Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited

ABN 24 117 500 455

Financial Report - 30 June 2026

Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited
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:	Janice Susan Young
Title:	Executive director
Experience and expertise:	Business Diploma majoring in Law and Economics, HR Certificate, Property Management Certificate (NT), Certificate in Financial Planning, various short course management certificates. Jan worked as the Marketing Manager, Wharf Precinct Manager and Cruise ship Manager for the Darwin Port Corporation for 23 years. As a life member of Tourism Top End, she has served on their Board for over 10 years and actively been involved in many major tourism projects within the NT, nationally and internationally. She has also served as President of the Darwin SKAL tourism group on three occasions and is currently an Ambassador for SKAL International. Jan is currently Chairman of the Board, having held the position for 8 years. She also provides part-time administrative services to the Board.
Special responsibilities:	Chair, member of all committees

Name:	Deane Henry Walkey
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Associate Diploma of Electrical Engineering. M.D of three private companies/Public Officer. 15 years of owning three businesses. 12 years in Commonwealth Department of Aviation.
Special responsibilities:	Treasurer, Share Secretary

Name:	Kirstine Louise Cossens
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Kirstine is an Operations Manager. She holds Master of International and Community Development. Bachelor of Social Science. Diploma of Business (Governance).
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Name:	Maree Hyacinth Bredhauer
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Mayor - Litchfield Municipality. Executive Manager - Early Childhood Australia NT. Director - NT Education, Early Childhood Education & Care. School Principal - NT Education, various schools. Board Member - Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority (ACECQA).
Special responsibilities:	Governance & Audit and Business Development

Name:	Kezia Dorcas Tibisay Purick
Title:	Non-executive director
Experience and expertise:	Bachelor of Commerce - University of Western Australia. Previously Member for Goyder 2008-2024, Norther Territory Legislative Assembly including holding the role of Speaker from 2012-2020. Justice of the Peace.
Special responsibilities:	Nil

Name:	Marie-Claire Bell
Title:	Non-executive director (appointed 1 March 2026)
Experience and expertise:	Founder and Managing Director of AA Events & PR with over 35 years' experience in strategic communications, public relations and event management. Extensive experience working with national and international clients. Current and former Director of not-for-profit organisations with expertise in governance, strategic planning, stakeholder engagement and organisational leadership.
Special responsibilities:	Marketing and Communications

Name:	Natalie Yvette Bell
Title:	Non-executive director (resigned 16 February 2026)
Experience and expertise:	A born and bred Territorian, Natalie has strong local knowledge and sound business networks with more than ten years' experience working in government, private and not-for-profit sectors. Following completion of her Bachelor degrees from UniSA in Marketing & International Studies, as well as a Bachelor of European Business from France, Natalie returned to Darwin to pursue a career in public relations and events management. Over the last ten years she has held positions in marketing, events and public relations. Prior to joining Associated Advertising & Promotions as the Marketing, PR & Events Manager, she was the Media and Communications Manager for the NT Police Task Force Themis and previously managed a large portfolio of events and sponsorships for TIO. Natalie has previously lectured in PR at CDU and is the recipient of numerous event industry awards, including the National Winner of the 2012 Future Leader Award and National Winner in 2015 for Public Event of the Year from Meetings & Events Australia. Natalie is currently completing a Masters degree in Public Relations. Natalie is a strong supporter of the local community and has actively been involved as a committee member and director for numerous not for profit organisations and sporting clubs. Natalie is also a Board Member of the Chamber of Commerce NT and a Committee Member if the Urban Development Institute of Australia (NT)
Special responsibilities:	Company Secretary

Company secretary
There have been two company secretaries holding the position during the financial year:

- Maree Hyacinth Bredhauer was appointed company secretary on 1 February 2026
- Natalie Yvette Bell was appointed company secretary on 1 October 2018 and ceased on 1 February 2026.

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 $361,299 (30 June 2025: $109,518).

