Annual Report 2025

Edenhope & District Financial Services Limited

Community Bank Edenhope & District

VISION:

To provide a professional banking service which will grow and strengthen our community.

MISSION:

By partnering with the Bendigo Bank, we will provide competitive financial services which will allow us to invest back into our community.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION:

- 1. Find our passion
- 2. Future board structure
- 3. Strengthen our director's role in our key customer and community segments
 - 4. Strengthen our local marketing
 - 5. Our future business performance.

Annual Report 2025

Edenhope & District Financial Services

ABN 68 103 869 227

Community Bank Edenhope & District

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Chair's report

For year ending 30 June 2026

Dear Shareholders

On behalf of Edenhope and District Financial Services Limited, I am pleased to present the annual report for the 2024-2024 financial year.

Another year has come and gone and the community bank branch in Edenhope continues to provide support to individuals and community based organisations through our sponsorship programs.

STAFF

Our staff is our greatest asset. Our manager Skye Bittner capably leads the team of Kasey Rivett, Sarah Hately and new member Cass Jackson. These four provide a friendly and happy environment which allows all customers to feel confident the staff can provide professional banking advice, no matter what product they require.

Also a big thank you to Di Saunders who retired after many years of service. Di was a great leader and mentor and used her experience to help train and skill our newer staff members.

Thank you Di.

BOARD

Our board continues to provide strong leadership and management skills. With our diverse board members' qualifications, we as a board, are able to keep making decisions that we believe will continue to grow the business for many years to come.

THE BUSINESS

The business continues to operate successfully. Housing loans, personal loans and insurance products are going well but we are down in trailing commissions, and the agribusiness side is slow. It is getting harder to secure agricultural business as brokers are capturing a lot of this market which bypasses our community bank branches and therefore, we are unable to receive any commissions, on these loans.

We have been able to keep our costs within budget, which is a direct result of the managed spendings of the branch staff and board.

To the future, we hope seasonal and economic conditions improve and we as a board are able to provide management decisions which will continue to grow the business and provide more support to the community.

And remember our community bank motto:

tie Grade

'The more the community supports our community bank, the more the community bank can support the community'.

Richie Middleton

Chair

Manager's report

For year ending 30 June 2026

COMMUNITY BANKING FOR COMMUNITY BENEFIT

The past year has been another robust year for Edenhope & District Community Bank.

This year we have said a few goodbyes to some staff members who will be remembered for their excellent customer service. In February 2025, we said goodbye to Sana, who relocated to Melbourne and pursued her banking career with Bengio Bank in Altona.

In July 2025 we said goodbye to Di, who was a big part of our branch for the last 10 years. Di is remembered for her knowledge and for going above and beyond for her customers, providing everyone a seamless experience.

Our Customer Relationship Officer, Kasey Rivett, has recently celebrated 4 years with us. As manager, I have just celebrated 3 years here, and we have welcomed two new staff members, Sarah Hateley and Cass Jackson.

The Edenhope branch had an exceptional year in the home loan space, myself writing \$2.6M over my target. We also had a good year with insurance and wealth products and we are hoping to keep the momentum up to help us strive further in the near future.

And whilst we had some good numbers above, we did struggle with deposits last year and I feel it's partly to do with our poor farmers that needed to keep tapping into their money just to keep afloat due to the bad season they've all had. We hope they have a better season to come.

The Community Bank board of management have continued to provide a high level of support and guidance to Community Bank Edenhope & District, with constant contact with our customers, and a focus on the wellbeing of the entire team.

The Edenhope branch continues to support our local community by sponsoring many events and small businesses. This is what our branch is known for and it's nice to keep supporting our community and knowing our community is supporting us right back because this is what it's all about. Our branch team are proactive in identifying customers' needs, with referrals to our many business partners.

We continue to offer a full range of banking products to our new and existing customers, from a Bendigo Bank home or car loan to insurance and wealth products, or investment accounts. Feel free to drop into the branch and speak to any of our friendly team about your financial requirements.

