Annual Report 2026









Beaufort Community Financial Services Limited

Community Bank Beaufort

ABN 53 097 961 058

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Chairperson's report

For year ending 30 June 2026

Our vision is to be a progressive community banking service that is making a positive impact by supporting its communities. The 2025 / 2026 report will provide evidence of our journey along this path.

It has been another good year for the Community Bank Beaufort, which shows a continued trend for delivering a stable and enduring financial performance. The financial performance has enabled a strong reinvestment back into our community.

Our point of difference is never far from view, and this year's reinvestment of $109,555.36 delivered back to our community through grants and sponsorships for local projects and initiatives adds to our mission of supporting the sustainability of rural communities.

We have supported a variety of small community groups and sporting associations. Sporting groups such as Waubra Football and Netball Club, Beaufort Cricket Club, and Beaufort Golf and Bowls Club. Several community groups have also been supported, including Beaufort Men's Shed, Raglan Hall Committee of Management, Skipton Progress Association, and we donated $10,000 to the Skipton Fire Recovery appeal. We have also continued our support of the Beaufort Primary School, Beaufort Agricultural Society and the Pyrenees Art Show.

For the first time, we are pleased to have supported the Blue Light Motorcycle Club.

The 2026 Financial Report delivered a profit of $200,455 before community contributions and income tax expense, in line with the previous years' result of $204,677. The result after income tax expense was a surplus of $59,138 for the year ended 30 June 2026. The focus remains on growing our existing customer base.

The Board is pleased to announce a fully franked dividend of 8.0 cents per share. The dividend will be paid to shareholders in December 2026.

The year has seen significant corporate governance changes directed by the Bendigo Bank, with the introduction of the annual governance attestation and policy changes embracing Community Bank Directors. This resulted in the Board reviewing and amending a large number of its policies.

The 2026 Magic Moments student leadership summit saw Matilda Grant and Brigette Mulcahy attend the five-day camp at Mount Macedon. The feedback was an overwhelmingly positive experience for both students. The Board has committed to further support students again in 2027.

In April we held a community consultation to drive suggestions and ideas for a major project. This was strongly supported by the community, with over 40 people workshopping ideas and suggestions. The ideas generated from the workshop have provided a foundation for Community Bank's major project.

March 2027 will see the Community Bank Beaufort celebrate 25 years of service to our communities, with a working group established to progress a major project. In partnership with local community groups across our network, we are seeking to support the installation of information boards that share a significant building or history of the area ie. Waterloo, Lake Goldsmith.

During the year, we have seen some staff changes, with Luke Calder leaving the Community Bank on 20 March 2026. We appreciate the skills and expertise that Luke provided during his tenure with us. After an extensive recruitment campaign, we welcomed Michael Willowhite as the new Manager on 4 May 2026. Michael has an extensive background in banking and the Bendigo Bank. We look forward to continuing the strong relationship we have with the Manager.

As a result of a staffing review, we said farewell to seconded employee, Naomi Damalas on 25 May 2026 in her role as Customer Relationship Manager, who returned to her substantive position with the Bendigo Bank. Again, we thank Naomi for her commitment to the Community Bank.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our Board of Directors and Junior Observer Tara Allen. A special thank you to our employees. Wendy Wen, Jodie Cuthbertson, Julie Smith and Company Secretary - Lynne Dickman, for all their work during the year. They are the heart and soul of our Community Bank. I also thank our shareholders and most importantly our customers for their continued confidence in our Community Bank.

I also want to thank the Bendigo Bank for their support during the year, including the Regional Manager Leanne Martin.

Meryn Pease
Chairperson

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2026

I am delighted to write my very first Manager's Report for Community Bank Beaufort. Having officially stepped into the role on 4 May 2026, I have spent my first few months doing plenty of listening, learning, and getting to know the fantastic locals, business owners, and families who make the Pyrenees region such a wonderful place to live.

Even though I have only been here for the final stretch of the financial year, I was instantly struck by the deep loyalty of our customers, the strength of our community bank, and the incredible job the team did before I arrived.

Our focus remains the same: keeping our doors open for friendly face-to-face service while putting our heart into backing local projects.

Our results reflected the broader economic environment this year, with strong community appetite for saving, balanced against a much more cautious market for borrowing.

We are thrilled to report that deposit growth met our budgeted target for the year. With competitive returns available on savings accounts and term deposits, our customers made their money work harder with us. The steady inflow of local deposits shows real trust in our community bank as a secure home for your savings.

On the other side of the ledger, lending growth fell short of our budgeted target. With higher interest rates and general economic uncertainty, many local families and business owners understandably took a more conservative stance on taking on new debt or put major borrowing plans on hold. Refinancing competition across the banking sector was also fierce.

While lending volumes were lower than we hoped, our commitment to borrowers hasn't wavered. We spent considerable time helping existing borrowers restructure their facilities, manage repayments, and prepare their finances so they are ready to move when conditions stabilise.

More locals embraced the convenience of the Bendigo Bank app for daily banking, but our doors on Lawrence Street remained busy for face-to-face conversations, lending health checks, and tailored support.

Behind every transaction and conversation is our committed community bank team at 17 Lawrence Street. Whether they are welcoming a new customer, helping someone navigate online banking, or proactively warning a local about the latest phone scam, their commitment to our town is second to none.