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 9 cents per share (2025: 10 cents)	72,001	80,001

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
Subsequent to year end, the directors approved and executed a new franchise agreement extending the term to September 2031. As at the date of this report, the agreement is awaiting execution by Bendigo Bank and has therefore not yet become legally effective.

No other 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	
	Eligible	Attended
Janice Susan Young	11	11
Deane Henry Walkey	11	11
Kirstine Louise Cossens	11	10
Maree Hyacinth Bredhauer	11	9
Kezia Dorcas Tibisay Purick	11	7
Marie-Claire Bell	6	6
Natalie Yvette Bell	6	4

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

Directors' benefits
No director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year, a benefit because of a contract made by the company, controlled entity or related body corporate with a director, a firm which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest except as disclosed in note 22 and note 23 to the financial statements. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors shown in the company's accounts, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the company, controlled entity or related body corporate.

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

	Balance at the start of the year	Changes	Balance at the end of the year
Janice Susan Young	6,001	-	6,001
Deane Henry Walkey	600	-	600
Kirstine Louise Cossens	16,000	-	16,000
Maree Hyacinth Bredhauer	2,000	-	2,000
Kezia Dorcas Tibisay Purick	-	-	-
Marie-Claire Bell	-	-	-
Natalie Yvette Bell	1,000	-	1,000

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 management of the company except where the liability arises out of conduct involving the lack of good faith.

Disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium is prohibited by the confidentiality clause of the contract of insurance.

Proceedings on behalf of the company
No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the company for all or part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in on behalf of the company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor
The company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the company or any related entity.

Non-audit services
The company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the company are important. Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor (Andrew Frewin Stewart) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 24 to the accounts.

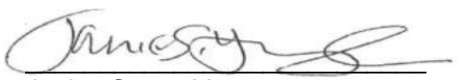
The board has considered the non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor and is satisfied that the provision of the non-audit services is compatible with, and did not compromise, the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed by the board to ensure they do not impact on the impartiality, integrity and objectivity of the auditor
- the non-audit services provided do not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the company, acting as an advocate for the company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration
A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out immediately after this directors' report.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

On behalf of the directors



Janice Susan Young
Chair

16 September 2026

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550
ABN: 65 684 604 390
afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's independence declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 16 September 2026

Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance 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	1,970,338	1,707,668
Other revenue		695	4,135
Finance revenue		34,531	23,471
Total revenue		2,005,564	1,735,274
Employee benefits expense	7	(971,466)	(1,052,042)
Advertising and marketing costs		(38,804)	(46,153)
Occupancy and associated costs		(49,490)	(51,357)
System costs		(27,982)	(27,485)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	(142,422)	(141,722)
Finance costs		(35,884)	(38,142)
General administration expenses		(149,278)	(149,978)
Total expenses before community contributions and income tax expense		(1,415,326)	(1,506,879)
Profit before community contributions and income tax expense		590,238	228,395
Charitable donations and sponsorships expense		(105,490)	(79,983)
Profit before income tax expense		484,748	148,412
Income tax expense	8	(123,449)	(38,894)
Profit after income tax expense for the year		361,299	109,518
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		361,299	109,518
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	26	45.16	13.69
Diluted earnings per share	26	45.16	13.69

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

Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $	2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	142,472	94,096
Trade and other receivables	10	192,348	160,595
Investments	11	905,453	574,714
Total current assets		1,240,273	829,405
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	262,930	360,984
Right-of-use assets	13	396,234	444,053
Intangible assets	14	2,186	15,314
Deferred tax assets	8	44,467	46,704
Total non-current assets		705,817	867,055
Total assets		1,946,090	1,696,460
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	58,279	67,708
Lease liabilities	16	83,615	81,478
Current tax liabilities	8	82,362	32,325
Employee benefits	17	117,353	131,806
Total current liabilities		341,609	313,317
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	16	365,806	407,382
Employee benefits	17	10,563	39,126
Provisions		31,232	29,053
Total non-current liabilities		407,601	475,561
Total liabilities		749,210	788,878
Net assets		1,196,880	907,582
Equity			
Issued capital	18	765,550	765,550
Retained earnings		431,330	142,032
Total equity		1,196,880	907,582