For us to continue to support our community, we need your support. YOUR TOWN YOUR BANK YOUR CHOICE

Skye Bittner Branch Manager



Community Bank Report 2025 BEN Message

This year marks another significant chapter in our shared journey, one defined by **adaptation**, **collaboration**, **and remarkable achievements**. I'm immensely proud of our collective progress and the unwavering commitment demonstrated by our combined networks.

We began 2025 with a renewed focus on **model evolution**, a top priority that guided our decisions and initiatives throughout the year. This involved navigating the Franchising Code and broader regulatory changes to the **Franchise Agreement**. Thanks to the network's proactive engagement and cooperation, we successfully reviewed the agreement, and the necessary changes were implemented smoothly.

Beyond the operational successes, I want to highlight the **invaluable contributions** our Community Banks continue to make to their local communities. The dedication and commitment to supporting local initiatives remain a cornerstone of our combined success and a source of immense pride for Bendigo Bank.

In FY25, more than \$50 million was invested in local communities, adding to a total of and \$416 million since 1998. This funding enables community infrastructure development, strengthens the arts and culturally diverse communities, improving educational outcomes, and fosters healthy places for Australians to live and work.

On behalf of Bendigo Bank, thank you for being a shareholder in your local Community Bank. Your resilience, adaptability, and unwavering belief in our vision have been instrumental in our success. You are an integral part of the Bendigo Bank Community Banking family.

Your continued support is vital, and the results we've achieved together in 2025 underscore the continuing relevance and importance of the Community Bank model.

Justine Minne Head of Community Banking, Bendigo Bank

Report of Sponsorships & Contributions

Recipient	Amount (\$) GST Exclusive
Apsley & District Action Group - Comedy Event	500.00
Edenhope College – Man Cave Project	1000.00
Edenhope P & A Society Show	500.00
Edenhope Uniting Church Carol Service	700.00
Edenhope College - Barrel Race	1000.00
Victorian Yard Utility Farm Dog Association	250.00
Day of the Dackel Event	500.00
Edenhope Historical Society	100.00
Henley on Lake Wallace Event	1000.00
Murray to Moyne Cycling Event	1000.00
Edenhope Golf Club	110.00
Jasmine McIntyre - Student Scholarship Recipient	200.00
Siobhan Parker - Student Scholarship Recipient	1500.00
Mollie Dodd - Student Scholarship Recipient	1500.00
St. Malachy's School AFL goal posts	500.00
Apsley Football Netball Club - contribution to the replacement of chairs and tables	1000.00
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	11360.00

ABN: 68103869227

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Directors' report 30 June 2025

The directors present their report on Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Information on directors

The names of each person who has been a director during the year and to date of the report are:

- Richie Middleton Chair
- Francis Carberry Vice Chair
- Sharon Hinch Treasurer
- Annie Osborn Non-Executive Director
- Carine Bezuidenhout Non-Executive Director
- Mark Cooper Non-Executive Director

Directors have been in office since the start of the financial year to the date of the report unless otherwise stated.

No Directors have material interests in contracts or proposed contracts with the Company.

Director's Meetings

Attendances by each Director during the year were as follows:

	Board Meetings	
Director	A	В
Richie Middleton	11	10
Francis Carberry	11	10
Sharon Hinch	11	8
Annie Osborn	11	11
Carine Bezuidenhout	11	9
Mark Cooper	11	8

- A The number of meetings eligible to attend.
- B The number of meetings attended.

Director's Benefits

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

Directors' report 30 June 2025

Information on directors (continued)

Director's Interests

	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares		
		Changes	
	Balance at 1	during the	Balance at 30
Director	July 2024	year	June 2025
Richie Middleton	2,000	-	2,000
Francis Carberry	-	.	-
Sharon Hinch	-	-	-
Annie Osborn	2,000	-	2,000
Carine Bezuidenhout	-	-	-
Mark Cooper	1,000	_	1,000

Company Secretary

The following person held the position of Company Secretary at the end of the financial year:

· Georgina Campbell

Principal activities

The principal activity of Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd during the financial year was providing Community Bank branch services under management rights to operate a franchised branch of Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited.

