minimum equity ratio, calculated as equity / (total liabilities + equity) of 8% where only a minor part of the company's activity is property development or lending for property development (the Company is not exposed to these risks).

As at 30 June 2025 the Company's capital ratio was 12.6% (2024 16.2%)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
17. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
Reconciliation of Cash		
Cash at the end of the financial year as shown on the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:		
Cash At Bank (Note 7)	9,207,484	4,413,776
Reconciliation of Net Cash provided by Operating Activities to Operating Profit After Income Tax:		
Operating Profit After Income Tax	569,350	766,138
Non Cash Flows in Operating Profit:		
Depreciation	19,999	31,279
Provision for Employee Entitlements	30,987	22,532
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	-
Change in Assets and Liabilities		
Decrease (Increase) in Receivables	(6,104)	2,354
Decrease (Increase) in Deferred Tax Assets	(23,679)	1,171
Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Advances	5,445,004	(6,087,550)
Increase (Decrease) in Payables and Other Liabilities	(91,089)	307,242
Increase (Decrease) in Income Tax Payable	(21,822)	(1,348)
	5,922,646	(4,958,182)

18. DIVIDENDS

Dividends declared and paid during the year were paid on shares held as at 30 June 2024 and on shares held post March 2025.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Profit for the year includes the following items of revenue and expense that resulted from transactions, other than compensation, with key management personnel or their related entities:

Loans to Key management Personnel		
Beginning of the year	40,250	54,816
Loans advanced	-	-
Loan repayments received	(16,545)	(16,546)
Interest charged	1,533	1,980
End of year	25,238	40,250
Loans to other related parties		
Beginning of the year	126,638	133,803
Loans advanced	9,000	84,682
Loan repayments received	(80,161)	(93,287)
Interest charged	1,641	1,440
End of year	57,118	126,638

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS CONTINUED

Secured Notes held by Key management personnel	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Beginning of the year	NIL	50,697
Secured Notes received	NIL	NIL
Secured Notes Repaid	NIL	(50,949)
Interest	NIL	252
End of year	<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>
Secured Notes held by other related parties		
Beginning of the year	6,313,423	1,860,752
Secured Notes received	4,013,333	4,651,704
Secured Notes repaid	(2,494,833)	(274,022)
Interest earned	343,092	74,989
Secured Notes no longer held by related party	8,175,015	-
End of year	<u>Nil</u>	<u>6,313,423</u>

No director has entered into a material contract with the Company since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors interests existing at the year end other than those noted above.

Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated. This includes interest rates on Secured Notes to related parties of Directors.

All the above dealings with the Company were in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms.

Finance agreements with the Company and Directors of the Company, or their related entities are on the same terms and conditions as those entered into by other clients.

20. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The Key Management Personal of the company during the year are:-

Mick Graham – Non-executive Director and Chairperson – resigned 19/03/2025

Daniel Donebus – Non- executive Director and Deputy Chairperson – resigned 19/03/2025

Robert M Elliott – Non-executive Director – resigned 19/03/2025

Paul J Elliott – Non-executive Director – resigned 19/03/2025

Robert J Elliott – Director

Vicki Hollis – Chief Operations Officer

Mark O'Brien – Managing Director

David Murray - Director

Peter Stevenson - Director

The totals of remuneration paid to KMP of the Company during the year are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Short term employee benefits	453,841	490,556
Post employee benefits	<u>25,391</u>	<u>27,604</u>
Total employee benefits	<u>479,232</u>	<u>518,160</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

21. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company operates predominately in one business and geographical segment being the provision of mortgage loans, equipment finance loans, consumer secured loans, insurance premium funding and fee funding arrangements and finance brokerage services.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit, interest rate and liquidity risks. The Company does not engage in transactions expressed in foreign currencies and is therefore not subject to foreign currency risk.

Fair Values

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities held at balance date are the same.

Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders. The Company proposes to maintain operating functions whilst continuing to build its asset base and turnover. Growth of the asset base is expected to be derived from the issue of fixed interest securities together with a policy of continued retention of after tax profits. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the previous period.

Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Company's activities expose it to financial risks, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program seeks to minimise potential adverse effects of the financial performance of the company. Risk management is carried out by the Directors, who discharge their corporate governance responsibilities and risk management policies by-

- (a) Assessing risk and credit worthiness of all borrowings
- (b) Maintaining loan to valuation ratios at or below maximum values disclosed in this financial report and obtaining independent valuations
- (c) Maintaining a minimum liquidity reserve comprising 8% of total debenture funds.

Market Risk

The Company's activities expose it to the financial risk of changes in interest rates. The company manages market risk through sensitivity analysis. The Company's financial assets which are subject to interest rate risk comprise of cash at bank, at call and term deposits which are generally short term. Therefore the Company does not consider that a reasonably possible change in risk variable (interest) would have a significant effect on liquidity.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has interest bearing assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk on assets is managed by investing in Australian Banks for funds which are not required in the short term. Interest bearing liabilities include fixed interest securities which are at fixed rates, which can be sensitive to market movements.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a borrower will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. The Company's credit risks comprise of:-

- (a) Cash and other deposits
- (b) Loans and
- (c) Trade and other receivables

Under the terms of the Trust Deed for Secured Notes Stock the Company can only deposit / invest in institutions authorised to receive funds under the Trustees Act (1901). As a result the Company considers its cash and other deposit risk to be low.

The Company minimises loans and trade and other receivables risk by:-

- (a) Only providing loans up to maximum allowable loan to value ratios.
- (b) Portfolio weighting between geographic, industry and investment spread
- (c) Requiring insurance

- (d) Application of products and experienced credit worthiness criteria
- (e) Independent valuations
- (f) Obtaining additional collateral where appropriate

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The carrying account of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances, represents the Company's estimation of credit risk without taking account of any collateral or other security obtained.

Credit risk on loan receivables is minimised by the ability of the Company to recover these debts as a secure charge over the customer's assets – that is asset can be sold to recover debt. The Company is also able to charge interest on overdue payments at higher than market rates which encourage further payment.

The Company has unsecured loans which include professional indemnity insurance loans to selected customers. These are managed by the Directors and management by monitoring outstanding debt and employing debt recovery policies. Finally, there is low risk of non-collection of professional indemnity insurance loans due to the selected customers ability to repay debts owed.

The profile of the Company's credit risk at balance date was:

Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash or credit facilities to meet the operating requirements of the Company. This is managed through committed undrawn facilities and prudent cash flow management.

Interest rate risk

The exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that a financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on classes of consolidated financial assets and financial liabilities, is as follows:

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate	Within 1 Year	Greater Than 1 Year	Total
Financial assets – 2025				
Cash and Liquid Assets	3.53%	9,207,484		9,207,484
Loans and Advances	8.99%	18,682,627	20,720,103	39,402,730
Receivables	0%	7,294		7,294
		<u>27,897,405</u>	<u>20,720,103</u>	<u>48,617,508</u>
Financial liabilities – 2025				
Secured Notes and loans	5.08%	32,886,481	7,296,421	40,182,902
Payables and Other Liabilities	0%	988,195		988,195
		<u>33,874,676</u>	<u>7,296,421</u>	<u>41,171,097</u>
Financial assets – 2024				
Cash and Liquid Assets	3.6%	4,413,776		4,413,776
Loans and Advances	8.4%	22,528,365	22,410,401	44,938,766
Receivables	0%	1,190		1,190
		<u>26,943,331</u>	<u>22,410,401</u>	<u>49,353,732</u>
Financial liabilities – 2024				
Secured Notes and loans	4.5%	34,825,176	3,936,574	38,761,750
Payables and Other Liabilities	0%	1,079,283	-	1,079,283
		<u>35,767,900</u>	<u>3,936,574</u>	<u>39,841,033</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates the sensitivities to the Company's exposure to changes in interest rates. The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis

A change of +/- 1% in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	1% p.a. Increase	1% p.a. Decrease	1% p.a. Increase	1% p.a. Decrease
2025	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans and Advances	394,027	(394,027)	394,027	(394,027)
Secured Notes and loans	<u>(401,829)</u>	<u>401,829</u>	<u>(401,829)</u>	<u>401,829</u>
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	<u>(7,802)</u>	<u>7,802</u>	<u>(7,802)</u>	<u>7,802</u>

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	1% p.a. Increase	1% p.a. Decrease	1% p.a. Increase	1% p.a. Decrease
2024	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans and Advances	449,388	(449,388)	449,388	(449,388)
Secured Notes and loans	<u>(387,618)</u>	<u>387,618</u>	<u>(387,618)</u>	<u>387,618</u>
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	<u>61,770</u>	<u>(61,770)</u>	<u>61,770</u>	<u>(61,770)</u>

23. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

There were no after balance date events that were or are likely to have a material effect on the results of the company.

The accounts were authorised for issue on 5 September 2025.

24. CORRECTION OF ERROR IN CALCULATION TAXATION

During the current period, it was identified that there were errors within the GST calculations in BAS's lodged and FBT lodgements for prior years. The errors resulted in a material understatement of the liabilities for GST & FBT tax obligations on the statement of financial position. The Company has lodged amended returns to correct this error with the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The error has been corrected in the financial statements by restating each of the affected financial statement lines for the periods as follows:

Statement of Financial Position (extract) - 2024	30 June 2024 \$	Increase/(Decrease) \$	30 June 2024 (Restated) \$
Payables	942,724	136,560	1,079,284
Net Assets	7,884,791	(136,560)	7,748,231
Retained Earnings	3,817,974	(136,560)	3,681,414
Total Equity	7,884,791	(136,560)	7,748,231

Statement of Financial Position (extract) - 2023	30 June 2023 \$	Increase/(Decrease) \$	30 June 2023 (Restated) \$
Payables	635,482	118,405	753,887
Net Assets	7,587,930	(118,405)	7,469,525
Retained Earnings	3,521,113	(118,405)	3,402,708
Total Equity	7,587,930	(118,405)	7,469,525

Statement of Comprehensive Income (extract)	30 June 2024 \$	Increase/(Decrease) \$	30 June 2024 (Restated) \$
Other Expenses from Ordinary Activities	(544,852)	24,204	(569,056)
Profit from Ordinary Activities Before Income Tax	1,023,109	(24,204)	998,905
Income Tax Expense Relating to Ordinary Activities	(256,971)	(6,051)	(250,920)
Net Profit from Ordinary Activities after Income Tax	766,138	(18,153)	747,985

25. COMPANY DETAILS

The registered office of the Company is:

Rivwest Finance Limited
50 Talbragar Street
DUBBO NSW 2830

The principal place of business is:

Rivwest Finance Limited
50 Talbragar Street
DUBBO NSW 2830

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Section 295(3A)(a) does not apply to the Company as it does not have any controlled entities and therefore is not required by the Australian Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements.

DIRECTORS DECLARATION

The Directors of the Company declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - (a) comply with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001: and
 - (b) give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
3. The consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution by the Board of Directors.



Director
Mark A O'Brien



Director
Robert J Elliott

Dated 5th September 2025

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF:
RIVWEST FINANCE LIMITED**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Rivwest Finance Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the financial report of Rivwest Finance 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 2025 and of their 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* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Report and Auditor's Report Thereon

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 2025, 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 do 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.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal controls 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: <http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BUSH & CAMPBELL AUDIT PTY LTD
Authorised Audit Company



D Rosetta
Director

Wagga Wagga
Dated 5 September 2025