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

Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Issued capital $	Retained earnings $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024		765,550	112,515	878,065
Profit after income tax expense		-	109,518	109,518
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	109,518	109,518
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	20	-	(80,001)	(80,001)
Balance at 30 June 2025		765,550	142,032	907,582
Balance at 1 July 2025		765,550	142,032	907,582
Profit after income tax expense		-	361,299	361,299
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income		-	361,299	361,299
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:				
Dividends provided for or paid	20	-	(72,001)	(72,001)
Balance at 30 June 2026		765,550	431,330	1,196,880

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

Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance 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)		2,134,818	1,875,255
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		(1,568,340)	(1,513,568)
Interest received		27,213	23,471
Income taxes refunded/(paid)		(71,175)	10,664
Net cash provided by operating activities	25	522,516	395,822
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investments in managed fund		(330,739)	(148,471)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-	(90,274)
Payments for intangible assets		(14,282)	(14,282)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		28,182	24,545
Net cash used in investing activities		(316,839)	(228,482)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest and other finance costs paid		(33,705)	(36,115)
Dividends paid	20	(72,001)	(80,001)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(51,595)	(46,475)
Net cash used in financing activities		(157,301)	(162,591)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		48,376	4,749
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		94,096	89,347
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	142,472	94,096

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

Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited
Notes to the financial statements
30 June 2026

Note 1. Reporting entity

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

The company is an unlisted public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is Shop 18, 460 Stuart Highway**,** Coolalinga NT.

A description of the nature of the company's operations and its principal activity is included in the directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

Note 2. Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001*. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and historical cost basis and are presented in Australian dollars, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to pay its debts as and when they fall due for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 16 September 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 recently 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.

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
AASB 18 (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027) will replace AASB 101 *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)

Investments
Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

Judgements

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets
The company assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the company and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions. The directors did not identify any impairment indications during the financial year.

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

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

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

The company includes extension options applicable to the lease of branch premises in its calculations of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability except where the company is reasonably certain it will not exercise the extension option. This is due to the significant disruption of relocating premises and the loss on disposal of leasehold improvements fitted out in the leased premises.

Estimates and assumptions

Estimation of useful lives of assets
The company determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its property, plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives or assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

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

Incremental borrowing rate
Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the company's lease agreements, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. This rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

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

The company uses historical employee attrition rates in determining the probability of an employee, at a given date, achieving continuous employment 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 5. Economic dependency and material uncertainty over going concern

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 its franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank to generate revenue. The current agreement is set to expire within 12 months from the date of this financial report, in September 2026. Subsequent to year end, the directors approved and executed a new franchise agreement extending the term to September 2031. As at the date of this report, the agreement is awaiting execution by Bendigo Bank and has therefore not yet become legally effective. The directors expect the agreement to be finalised, however no executed agreement or formal letter of support has been obtained from Bendigo Bank as at the date of this report.

As a result, there is material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Notwithstanding this uncertainty, the financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis, as the directors have a reasonable expectation that a new agreement will be entered into on mutually acceptable terms and conditions before the expiration of the current franchise agreement.

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.

Note 5. Economic dependency and material uncertainty over going concern (continued)

Bendigo Bank provides significant assistance in establishing and maintaining the Community Bank franchise operations. It also continues to provide ongoing management and operational support and other assistance and guidance in relation to all aspects of the franchise operation, including advice and assistance in relation to:

- the design, layout and fit out of the Community Bank premises
- training for the branch manager and other employees in banking, management systems and interface protocol
- methods and procedures for the sale of products and provision of services
- security and cash logistic controls
- calculation of company revenue and payment of many operating and administrative expenses
- the formulation and implementation of advertising and promotional programs
- sales techniques and proper customer relations
- providing payroll services.