No significant changes in the nature of the Company's activity occurred during the financial year.

Operating results

The profit of the Company after providing for income tax amounted to \$14,932 (2024: \$61,941).

Dividends paid or recommended

No dividends were paid or declared since the start of the financial year. No recommendation for payment of dividends has been made.

Significant changes in state of affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the year.

Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Company in future financial years.

Likely development

The Company will continue its policy of providing banking services to the community.

Directors' report 30 June 2025

Environmental issues

The Company's operations are not regulated by any significant environmental regulations under a law of the Commonwealth or of a state or territory of Australia.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been an officer or auditor of Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd.

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.

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 (RSD Audit) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 28 to the accounts.

The Board of Directors 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 are reviewed and approved by the Board prior to commencement to ensure they do not adversely affect the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services 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 on page 6 of this financial report.

Directors' report 30 June 2025

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

Richie Middleton

Chair/Director

Dated: 28 - 8 - 25

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Ph: (03) 4435 3550 admin@rsdaudit.com.au www.rsdaudit.com.au

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EDENHOPE & DISTRICT FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Edenhope & District Financial Services Limited (the Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Edenhope & District Financial Services Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then 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 Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's *APES 110 Code of Ethics* for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) 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.

Other Information

Those charged with governance are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Director's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

- (i) the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001;* and
- (ii) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and



for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

- (iii) the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- (iv) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Company 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 to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. 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. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control.

We 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.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

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

We 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 obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

The Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements. 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.

Independence

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.

RSD Audit

Chartered Accountants

Mahesh Silva

Partner Bendigo

Dated: 1 September 2025

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Revenue	. 7	400,165	443,498
Finance income	8.a	1,850	442.400
Total income		402,015	443,498
Employee benefit expenses	9.a	(240,617)	(212,562)
Depreciation and amortisation	10	(31,779)	(28,493)
Finance expenses	8	(735)	(443)
Administrative expenses		(39,696)	(43,858)
Occupancy expenses		(7,637)	(14,071)
IT expenses		(18,011)	(14,976)
ATM expenses		(8,468)	(8,543)
Other expenses		(28,800)	(27,745)
Total expenses		(375,743)	(350,691)
Operating profit before charitable donations and		26,272	92,807
sponsorship			
Direct Sponsorship and grant payments	11	(5,900)	(12,075)
Profit before income tax		20,372	80,732
Income tax	12.a	(5,440)	(18,791)
Profit for the year after income tax		14,932	61,941
Other comprehensive income		-	_
Total comprehensive income for the year		14,932	61,941
Profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the		14,932	61,941
company			
Total comprehensive income attributable to the ordinary		14,932	61,941
shareholders of the company			
- basic and diluted earnings per share	29	3	13

Statement of financial position As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$	\$
Assets	- The second sec	4.000	
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	194,315	164,478
Trade and other receivables	14	17,626	19,605
Other assets	17	4,141	5,463
Total Current assets		216,082	189,546
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	61,072	66,641
Right-of-use assets	18	32,835	9,158
Intangible assets	16	41,819	55,758
Deferred tax assets	19	45,412	50,852
Total Non-current assets		181,138	182,409
Total Assets		397,220	371,955
1:			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	20	20.000	27.200
Trade and other payables	20 21	28,996 853	27,380 1,057
Borrowings Employee benefits	9.b		· ·
Lease liabilities	9.b 22	14,286	14,906
Total Current liabilities		11,884	9,517
Non-current liabilities		56,019	52,860
	20	12 040	27 079
Trade and other payables Lease liabilities	20 22	13,940	27,879
Total Non-current liabilities		21,113	27.070
		35,053	27,879
Total Liabilities		91,072	80,739
Net Assets		306,148	291,216
Equity			
Share capital	23	476,160	476,160
Retained earnings	23 24	(170,012)	(184,944)
Total Equity	۷.1	306,148	291,216
Town Equity		200, TL0	231,210