A sincere thank you goes to Wendy, Jodie, Julie, and Naomi for their dedication, adaptability, and positive attitude throughout a demanding year.

Looking ahead into the 2026/2027 financial year, our priorities include:

- Proactively reaching out to local agribusinesses, commercial operators, and prospective home buyers with competitive lending packages as borrowing appetite recovers.
- Hosting community education sessions to help locals protect themselves against sophisticated scams.
- Reminding residents and businesses that choosing Community Bank Beaufort keeps banking profits working right here in our own backyard.

Thanks to our volunteer Board of Directors, led by our Chair and Company Secretary Lynne Dickman, for their warm welcome, support, and excellent guidance since I joined in May.

I also want to thank our regional team at Bendigo Bank for their continuous backing.

Most of all, a huge thank you to our shareholders and loyal customers. Every time you choose to bank with us, you are directly investing in the future of Beaufort, and I can't wait to work alongside all of you in the year ahead.

Warm regards

Michael Willowhite
Manager, Community Bank Beaufort

Bendigo and Adelaide Bank report

For year ending 30 June 2026

This year marked the first chapter of delivering on Bendigo Bank's 2030 Strategy.

Our purpose remains central to who we are – to feed into the prosperity of our customers and community – and our strategy brings a new focus on areas including innovation, digital ease and setting the benchmark for trust and societal impact.

We are making strong progress with new digital features to enhance the customer experience. Notably, Community Link is allowing customers to join us through e-banking while retaining a connection to their local branch.

In FY26, more than $51.7 million was invested back into local communities, adding to a total of $467 million since 1998. Our Scholarship Program remains one of the largest of its kind in Australia, with an incredible 70 Community Banks participating in 2026, and more than $1.6m in scholarships awarded.

Our model evolution project is now helping to inform a holistic strategic review of the Community Bank model. The review is considering a broad range of factors to strengthen the model for the future, including growth, community impact, revenue share and non-financial risk. As an organisation, we remain committed to the Community Bank model and the important role it plays in achieving our 2030 Strategy.

Bendigo Bank has been supporting customers and communities across Australia for more than 160 years and for the past 27 years, the Community Bank model has been a driving force for positive impact.

On behalf of Bendigo Bank, thank you for being a shareholder in your local Community Bank. Your belief and support of our purpose have been instrumental in our success. I look forward to seeing us grow together and continue supporting our communities to prosper.

Warmest regards,

Justine Minne
Head of Community Banking, Bendigo Bank

Community Bank National Council

CBNC: Supporting Local Leadership and National Strategy

On behalf of the Community Bank network, we acknowledge and thank our shareholders for your continued support. The Community Bank model remains one of the most distinctive in Australian banking, combining commercial strength with genuine community purpose.

Over the past year, the Community Bank National Council (CBNC) has continued its important role as the conduit between Community Bank companies and Bendigo Bank (BEN). As the formally recognised representative body of the network, the CBNC ensures the voice of local Directors is heard in national discussions, while keeping Community Bank companies informed on strategic developments that shape our future.

Supporting BEN's 2030 Strategy

The Community Bank model continues to evolve as part of BEN's 2030 strategy, with a focus on long-term strength and sustainability. A jointly led BEN and CBNC Model Evolution project has enabled the CBNC to engage deeply with the network seeking feedback on the challenges and opportunities ahead. The priority being given to this ongoing work reflects the importance of Community Banks to BEN's success and commitment to local communities.

Gathering in our nation's capital

Last September, more than 500 Directors representing 142 Community Bank companies from every state and territory came together for the Community Bank National Conference. It was one of the largest gatherings of our network in recent years, and the CBNC played a key role in contributing to the agenda.

The conference created space for open dialogue between Directors and BEN executives, while also reinforcing the unique value of the Community Bank model. For many, it was also a timely reminder of the strength of peer connection - the opportunity to share challenges, exchange ideas, and look to the future.

Social enterprise leadership

With an entrenched "profit for purpose" approach, the Community Bank moves beyond traditional banking by helping to sustain local economies. The combined community impact of this approach is significant, with several recent examples evidenced across the network.

The partnership between the Bendigo Bank Community Foundation and the Australian Centre for Rural Entrepreneurship (ACRE) is just one example. It demonstrated what collective action can achieve through the buyback of the Old Beechworth Gaol.

The community asset buyback was supported by $8.6 million in capital, including $2.2 million from BEN and Community Bank companies. It has created a nationally significant example of community ownership in action and provides a tangible example of our social enterprise leadership.

New 'Community Link' feature returns profits to communities

As customer expectations evolve, BEN continues to invest in digital capability while protecting the strength of local connection. A clear example is Community Link, a new feature introduced to the Bank's App during the past year.

The feature allows new customers, who join digitally, to nominate a community or corporate branch as their home branch. Customers can have the satisfaction they're contributing to a community they care about without having to set foot in a branch to do so.

The CBNC have been very supportive of this new feature which powerfully bridges BEN's digital future with its renowned community focus. In many ways, it reinforces BEN's commitment to innovation, while serving its core purpose to feed into the prosperity of the community.

Together, these initiatives demonstrate the enduring strength of the Community Bank model in balancing both commercial success with community impact. As the network continues to evolve, the CBNC remains committed to ensuring the network has a strong voice in shaping the future. We thank shareholders for the ongoing support that makes this unique model possible.