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers

	2026 $	2025 $
Margin income	1,740,151	1,497,054
Fee income	86,941	81,149
Commission income	143,246	129,465
	1,970,338	1,707,668

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

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

Revenue is recognised on an accruals basis, at the fair value of consideration specified in the franchise agreement, as follows:

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

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.

Note 6. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

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

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

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

Commission income
Commission income is generated from the sale of products and services. This commission is recognised at a point in time which reflects when the company has fulfilled its performance obligation. Refer to Note 4 for further information regarding key judgements applied by the directors in relation to the timing of revenue recognition from trail commission.

Fee income
Fee income is a share of what is commonly referred to as 'bank fees and charges' charged to customers by Bendigo Bank including fees for loan applications and account transactions.

Core banking products
Bendigo Bank has identified some products and services as 'core banking products'. It may change the products and services which are identified as core banking products by giving the company at least 30 days notice. Core banking products currently include Bendigo Bank branded home loans, term deposits and at call deposits.

Ability to change financial return
Under the franchise agreement, Bendigo Bank may change the form and amount of financial return the company receives. The reasons it may make a change include changes in industry or economic conditions or changes in the way Bendigo Bank earns revenue.

The change may be to the method of calculation of margin, the amount of margin, commission and fee income or a change of a margin to a commission or vice versa. This may affect the amount of revenue the company receives on a particular product or service.

Bendigo Bank must not reduce the margin and commission the company receives on core banking products and services to less than 50% (on an aggregate basis) of Bendigo Bank’s margin at that time. For other products and services, there is no restriction on the change Bendigo Bank may make.

Note 7. Expenses

Employee benefits expense

	2026 $	2025 $
Wages and salaries	849,150	888,222
Non-cash benefits	2,058	256
Superannuation contributions	100,309	97,824
Expenses related to long service leave	(24,173)	24,372
Other expenses	44,122	41,368
	971,466	1,052,042

Note 7. Expenses (continued)

Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2026 $	2025 $
Depreciation of non-current assets		
Leasehold improvements	33,060	30,995
Plant and equipment	6,755	9,589
Motor vehicles	29,504	30,121
	69,319	70,705
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Leased land and buildings	59,975	57,889
Amortisation of intangible assets		
Franchise fee	2,188	2,188
Franchise renewal fee	10,940	10,940
	13,128	13,128
	142,422	141,722

Finance costs

	2026 $	2025 $
Lease interest expense	33,705	36,115
Unwinding of make-good provision	2,179	2,027
	35,884	38,142

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	105,490	79,983

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 8. Income tax

	2026 $	2025 $
Income tax expense		
Current tax	121,212	58,811
Movement in deferred tax	2,237	(19,917)
Aggregate income tax expense	123,449	38,894
Prima facie income tax reconciliation		
Profit before income tax expense	484,748	148,412
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 25%	121,187	37,103
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses	2,262	1,791
Income tax expense	123,449	38,894

	2026 $	2025 $
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Employee benefits	31,979	42,989
Provision for lease make good	7,808	7,263
Lease liabilities	112,355	122,215
Income accruals	(2,400)	(571)
Property, plant and equipment	(6,217)	(14,179)
Right-of-use assets	(99,058)	(111,013)
Deferred tax asset	44,467	46,704

	2026 $	2025 $
Provision for income tax	82,362	32,325

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

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

Accounting policy for deferred tax
The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Note 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2026 $	2025 $
Cash at bank and on hand	142,472	94,096

Note 10. Trade and other receivables

	2026 $	2025 $
Trade receivables	178,053	144,512
Accrued income	9,603	2,285
Prepayments	4,692	13,798
	14,295	16,083
	192,348	160,595

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial assets classified as trade and other receivables measured at amortised cost		
Total trade and other receivables	192,348	160,595
Less prepayments, included in trade and other receivables	(4,692)	(13,798)
	187,656	146,797

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. The company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo Bank, which is received 10 business days post month end.