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2024	Ordinary shares \$	Retained earnings	Total equity
Opening balance	476,160	(246,885)	229,275
Profit for the year	-	61,941	61,941
Closing balance	476,160	(184,944)	291,216
2025	Ordinary shares	Retained earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance	476,160	(184,944)	291,216
Profit for the year	-	14,932	14,932
Closing balance	476,160	(170,012)	306,148

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	430,154	468,522
Payments to suppliers and employees	(374,820)	(338,570)
Interest received	1,850	-
Interest paid	(735)	(443)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	56,449	129,509
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments for intangible asset	(13,939)	(13,940)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(20,350)
Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities	(13,939)	(34,290)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of borrowings	(204)	(9,320)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(12,469)	(12,864)
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(12,673)	(22,184)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	29,837	73,035
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	164,478	91,443
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	194,315	164,478

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Introduction

These financial statements and notes represent those of Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd (the Company) as an individual entity. Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 21 August 2025.

The functional and presentation currency of Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd is Australian dollars.

Further information on the nature of the operations and principal activity of the Company is provided in the directors' report. Information on the company's related party relationships is provided in Note 27.

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Company is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for cash flow information, have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

a. Economic Dependency

The Company has entered into a franchise agreement with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited that governs the management of the following Community Banks branch:

- Edenhope Community Bank.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a. Economic Dependency (continued)

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.

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 the relevant Bendigo Bank entity 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
- 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. 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	Includes	Performance Obligation	Timing of Recognition
Franchise agreement profit share	Margin, commission and fee income	When the Company satisfies its obligation to arrange the services to be provided to the customer by the supplier (Bendigo & Adelaide Bank)	On completion of the provision of the relevant service. Revenue is accrued monthly and paid within 10 business days of month end

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

i. Revenue calculation

The franchise agreement provides that three forms of revenue may be earned by the Company – 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. It may also be affected by other factors, such as economic and local conditions, for example, interest rates.

Notes to the financial statementsFor the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

ii. Margin

Margin is arrived at through the following calculation:

Interest paid by customers on loans, less interest paid to customers on deposits

plus

Deposit returns (i.e. interest return applied by BABL on deposits)

minus

Any costs of funds (i.e. interest applied by BABL to fund a loan)

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

iii. Commission

Commission revenue 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.

iv. Fee income

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

v. 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

vi. Ability to Change Financial Return

Under the franchise agreement, Bendigo and Adelaide Bank may change the form and amount of financial return that the Company receives. The reasons it may make a change include changes in industry or economic conditions or changes in the way Bendigo and Adelaide 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. The effect of the change on the revenue earned by the company is entirely dependent on the change.

Bendigo and Adelaide 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 and Adelaide Bank's margin at that time. For other products and services, there is no restriction on the change Bendigo and Adelaide Bank may make.

vii. Grant revenue

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all grant conditions will be met.

Grants relating to expense items are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match the grant to the costs they are compensating.

Grants relating to assets are credited to deferred income at fair value and are credited to income over the expected useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis.

c. Other revenue

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	Revenue Recognition Policy
Discretionary	MDF income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is
financial	established. MDF income is discretionary and provided and receivable at
contributions (also	month-end and paid within 14 days after month-end.
"Market Development	
Fund" or "MDF"	
income)	

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c. Other revenue (continued)

Revenue	Revenue Recognition Policy
Other income	All other revenues that did not contain contracts with customers are
	recognised as goods and services are provided.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Discretionary Financial Contributions

In addition to margin, commission and fee income, and separate from the franchise agreement, Bendigo Bank has also made MDF payments to the Company.

The amount has been based on the volume of business attributed to a branch. The purpose of the discretionary payments is to assist with local market development activities, including community sponsorships and grants. It is for the board to decide how to use the MDF.