Directors' report

30 June 2026

The directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the company for the year ended 30 June 2026.

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:	Meryn Ngaire Pease
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	CEO, Beaufort Skipton Health Service. Graduate Australian Institute Company Directors, Masters Health Admin, Ba. Applied Science (Nursing) RN, RM, Senior Health Executive, Chief Executive, Budget Management, Leadership, Governance and Financial performance.
Special responsibilities:	Current Board Chair, Member of Risk, Governance & Audit Committee
Name:	Robert John Byrne
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Senior Victorian Public Servant – Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions. B.Sc (Hons) Melb. M.Comm (Hons) Melbourne. Graduated 1999.
Special responsibilities:	Secretary, Member of Finance, Strategy & HR Committee
Name:	Gary Ian Knight
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Farmer, Wool Classer. Bachelor of Education, Certificate IV in Wool Classing, Lieutenant-Treasurer of the Skipton CFA, Member of the Skipton Cemetery Trust.
Special responsibilities:	Treasurer, Chair of Finance, Strategy & HR Committee
Name:	Michaela Stabbins
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Otago Polytechnic in Dunedin, a Bachelor of Nursing and teaching qualification in Speech and Drama from Trinity College London. Post Graduate Certificate in Research/Education and Preoperative Nursing Latrobe University. Directorship Course Institute of Directors Australia and New Zealand. Worked as an acute Psychiatric/Forensic nurse, before taking a job in a private operating theatre for 2.5 years before moving to Australia. Worked as a Perioperative Nurse for 10 years around Melbourne. Was an alternate director of Harraways and Sons Ltd Rolled Oats, Dunedin New Zealand 2011 to 2013. During this period attended Directorship courses offered by the Australian and New Zealand Institutes of Directors. Formed and runs own investment company with interests in both New Zealand and Australian shares and property markets. A member of the Beaufort Primary School Council and Parents and Friends.
Special responsibilities:	Deputy Chair, Member of Community Investment & Youth Committee, Member of Risk, Governance & Audit Committee
Name:	Michelle Lee Oakman
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Business Owner, Director One & Twos Plumbing. A successful business owner for over 10 years, networking, marketing, social media, and business operations. Member of B4B and Rotary Club Beaufort.
Special responsibilities:	Chair of Community Investment & Youth Committee
Name:	Anthony Sutherland
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Bachelor of Science (with Honours), Diploma of Education, Certificate of Traffic Safety Education, Certificate IV in Woolclassing, Retired Teacher of 40 years, school country bus driver, Treasurer of Rotary Club of Beaufort, Past President and Treasurer of various committees.
Special responsibilities:	Member of Community Investment & Youth Committee

Name:	Judith Beaton
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Associate Diploma of Business – Accounting, Retired Accounts receivable Officer at Ballarat Clarendon College and many other financial positions. Pyrenees Art Council Committee Member. Member of Lilyana CWA and Beaufort RSL.
Special responsibilities:	Member of Finance, Strategy & HR Committee

Name:	Alan Thomas McCartney
Title:	Non-executive director *(resigned 18 November 2025)*
Experience and expertise:	Farmer. Bookkeeping, Certificate in Farming (Apprenticeship), Wool-classing Certificate, Dowling Forest Cemetery, Burrumbeet Soldiers Memorial Hall Committee (Secretary) and numerous other positions held on various committees such as CFA and Landcare.
Special responsibilities:	Former Board Chair, Member of Finance, Strategy & HR Committee

Name:	Pamela Margaret Sandlant
Title:	Non-executive director *(resigned 18 November 2025)*
Experience and expertise:	Retired School Principal, Farmer/Director, Business Manager. Diploma of Teaching (Primary), Bachelor of Education, Educational leadership, school management, Director of Corangamite Financial Services (Bendigo Bank), Community House Committee, Community Consultation Network- Anglesea. Chair, President, Secretary and Treasurer of various committees.
Special responsibilities:	Member of Risk, Governance & Audit Committee

Company secretary
The company secretary is Lynne Dickman. Lynne was appointed to the position of company secretary on 4 December 2019.

Experience and expertise:	Lynne holds a Certificate of Business Management, and a Certificate III in Hospitality -Patisserie. During her working career she has held positions as the Business Manager at a Victorian Government School for 30 years, and as a senior clerk with a local government water board, working in the hospitality industry and childcare industry. Over the years she has been a volunteer with many organisations.

Principal activity
The principal activity of the company during the financial year was facilitating Community Bank services under management rights of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited (Bendigo Bank).

There have been no significant changes in the nature of this activity during the financial year.

Review of operations
The profit for the company after providing for income tax amounted to $59,138 (30 June 2025: loss of $1,035).

Operations have continued to perform in line with expectations.

Dividends
During the financial year, the following dividends were provided for and paid. The dividends have been provided for in the financial statements.

	2026 $	2025 $
Fully franked dividend of 7.5 cents per share (2025: 7.5 cents)	32,283	32,283

Significant changes in the state of affairs
There were no 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 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the company's operations, the results of those operations, or the company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations
No matter, circumstance or likely development in operations has arisen during or since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company.

Environmental regulation
The company is not subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or State law.