Note 11. Investments

	2026 $	2025 $
Current assets		
Managed Funds	905,453	574,714

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment

	2026 $	2025 $
Leasehold improvements - at cost	481,189	481,189
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(291,456)	(258,396)
	189,733	222,793
Plant and equipment - at cost	237,743	237,743
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(221,177)	(214,422)
	16,566	23,321
Motor vehicles - at cost	102,839	160,234
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(46,208)	(45,364)
	56,631	114,870
	262,930	360,984

Note 12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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	220,628	31,682	109,569	361,879
Additions	33,160	1,228	55,886	90,274
Disposals	-	-	(20,464)	(20,464)
Depreciation	(30,995)	(9,589)	(30,121)	(70,705)
Balance at 30 June 2025	222,793	23,321	114,870	360,984
Disposals	-	-	(28,735)	(28,735)
Depreciation	(33,060)	(6,755)	(29,504)	(69,319)
Balance at 30 June 2026	189,733	16,566	56,631	262,930

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

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

Leasehold improvements	5 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	2.5 to 40 years
Motor vehicle	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.

Note 13. Right-of-use assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Land and buildings - right-of-use	782,018	769,862
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(385,784)	(325,809)
	396,234	444,053

Note 13. Right-of-use assets (continued)

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

	Land and buildings $
Balance at 1 July 2024	482,215
Remeasurement adjustments	19,727
Depreciation expense	(57,889)
Balance at 30 June 2025	444,053
Remeasurement adjustments	12,156
Depreciation expense	(59,975)
Balance at 30 June 2026	396,234

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets
Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment and are adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Refer to note 16 for more information on lease arrangements.

Note 14. Intangible assets

	2026 $	2025 $
Franchise fee	43,685	43,685
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(43,321)	(41,133)
	364	2,552
Franchise renewal fee	168,425	168,425
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(166,603)	(155,663)
	1,822	12,762
	2,186	15,314

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	4,740	23,702	28,442
Amortisation expense	(2,188)	(10,940)	(13,128)
Balance at 30 June 2025	2,552	12,762	15,314
Amortisation expense	(2,188)	(10,940)	(13,128)
Balance at 30 June 2026	364	1,822	2,186

Note 14. Intangible assets (continued)

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)	September 2026
Franchise renewal fee	Straight-line	Over the franchise term (5 years)	September 2026

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

Note 15. Trade and other payables

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	-	4,818
Other payables and accruals	58,279	62,890
	58,279	67,708

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables		
Total trade and other payables	58,279	67,708
Less statutory payables, included in trade and other payables	(58,255)	(45,447)
	24	22,261

Note 16. Lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	83,615	81,478
Non-current liabilities		
Land and buildings lease liabilities	365,806	407,382
	449,421	488,860

Note 16. Lease liabilities (continued)

Reconciliation of lease liabilities

	2026 $	2025 $
Opening balance	488,860	515,608
Remeasurement adjustments	12,156	19,727
Lease interest expense	33,705	36,115
Lease payments - total cash outflow	(85,300)	(82,590)
	449,421	488,860

Accounting policy for lease liabilities
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, including renewal options if the company is reasonably certain to exercise such options, discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate.

The company has applied the following accounting policy choices in relation to lease liabilities:

- The company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components when calculating the lease liability for property leases.
- The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases and low-value assets, which include the company's lease of information technology equipment. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The company's lease portfolio includes:

Lease	Discount rate	Non-cancellable term	Renewal options available	Reasonably certain to exercise options	Lease term end date used in calculations
Coolalinga Branch	7.50%	3 years	2 x 3 years	Yes	December 2032

Note 17. Employee benefits

	2026 $	2025 $
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	52,334	71,177
Long service leave	65,019	60,629
	117,353	131,806
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	10,563	39,126
	127,916	170,932

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

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

Note 17. Employee benefits (continued)

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

Note 18. Issued capital

	2026 Shares	2025 Shares	2026 $	2025 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	800,011	800,011	800,011	800,011
Less: Equity raising costs	-	-	(34,461)	(34,461)
	800,011	800,011	765,550	765,550

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.

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.