The payments from Bendigo Bank are discretionary and may change the amount or stop making them at any time. The Company retains control over the funds, the funds are not refundable to Bendigo Bank.

d. Employee benefits

i. Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for salary and wages (including non-monetary benefits), annual leave, and sick leave which are expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date. They are measured at amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled, plus related on-costs. Expenses for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. Employee benefits (continued)

ii. 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 estimate future cash outflows.

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

e. Income tax

The tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprises of current income tax expense plus deferred tax expense.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year and is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax assets are measured at the amounts expected to be recovered from the relevant taxation authority.

f. Cash & Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise: cash on hand, deposits held with banks, and short-term, highly liquid investments (mainly money market funds) that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

g. Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payable are stated inclusive of GST.

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

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

h. Property, Plant & Equipment

i. Recognition & Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or fair value as applicable, which includes capitalised borrowings costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write-off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using straight line method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognised in profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset Class	Method	Useful Life
Plant & equipment	Straight line	5-14 years

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

i. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets of the Company include the franchise fees paid to Bendigo Bank conveying the right to operate the Community Bank franchise.

Recognition & Measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost.

ii. Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised over their useful life and assessed for impairment whenever impairment indicators are present.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i. Intangible Assets (continued)

iii. Amortisation (continued)

Asset Class	Method	Useful Life
Franchise fee	Straight line	5 years

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

j. 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, leases.

Sub-note (i) and (j) refer to the following acronyms:

Acronym	Meaning
FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss
FVTOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income
SPPI	Solely payments of principal and interest
ECL	Expected credit loss
CGU	Cash-generating unit

Recognition & Initial Measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

j. Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Classification & Subsequent Measurement

Financial Assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost, FVTOCI - debt investment; FVTOCI - equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial Assets - Business Model Assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed.

Financial Assets - Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses

For financial assets at amortised cost, these assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities - Classification, Subsequent Measurement, Gains & Losses

Borrowings and other financial liabilities (including trade payables) are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i. Financial instruments (continued)

iii. Derecognition

Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Where the Company enters into transactions where it transfers assets recognised in the statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred asset, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

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.

k. Impairment

Non-derivative Financial Instruments

The Company recognises a loss allowance for estimated credit losses (ECL)'s on its trade receivables.

ECL's 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.

In measuring the ECL, a provision matrix for trade receivables is used, taking into consideration various data to get to an ECL, (i.e. diversity of its customer base, appropriate groupings of its historical loss experience etc.).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k. Impairment (continued)

Recognition of ECL in Financial Statements

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

The Company's trade receivables are limited to the monthly profit share distribution from Bendigo and Adelaide Bank, which is received 14 days post month end. Due to the reliance on Bendigo and Adelaide 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 and Adelaide Bank and found no instances of default. As a result no impairment loss allowance has been made in relation to trade receivables as at 30 June 2025.

Non-financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets (other than investment property, contracts assets, and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The Company has assessed for impairment indicators and noted no material impacts on the carrying amount of non-financial assets.

I. Issued Capital

Ordinary shares are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company. Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

m. Leases

i. As Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of property the company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of 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.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

m. Leases (continued)

i. As Lessee (continued)

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the costs of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from funding sources and where necessary makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option the Company is reasonable certain to exercise, lease payments in an option renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

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 zero.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

m. Leases (continued)

ii. Short-term Leases & Leases of Low-value Assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of short-term leases and low-value assets, including IT equipment. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

A short-term lease is a lease that, at commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less.

iii. As Lessor

The Company has not been a party in an arrangement where it is a lessor.

n. Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

The Company has adopted all standards which became effective for the first time at 30 June 2025, refer to the Change in accounting policy note, for details of the changes due to standards adopted.

4. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates & Assumptions

The directors make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

The significant estimates and judgements made have been described below.

a. Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note	Note	Judgement	
7	Revenue	Whether revenue is recognised over time or at a point in time	
22 Leases (a) Control: Whether a contract is or contains		(a) Control: Whether a contract is or contains a lease at	
		inception by assessing whether the Company has the right to	
		direct the use of the identified asset and obtain substantially al	
		the economic benefits from the use of that asset	
		(b) Lease term: Whether the Company is reasonably certain to	
		exercise extension options, termination periods, and purchase	
		options	

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates & Assumptions (continued)

a. Judgements (continued)

Note	Note Note Judgement		
		(c) Discount rates: Judgement is required to determine the	
		discount rate, where the discount rate is the Company's	
	incremental borrowing rate if the rate implicit in the le		
		cannot be readily determined. The incremental borrowing rate is	
		determined with reference to factors specific to the Company	
and underlying asset including: the amount, the least economic environment, any other relevant factors.		and underlying asset including: the amount, the lease term,	
		economic environment, any other relevant factors.	

b. Assumptions & Estimation Uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at 30 June 2025 that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year is included in the following notes:

Note	Note	Judgement
19	Recognition of deferred tax assets	Availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and carried-forward tax losses can be utilised
15	Estimation of asset useful lives	Key assumptions on historical experience and the condition of the asset
9.b	Long service leave provision	Key assumptions on attrition rate of staff and expected pay increases though promotion and inflation

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks through its use of financial instruments.

The Company's overall risk management plan seeks to minimise potential adverse effects due to the unpredictability of financial markets.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below:

Specific risks

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Market risk currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk

Financial instruments used

The principal categories of financial instruments used by the Company are:

- Trade receivables
- Cash at bank
- Bank overdraft
- Trade and other payables
- Lease liabilities

Financial assets	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Held at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	194,315	164,478
Trade and other receivables	17,626	19,605
Total	211,941	184,083
Financial liabilities	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Trade and other payables	42,936	55,259
Borrowings	853	1,057
Lease liabilities	32,997	9,517
Total	76,786	65,833

a. 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 has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that customers have an appropriate credit history. The company's franchise agreement limits the company's credit exposure to one financial institution, being Bendigo and Adelaide Bank.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

5. Financial risk management (continued)

b. 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 remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

	Contractual Cash Flows
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities	2025
	\$
Lease liabilities	32,997

c. 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.

Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to equity securities price risk as it does not hold investments for sale or at fair value. There is no exposure to the company in regard to commodity price risk.

Cash Flow & Fair Value Interest Rate Risk

Interest-bearing assets are held with Bendigo and Adelaide Bank and subject to movements in market interest. Interest-rate risk could also arise from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest-rate risk.

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of \$194,315 at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$164,478). The cash and cash equivalents are held with Bendigo & Adelaide Bank, which are rated BBB on Standard & Poor's credit ratings.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

6. Capital Management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to sustain future development of the Company. The Board of Directors 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:

- (a) 20% of the profit or funds of the Company otherwise available for distribution to shareholders in that 12 month period; and
- (b) 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 year ended 30 June 2025 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7. Revenue and other income

Description	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revenue from contracts with customers	399,660	442,153
Other revenue	505	1,345
Total	400,165	443,498

a. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue arises from the rendering of services through its franchise agreement with the Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited. The revenue recognised is measured by reference to the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, rebates, and trade discounts.

	2025	2024 \$
	\$	
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Margin Income	310,846	304,378
Fee Income	24,373	25,227
Commission Income	64,441	112,548
Total Revenue from contracts with customers	399,660	442,153

All revenue from contracts customers shown above was recognised at a point in time. There was no revenue from contracts with customers recognised over time during the financial year.

b. Other revenue

The Company generates other sources of revenue as outlined below.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revenue from other sources	505	1,345

8. Finance income and expenses

a. Finance income

The Company holds financial instruments measured at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised at the effective interest rate.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Interest income	1,850	_

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8. Finance income and expenses (continued)

b. Finance expenses

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

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Interest expense	735	443

9. Employee benefits

a. Employee benefits expenses

Profit before income tax from continuing operations includes the following specific expenses:

	2025	2024 \$
Employee benefit expenses		
Salary and wage expenses	204,410	179,692
Superannuation contributions	23,022	20,003
Other employee benefit expenses	13,185	12,867
Total	240,617	212,562

b. Provisions for employee benefits

Current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Annual leave	1,399	4,633
Long service leave	12,887	10,273
Total	14,286	14,906

Provision for employee benefits represents amounts accrued for annual leave and long service leave.