Meetings of directors
The number of directors meetings attended by each of the directors of the company during the financial year were:

	Board		Community Investment & Youth		Risk, Governance & Audit		Finance, Strategy & HR	
	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible	Attended
Meryn Ngaire Pease	11	8	1	1	3	3	1	1
Robert John Byrne	11	9	-	-	-	-	5	5
Gary Ian Knight	11	9	-	-	-	-	5	5
Michaela Stabbins	11	10	5	5	3	3	-	-
Michelle Lee Oakman	11	7	10	9	-	-	-	-
Anthony Sutherland	11	9	10	7	-	-	-	-
Judith Beaton	11	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
Alan Thomas McCartney	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pamela Margaret Sandlant	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Directors' benefits
No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

Directors' interests
The interest in company shareholdings for each director are:

	Balance at the start of the year	Changes	Balance at the end of the year
Meryn Ngaire Pease	-	-	-
Robert John Byrne	750	-	750
Gary Ian Knight	-	-	-
Michaela Stabbins	-	-	-
Michelle Lee Oakman	-	-	-
Anthony Sutherland	1,050	-	1,050
Judith Beaton	200	-	200
Alan Thomas McCartney	8,600	-	8,600
Pamela Margaret Sandlant	-	-	-

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 2026 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 manager 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. No non-audit services were provided during the year.

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

Meryn Ngaire Pease
Chair

28 September 2026

Auditor's independence declaration

Auditor Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 to the Directors of Beaufort Community Financial Services Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the year ended 30 June 2026 there have been:

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

CountPro Audit Pty Ltd

CountPro Audit Pty Ltd

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Jason Hargreaves
Director

180 Eleanor Drive, Lucas
24 September 2026

Financial statements

Beaufort Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	6	899,072	901,495
Other revenue	7	25,468	22,477
Finance revenue	8	10,310	14,285
Total revenue		934,850	938,257
Employee benefits expense	9	(502,081)	(506,936)
Advertising and marketing costs		(11,288)	(3,543)
Occupancy and associated costs		(19,622)	(23,911)
System costs		(22,875)	(24,045)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9	(53,467)	(52,747)
Finance costs	9	(17,319)	(13,927)
General administration expenses		(107,743)	(108,471)
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax expense		(734,395)	(733,580)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		200,455	204,677
Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants expense	9	(120,641)	(205,421)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		79,814	(744)
Income tax expense	10	(20,676)	(291)
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	23	59,138	(1,035)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net gain on measurement of investments at fair value		15,983	13,801
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		15,983	13,801
Total comprehensive income for the year		75,121	12,766
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	32	13.74	(0.24)
Diluted earnings per share	32	13.74	(0.24)

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

Beaufort Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	140,956	90,438
Trade and other receivables	12	93,988	107,341
Other investments	13	296,891	285,958
Current tax assets	10	-	178
Total current assets		531,835	483,915
Non-current assets			
Other investments	13	510,655	443,912
Property, plant and equipment	14	132,406	158,900
Right-of-use assets	15	116,439	121,507
Intangible assets	16	8,899	21,958
Deferred tax assets	10	6,505	4,983
Total non-current assets		774,904	751,260
Total assets		1,306,739	1,235,175
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	46,186	40,387
Lease liabilities	18	9,791	8,776
Current tax liabilities	10	13,935	-
Employee benefits	19	44,145	40,089
Total current liabilities		114,057	89,252
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	18	140,081	144,390
Employee benefits	19	13,534	6,716
Lease make good provision	20	20,230	18,818
Total non-current liabilities		173,845	169,924
Total liabilities		287,902	259,176
Net assets		1,018,837	975,999
Equity			
Issued capital	21	430,440	430,440
Reserves	22	70,342	58,060
Retained earnings	23	518,055	487,499
Total equity		1,018,837	975,999

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

Beaufort Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Issued capital $	Fair value reserve $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024		430,440	44,259	520,817	995,516
Total comprehensive income		-	13,801	(1,035)	12,766
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends provided for or paid	25	-	-	(32,283)	(32,283)
Balance at 30 June 2025		430,440	58,060	487,499	975,999
Balance at 1 July 2025		430,440	58,060	487,499	975,999
Total comprehensive income		-	15,983	59,138	75,121
Transfer to retained earnings		-	(3,701)	3,701	-
		-	12,282	62,839	75,121
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends provided for or paid	25	-	-	(32,283)	(32,283)
Balance at 30 June 2026		430,440	70,342	518,055	1,018,837

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

Beaufort Community Financial Services Limited
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		968,515	988,788
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(840,369)	(943,954)
Interest received		10,933	11,260
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		15,997	(43,044)
Net cash provided by operating activities	31	155,076	13,050
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments		(35,932)	(3,528)
Payments for property, plant and equipment	14	(3,219)	(6,110)
Payments for intangibles		(13,333)	(13,333)
Net cash used in investing activities		(52,484)	(22,971)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	25	(32,283)	(32,283)
Repayment of lease liabilities	18	(19,791)	(19,204)
Net cash used in financing activities		(52,074)	(51,487)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		50,518	(61,408)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		90,438	151,846
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	11	140,956	90,438

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

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2026

Note 1. Reporting entity

The financial statements cover Beaufort Community Financial Services Limited (the company) as an individual entity, which is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is 17 Lawrence Street Beaufort, Victoria 3373.