Note 18. Issued capital (continued)

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 330. As at the date of this report, the company had 349 shareholders (2025: 354 shareholders).

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

Where a person has a prohibited shareholding interest, the voting and dividend rights attaching to the shares in which the person (and their associates) has a prohibited shareholding interest in are suspended.

The board has the power to request information from a person who has (or is suspected by the board of having) a legal or beneficial interest in any shares in the company or any voting power in the company, for the purpose of determining whether a person has a prohibited shareholding interest. If the board becomes aware that a member has a prohibited shareholding interest, it must serve a notice requiring the member (or the member's associate) to dispose of the number of shares the board considers necessary to remedy the breach. If a person fails to comply with such a notice within a specified period (that must be between three and six months), the board is authorised to sell the specified shares on behalf of that person. The holder will be entitled to the consideration from the sale of the shares, less any expenses incurred by the board in selling or otherwise dealing with those shares.

In the constitution, members acknowledge and recognise that the exercise of the powers given to the board may cause considerable disadvantage to individual members, but that such a result may be necessary to enforce the prohibition.

Note 19. Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the company. The board monitors 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 20. 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 9 cents per share (2025: 10 cents)	72,001	80,001

Franking credits

	2026 $	2025 $
Franking account balance at the beginning of the financial year	113,467	150,798
Franking credits (debits) arising from income taxes paid (refunded)	71,175	(10,664)
Franking debits from the payment of franked distributions	(24,000)	(26,667)
Franking account balance at the end of the financial year	160,642	113,467
Franking transactions that will arise subsequent to the financial year end:		
Balance at the end of the financial year	160,642	113,467
Franking credits (debits) that will arise from payment (refund) of income tax	82,362	32,325
Franking credits available for future reporting periods	243,004	145,792

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

Accounting policy for dividends
Dividends are recognised when declared during the financial year and no longer at the discretion of the company.

Note 21. Financial risk management

The company's financial instruments include trade receivables and payables, cash and cash equivalents, investments and lease liabilities. The company does not have any derivatives.

The directors are responsible for monitoring and managing the financial risk exposure of the company, to which end it monitors the financial risk management policies and exposures and approves financial transactions within the scope of its authority.

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

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

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

Note 21. Financial risk management (continued)

	2026 $	2025 $
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 9)	142,472	94,096
Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments (note 10)	187,656	146,797
	330,128	240,893
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Investments (note 11)	905,453	574,714
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables (note 15)	24	22,261
Lease liabilities (note 16)	449,421	488,860
	449,445	511,121

At balance date, the fair value of financial instruments approximated their carrying values.

Accounting policy for financial instruments

Financial assets

Classification
The company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The company's financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

The company's financial assets measured at FVTPL comprise investments in managed funds over which the company does not have significant influence nor control.

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

Impairment of trade and other receivables
Impairment of trade receivables is determined using the simplified approach which uses an estimation of lifetime expected credit losses. The company has not recognised an allowance for expected credit losses in relation to trade and other receivables. Refer to note 4 for further information.

Financial liabilities

Classification
The company classifies its financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, cancelled or expires.

Note 21. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk
arket risk is the risk that changes in market prices, including interest rates and investment market values, will affect the company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The company's primary exposure to market risk arises from its investment in a managed fund classified at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of the managed fund are recognised in profit or loss and therefore may impact the company's financial performance and financial position. The directors monitor the performance of the investment on a regular basis and consider the managed fund to be an appropriate investment having regard to the company's objectives and liquidity requirements. The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk or commodity price risk.

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 $142,472 and managed fund investments of $905,453 at 30 June 2026 (2025: $94,096 and $574,714 respectively).

Price risk
Price risk is the risk that the fair value of an investment will fluctuate due to changes in market conditions. The company is exposed to price risk through its investment in the Sandhurst managed fund, which is measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the value of the managed fund are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur. At 30 June 2026, the carrying value of the managed fund investment was $905,453 (2025: $574,714).

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

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

2026	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Trade and other payables	24	-	-	24
Lease liabilities	86,427	345,708	129,641	561,776
Total non-derivatives	86,451	345,708	129,641	561,800

2025	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Trade and other payables	22,261	-	-	22,261
Lease liabilities	84,218	336,872	210,545	631,635
Total non-derivatives	106,479	336,872	210,545	653,896

Note 22. Key management personnel disclosures

The following persons were directors of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited during the financial year and up to the date of signing of these Financial Statements.

Janice Susan Young
Deane Henry Walkey
Maree Hyacinth Bredhauer
Kirstine Louise Cossens
Kezia Dorcas Tibisay Purick
Marie-Claire Bell
Natalie Yvette Bell

Note 22. Key management personnel disclosures (continued)

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following.

	2026 $	2025 $
Short-term employee benefits	28,950	24,680
Post-employment benefits	3,474	2,838
	32,424	27,518

Compensation of the company's key management personnel includes salaries and contributions to a post-employment superannuation fund.

Note 23. Related party transactions

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 22.

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties
Transactions between related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

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

	2026 $	2025 $
During the period under review Janice Young was remunerated for performing administration duties. The total benefit received was:	83,417	80,360
During the year, the Company provided sponsorship to a dog show club. The president of the club is a close family member of Kezia Purick. The total amount provided was:	1,000	-

Note 24. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by Andrew Frewin Stewart, the auditor of the company:

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit services		
Audit or review of the financial statements	8,270	7,930
Other services		
Taxation advice and tax compliance services	1,149	1,124
General advisory services	5,185	4,700
Share registry services	8,490	7,349
	14,824	13,173
	23,094	21,103

Note 25. Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash provided by operating activities

	2026 $	2025 $
Profit after income tax expense for the year	361,299	109,518
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	142,422	141,722
Net loss/(gain) on disposal of non-current assets	553	(4,081)
Lease liabilities interest	33,705	36,115
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(31,753)	(3,458)
Decrease in income tax refund due	-	37,150
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	2,237	(19,917)
Increase in trade and other payables	4,853	15,136
Increase in provision for income tax	50,037	32,325
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(43,016)	49,285
Increase in other provisions	2,179	2,027
Net cash provided by operating activities	522,516	395,822

Note 26. Earnings per share

	2026 $	2025 $
Profit after income tax	361,299	109,518
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	800,011	800,011
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	800,011	800,011
	Cents	**Cents**
Basic earnings per share	45.16	13.69
Diluted earnings per share	45.16	13.69

Note 27. Commitments

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

Note 28. Contingencies

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

Note 29. Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to year end, the directors approved and executed a new franchise agreement extending the term to September 2031. As at the date of this report, the agreement is awaiting execution by Bendigo Bank and has therefore not yet become legally effective.

No other 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.

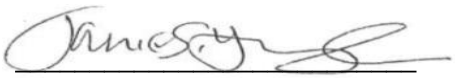
Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited
Directors' declaration
30 June 2026

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



Janice Susan Young
Chair

16 September 2026

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550
ABN: 65 684 604 390
afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

Independent auditor's report to the members of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited Report

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited (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 on that date
ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial report of Coolalinga & Districts Community Finance Limited, which comprises the:

- the Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026
- the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2026
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2026
- the Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2026
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and
- the Directors' declaration.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 5 in the financial report, which indicates that the company is economically dependent on its franchise agreement with Bendigo Bank. The current franchise agreement is due to expire in September 2026. As disclosed in Note 5, subsequent to year end, the directors approved and executed a new franchise agreement extending the term to September 2031. However, at the date of this report, the agreement remains subject to execution by Bendigo Bank and has therefore not yet become legally effective.

As stated in Note 5, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street Bendigo VIC 3550
ABN: 65 684 604 390
afs@afsbendigo.com.au
03 5443 0344

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at https://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Andrew Frewin Stewart
61 Bull Street, Bendigo, Vic, 3550
Dated: 16 September 2026

Adrian Downing
Lead Auditor

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