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 22 September 2026. 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 Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The company has assessed and concluded there are no material impacts.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective
Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the company for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2026. The company's assessment of the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations, most relevant to the company, are set out below.

AASB18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
AASB18 (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027) will replace *AASB101 - Presentation of Financial Statements.* Early adoption is permitted.

The new standard does not change how amounts are recognised or measured. However, it will change how information is presented and disclosed in the financial statements. This includes a revised structure for the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, new subtotals, and additional disclosures for certain performance measures.

The company intends to adopt the standard from 1 July 2027. The impact is expected to be limited to changes in presentation and disclosure.

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)

An asset is classified as current when, it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when, it is either expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Impairment
Non-derivative financial assets
Expected credit losses (ECL) 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. At each reporting date, the entity recognises the movement in the ECL (if any) as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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. Due to the reliance on Bendigo Bank 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 also performed a historical assessment of receivables from Bendigo Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no ECL has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2026.

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.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except when the amount of GST incurred on a sale or purchase of assets or services is not payable to or recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the revenue or expense item.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its 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.

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

Fair value measurement hierarchy
The company is required to classify all assets and liabilities, measured at fair value, using a three level hierarchy, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement, being:
Level 1: inputs are based on the quoted market price at the close of business at the end of the reporting period
Level 2: inputs are based on a valuation performed by a third party qualified valuer using quoted prices for similar assets in an active market
Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Considerable judgement is required to determine what is significant to fair value and therefore which category the asset or liability is placed in can be subjective.

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.

Impairment of non-financial assets
The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use, each of which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

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.

Incremental borrowing rate
Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, 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. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Economic dependency

The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank that governs the management of the Community Bank. The company is economically dependent on the ongoing receipt of income under the franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The directors have no reason to believe a new franchise arrangement under mutually acceptable terms will not be forthcoming following expiry in March 2027.

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

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

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

The credit risk (i.e. the risk that a customer will not make repayments) is for Bendigo Bank to bear as long as the company has complied with the appropriate procedures and relevant obligations and has not exercised a discretion in granting or extending credit.

Bendigo Bank provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the Community Bank franchise operations. It also continues to provide ongoing management and operational support and other assistance and guidance in relation to all aspects of the franchise operation, including advice and assistance in relation to:
- the design, layout and fit out of the Community Bank premises
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services
- security and cash logistic controls
- calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses
- the formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs
- sales techniques and proper customer relations
- providing payroll services.

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2026 $	2025 $
Margin income	756,768	772,104
Fee income	37,803	41,298
Commission income	104,501	88,093
	899,072	901,495

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Accounting policy for revenue from contracts with customers
The company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The company delivers banking and financial services of Bendigo Bank to its community. The franchise agreement provides for a share of interest, fee, and commission revenue earned by the company. Interest margin share is based on a funds transfer pricing methodology which recognises that income is derived from deposits held, and that loans granted incur a funding cost. Fees are based on the company's current fee schedule and commissions are based on the agreements in place. All margin revenue is recorded as non-interest income when the company's right to receive the payment is established.

The company acts as an agent under the franchise agreement and revenue arises from the rendering of services through its franchise agreement.

Revenue is recognised on an accruals basis, at the fair value of consideration specified in the franchise agreement. Under *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (AASB 15), revenue recognition for the company's revenue stream is as follows:

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

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

Revenue calculation
The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the company which are margin, commission and fee income. Bendigo Bank decides the form of revenue the company earns on different types of products and services. The revenue earned by the company is dependent on the business that it generates, interest rates and funds transfer pricing and other factors, such as economic and local conditions.

Margin income
Margin income on core banking products is arrived at through the following calculation:

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

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

Commission income
Commission income is in the form of commission generated for products and services sold. This commission is recognised at a point in time which reflects when the company has fulfilled its performance obligation.

The company receives trailing commission for products and services sold. Ongoing trailing commission payments are recognised on receipt as there is insufficient detail readily available to estimate the most likely amount of income without a high probability of significant reversal in a subsequent reporting period. The receipt of ongoing trailing commission income is outside the control of the company, and is a significant judgement area.

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 6. 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 7. Other revenue

	2026 $	2025 $
Dividend and distribution income	25,468	22,477

The company's activities include the generation of income from sources other than the core products under the franchise agreement. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and can be reliably measured.

Revenue stream	Revenue recognition policy
Dividend and distribution income	Dividend and distribution income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of GST.

Note 8. Finance revenue

	2026 $	2025 $
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	10,310	14,285

Finance income is recognised when earned using the effective interest rate method.

Note 9. Expenses

Employee benefits expense

	2026 $	2025 $
Wages and salaries	353,141	355,021
Non-cash benefits	-	(687)
Superannuation contributions	41,606	40,679
Seconded staff expenses	91,859	97,144
Other expenses	15,475	14,779
	502,081	506,936

Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2026 $	2025 $
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	16,584	16,654
Plant and equipment	3,503	3,170
Motor vehicles	9,626	9,625
	29,713	29,449
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	10,695	10,240
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,177	2,177
Franchise renewal fee	10,882	10,881
	13,059	13,058
	53,467	52,747

Finance costs

	2026 $	2025 $
Lease interest expense	10,872	11,111
Unwinding of make-good provision	1,411	1,313
Managed investment administration fees	5,036	1,503
	17,319	13,927

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

Charitable donations, sponsorships and grants

	2026 $	2025 $
Direct donation, sponsorship and grant payments expense	41,694	47,526
Contribution to the Community Enterprise Foundation™	78,947	157,895
	120,641	205,421

The overarching philosophy of the Community Bank model, is to support the local community in which the company operates. This is achieved by circulating the flow of financial capital into the local economy through community contributions (such as donations, sponsorships and grants).

Note 9. Expenses (continued)

The funds contributed to and held by the Community Enterprise Foundation™ (CEF) are available for distribution as grants to eligible applicants for a specific purpose in consultation with the directors.

When the company pays a contribution in to the CEF, the company loses control over the funds at that point. While the directors are involved in the payment of grants, the funds are not refundable to the company.

During the financial year the company contributed funds to the Community Enterprise Foundation™ (CEF), the philanthropic arm of the Bendigo Bank. These contributions paid in form part of charitable donations and sponsorship expenditure included in profit or loss.

	2026 $	2025 $
Disaggregation of CEF funds		
Opening balance	559,101	495,295
Contributions paid in	78,947	157,895
Grants paid out	(61,784)	(107,376)
Interest received	22,445	21,190
Management fees incurred	(3,947)	(7,903)
Balance available for distribution	594,762	559,101

Note 10. Income tax

	2026 $	2025 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	27,526	4,822
Movement in deferred tax	(1,522)	69
Investments at FVTOCI	(5,328)	(4,600)
Aggregate income tax expense	20,676	291
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	79,814	(744)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	19,954	(186)
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	722	477
Income tax expense	20,676	291

	2026			2025		
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	**Gross** **$**	**Tax credit / (expense)** **$**	**Net of tax** **$**	**Gross** **$**	**Tax credit / (expense)** **$**	**Net of tax** **$**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Fair value gain on financial assets	21,311	5,328	15,983	18,401	4,600	13,801

Note 10. Income tax (continued)

	2026 $	2025 $
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Property, plant and equipment	1,360	(1,774)
Carried-forward capital losses	540	1,774
Employee benefits	14,420	11,701
Fair value of investments	(23,447)	(19,353)
Provision for lease make good	5,058	4,704
Accrued expenses	1,138	1,094
Income accruals	(922)	(1,077)
Lease liabilities	37,468	38,291
Right-of-use assets	(29,110)	(30,377)
Deferred tax asset	6,505	4,983

	2026 $	2025 $
Income tax refund due	-	178

	2026 $	2025 $
Provision for income tax	13,935	-

Accounting policy for income tax
The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Accounting policy for current tax
Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Accounting policy for deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carried-forward tax losses, and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

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.

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax and when the balances relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the entity intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Note 11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash at bank and on hand	140,956	90,438

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents
For the purposes of the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks.

Note 12. Trade and other receivables

	2026 $	2025 $
Trade receivables	84,561	65,957
ATO receivables	-	28,393
Accrued income	3,686	4,310
Prepayments	5,741	8,681
	9,427	41,384
	93,988	107,341

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. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Note 13. Other investments

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Term deposit	296,891	285,958
Non-current assets		
Managed investments - designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	510,655	443,912

The company classifies financial assets as a current asset when it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, no more than 12 months after the reporting period. All other investments are classified as non-current.

Accounting policy for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial assets are recognised at fair value. The company has made an irrevocable election to recognise fair value movements of its investment class through other comprehensive income. The company designated the equity securities shown below as at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represent financial assets that the company intends to hold for the long term for strategic purposes.

Note 14. Property, plant and equipment

	2026 $	2025 $
Leasehold improvements - at cost	270,365	270,365
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(183,933)	(167,349)
	86,432	103,016
Plant and equipment - at cost	43,492	40,273
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(25,155)	(21,652)
	18,337	18,621
Motor vehicles - at cost	48,127	48,127
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(20,490)	(10,864)
	27,637	37,263
	132,406	158,900

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

	Leasehold improvements $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2024	119,670	15,681	46,888	182,239
Additions	-	6,110	-	6,110
Depreciation	(16,654)	(3,170)	(9,625)	(29,449)
Balance at 30 June 2025	103,016	18,621	37,263	158,900
Additions	-	3,219	-	3,219
Depreciation	(16,584)	(3,503)	(9,626)	(29,713)
Balance at 30 June 2026	86,432	18,337	27,637	132,406

Accounting policy for property, plant and equipment
Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or fair value as applicable, less accumulated depreciation. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line and diminishing value 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 15 years
Plant and equipment	2.5 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 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. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained profits.

Note 14. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Changes in estimates
During the financial year, the company assessed estimates used for property, plant and equipment including useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods. There were no changes in estimates for the current reporting period.

Note 15. Right-of-use assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	186,204	180,577
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(69,765)	(59,070)
	116,439	121,507

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

	Land and buildings $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2024	127,880	127,880
Remeasurement adjustments	3,867	3,867
Depreciation expense	(10,240)	(10,240)
Balance at 30 June 2025	121,507	121,507
Remeasurement adjustments	5,627	5,627
Depreciation expense	(10,695)	(10,695)
Balance at 30 June 2026	116,439	116,439

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets
A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is 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 or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Refer to note 18 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 16. Intangible assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Franchise fee	172,074	172,074
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(170,591)	(168,414)
	1,483	3,660
Franchise renewal fee	99,178	99,178
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(91,762)	(80,880)
	7,416	18,298
	8,899	21,958

Note 16. Intangible assets (continued)

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

	Franchise fee $	Franchise renewal fee $	Total $
Balance at 1 July 2024	5,837	29,179	35,016
Amortisation expense	(2,177)	(10,881)	(13,058)
Balance at 30 June 2025	3,660	18,298	21,958
Amortisation expense	(2,177)	(10,882)	(13,059)
Balance at 30 June 2026	1,483	7,416	8,899

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

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

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

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

Asset class	Method	Useful life	Expiry/renewal date
Franchise fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	March 2027
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	March 2027

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

Change in estimates
During the financial year, the company assessed estimates used for intangible assets including useful lives, residual values, and amortisation methods. There were no changes in estimates for the current reporting period.

Note 17. Trade and other payables

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
BAS payable	14,475	-
Other payables and accruals	31,711	40,387
	46,186	40,387

Accounting policy for trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Where the company is liable to settle the amount within 12 months of the reporting date, the liability is classified as current. All other obligations are classified as non-current.

Note 18. Lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	20,222	19,483
Unexpired interest	(10,431)	(10,707)
	9,791	8,776
Non-current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	193,635	206,034
Unexpired interest	(53,554)	(61,644)
	140,081	144,390

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Opening balance	153,166	157,392
Remeasurement adjustments	5,625	3,867
Lease interest expense	10,872	11,111
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(19,791)	(19,204)
	149,872	153,166

Maturity analysis

	2026 $	2025 $
Not later than 12 months	20,222	19,483
Between 12 months and 5 years	80,890	77,930
Greater than 5 years	112,745	128,104
	213,857	225,517

Accounting policy for lease liabilities
Lease liabilities were measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments of the term reasonably expected to be exercised, discounted at the appropriate incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise variable lease payments that depend on an index and lease payments in a renewal option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. For leases of property the company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components when calculating the lease liability.

The company has applied judgement in estimating the remaining lease term including the effects of any extension options reasonably expected to be exercised, applying hindsight where appropriate.

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension option, or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

The company assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise extension options. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

Note 18. Lease liabilities (continued)

Where the company is a lessee for the premises to conduct its business, extension options are included in the lease term except when the company is reasonably certain not to 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.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to nil.

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
Beaufort branch premises	7.50%	5 years	2 x 5 years	Yes	January 2037

Note 19. Employee benefits

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	30,655	28,002
Long service leave	13,490	12,087
	44,145	40,089
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	13,534	6,716

Accounting policy for employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for salary and wages where the employee has provided the service but payment has not yet occurred at the reporting date. They are measured at amounts expected to be paid, plus related on-costs. Non-accumulating sick leave is expensed when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

An annual leave liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be reliably estimated. The company's obligations for short-term employee benefits such as salaries and wages are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position. The company's obligations for employees' annual leave and long service leave entitlements are recognised in employee benefits in the statement of financial position.

Superannuation contributions
Contributions to superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior reporting periods.

That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels plus related on-costs, experience of employee departures, and years of service achieved. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Note 19. Employee benefits (continued)

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

Note 20. Lease make good provision

	2026 $	2025 $
Lease make good provision	20,230	18,818

Lease make good provision
In accordance with the branch lease agreements, the company must restore the leased premises to their original condition before the expiry of the lease term. The company has estimated the provision as at $43,500 based on experience and consideration of the expected future costs to remove all fittings and the ATM as well as the cost to remedy any damages caused during the removal process. The lease is due to expire on January 2037 at which time it is expected the face-value costs to restore the premises will fall due.

Accounting policy for provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Note 21. Issued capital

	2026 Shares	2025 Shares	2026 $	2025 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	430,440	430,440	430,440	430,440

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

Rights attached to issued capital

Ordinary shares
Voting rights
Subject to some limited exceptions, each member has the right to vote at a general meeting.

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

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.

Note 21. Issued capital (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

- They control or own 10% or more of the shares in the company (the "10% limit").
- In the opinion of the board they do not have a close connection to the community or communities in which the company predominantly carries on business (the "close connection test").
- 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 258. As at the date of this report, the company had 283 shareholders (2025: 284 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 22. Reserves

	2026 $	2025 $
Equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	70,342	58,060

Equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income reserve
The reserve is used to recognise increments and decrements in the fair value of equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Note 22. Reserves (continued)

Movements in reserves
Movements in each class of reserve during the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Fair Value $
Balance at 1 July 2024	44,259
Fair value movement on equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	13,801
Balance at 30 June 2025	58,060
Fair value movement on equity instruments designated at FVTOCI	12,282
Balance at 30 June 2026	70,342

Note 23. Retained earnings

	2026 $	2025 $
Retained earnings at the beginning of the financial year	487,499	520,817
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	59,138	(1,035)
Dividends paid (note 25)	(32,283)	(32,283)
Transfer from other reserves	3,701	-
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	518,055	487,499

Note 24. 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. 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 25. Dividends

The following dividends were provided for and paid to shareholders during the financial year as presented in the Statement of changes in equity and Statement of cash flows.

	2026 $	2025 $
Fully franked dividend of 7.5 cents per share (2025: 7.5 cents)	32,283	32,283

Franking credits

	2026 $	2025 $
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	273,207	240,924
Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	(15,997)	43,044
Franking debits from the payment of franked dividends	(10,761)	(10,761)
	246,449	273,207
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	246,449	273,207
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	13,935	(178)
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	260,384	273,029

The ability to utilise franking credits is dependent upon the company's ability to declare dividends. The tax rate at which future dividends will be franked is 25%.

Accounting policy for dividends
Dividends are recognised in the financial year they are declared.

Note 26. Financial instruments

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	140,956	90,438
Trade and other receivables	88,247	70,267
Financial assets	807,546	729,870
	1,036,749	890,575
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	46,186	40,387
Lease liabilities	149,872	153,166
	196,058	193,553

Accounting policy for financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The company's financial instruments include trade debtors and creditors, cash and cash equivalents and lease liabilities.

Trade receivables are initially recognised at the transaction price when they originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs (where applicable), when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. These assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Note 26. Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the rights are transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and rewards associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial risk management
The company has exposure to credit, liquidity and market risk arising from financial instruments. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. The company does not use derivative instruments. Risk management is carried out directly by the board.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - e.g. foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices - will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings in financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The company has no exposure to any transactions denominated in a currency other than Australian dollars.

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 $140,956 at 30 June 2026 (2025: $90,438).

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.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers.

The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo Bank. The company monitors credit worthiness through review of credit ratings, Bendigo Bank is rated A- on Standard & Poor’s credit ratings.

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.

Exposure to liquidity risk
The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The contractual cash flow amounts are gross and undiscounted and therefore may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

2026	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Trade and other payables	46,186	-	-	46,186
Lease liabilities	20,222	80,890	112,745	213,857
Total non-derivatives	66,408	80,890	112,745	260,043

Note 26. Financial instruments (continued)

2025	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Trade and other payables	40,387	-	-	40,387
Lease liabilities	19,483	77,930	128,104	225,517
Total non-derivatives	59,870	77,930	128,104	265,904

Note 27. Fair value measurement

2026	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Equity securities	510,655	-	-	510,655
Total assets	510,655	-	-	510,655

2025	Level 1 $	Level 2 $	Level 3 $	Total $
Assets				
Equity securities	443,912	-	-	443,912
Total assets	443,912	-	-	443,912

There were no transfers between levels during the financial year.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified into three levels, using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. Classifications are reviewed at each reporting date and transfers between levels are determined based on a reassessment of the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements, external valuers may be used when internal expertise is either not available or when the valuation is deemed to be significant. External valuers are selected based on market knowledge and reputation. Where there is a significant change in fair value of an asset or liability from one period to another, an analysis is undertaken, which includes a verification of the major inputs applied in the latest valuation and a comparison, where applicable, with external sources of data.

Note 28. Key management personnel disclosures

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

Meryn Ngaire Pease
Robert John Byrne
Gary Ian Knight
Michaela Stabbins
Michelle Lee Oakman
Anthony Sutherland
Judith Beaton
Alan Thomas McCartney
Pamela Margaret Sandlant

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 29. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 28.

Note 29. Related party transactions (continued)

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.

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

Note 30. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by CountPro Audit Pty Ltd, the auditor of the company:

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit services		
Audit or review of the financial statements	7,450	7,175

Note 31. Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2026 $	2025 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense for the year	59,138	(1,035)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	53,467	52,747
Managed investment distributions reinvested	(25,468)	(22,477)
Managed investment fees deducted	5,033	1,503
Lease liabilities interest	10,872	11,111
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	13,353	(36,117)
Decrease/(increase) in income tax refund due	178	(171)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(6,850)	(4,531)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	19,132	(910)
Increase in provision for income tax	13,935	-
Increase in employee benefits	10,874	11,617
Increase in other provisions	1,412	1,313
Net cash provided by operating activities	155,076	13,050

Note 32. Earnings per share

	2026 $	2025 $
Profit/(loss) after income tax	59,138	(1,035)
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	430,440	430,440
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	430,440	430,440

Note 32. Earnings per share (continued)

	Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	13.74	(0.24)
Diluted earnings per share	13.74	(0.24)

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

Note 33. Commitments

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

Note 34. Contingencies

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

Note 35. Events after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 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.

Directors' declaration

30 June 2026

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 2026 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

Meryn Ngaire Pease
Chair

28 September 2026

Independent audit report

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Directors of Beaufort Community Financial Services Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Beaufort Community Financial Services Ltd. (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Company 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 2026 and of its financial performance for the year ended; 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* (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 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.

Responsibilities of Management and the Directors for the Financial Report

Management of the Company are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*, and for such internal control as management determines 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 the Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 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.

CountPro Audit Pty Ltd
is an ASIC Authorised Audit Company (No. 452914) and a nominee of **CountPro** Pty Ltd

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Directors of Beaufort Community Financial Services Limited

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 management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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, related safeguards.

CountPro Audit Pty Ltd
CountPro Audit Pty Ltd

.....
Jason Hargreaves
Director

180 Eleanor Drive, Lucas
30 September 2026

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Bendigo Bank

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