Employee Attrition Rates

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

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Depreciation & Amortisation Expense

	2025	2024
		\$
Depreciation of Non-current Assets		
Plant and equipment	5,569	4,419
	5,569	4,419
Amortisation of Intangible Assets		
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	13,939	13,939
	13,939	13,939
Depreciation of Right-of-Use Assets		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	12,271	10,135
	12,271	10,135
Total	31,779	28,493

The non-current tangible and intangible assets listed above are depreciated and amortised in accordance with the company's accounting policy (see Note 3(h) and 3(i) for details).

11. Community Investments & Sponsorship

a. Community Investments & Sponsorship

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 and grants).

Description	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Donations and Sponsorships		
Direct Sponsorship and grant payments	5,900	12,075

The funds contributed are held by the Community Enterprise Foundation (CEF) and 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12. Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Attributable current and deferred tax expense is recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity as appropriate.

a. The major components of tax expense/(income) comprise:

Description	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Current tax	5,405	19,494
Deferred tax	4,752	18,791
Recoupment of prior year tax losses	(5,405)	(19,494)
Under / (over) provision of prior years	688	
Total	5,4 4 0	18,791
b. Reconciliation of income tax to accounting profit:		
	2025	2024
	\$	\$

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Prima facie tax payable on profit from ordinary activities before	5,093	20,183
income tax at 25% (2024: 25%)		
Add tax effect of:		
Temporary differences	312	(690)
Movement in deferred tax	4,752	18,791
Under provision for income tax in prior year	688	-
Adjustment to account for tax loss	(5,405)	(19,493)
Income tax attributable to the entity	5,440	18,791
Weighted average effective tax rate (%)	27	23

13. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits available on demand with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Any bank overdrafts are reported within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	194,315	164,478
Short-term deposits		-
Total	194,315	164,478

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

14. Trade and other receivables

Current	2025	2024	
	\$	\$	
Trade receivables			
Debtor - Bendigo Bank	17,441	19,365	
Other receivables	185	240	
Total	17,626	19,605	

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade and other receivables are due for settlement usually no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

The Company's main debtor relates to the Bendigo & Adelaide Bank monthly profit share distribution, which is deposited within a reasonable timeframe each month. There are no items that require the application of the lifetime expected credit loss model.

15. Property, plant and equipment

a. Property, plant and equipment details

		2025	-		2024		
		\$		\$			
	At Cost /	Accumulated \	Written Down	At Cost /	Accumulated	Written Down	
	Valuation	Depreciation	Value	Valuation	Depreciation	Value	
Plant & Equipment	143,928	(82,856)	61,072	143,928	(77,287)	66,641	
Total	143,928	(82,856)	61,072	143,928	(77,287)	66,641	

b. Movement in Carrying Amounts

2025	Plant and equipment \$	Total \$
Opening balance	66,641	66,641
Depreciation	(5,569)	(5,569)
Closing balance	61,072	61,072

2024	Plant and equipment \$	Total
Opening balance		50,710
Additions	20,350	20,350
Depreciation	(4,419)	(4,419)
Closing balance	66,641	66,641

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

c. Capital Expenditure Commitments

The entity does not have any capital expenditure commitments as at 30 June 2025 (2024: None).

d. 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.

16. Intangible assets

Intangible asset details:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Franchise Fee - At Cost	69,698	69,698
Franchise Fee - Amortisation	(27,879)	(13,940)
	41,819	55,758

Movement in Carrying Amounts:

2025	Franchise fees	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	55,758	55,758
Amortisation	(13,939)	(13,939)
Close carrying value	41,819	41,819

2024	Franchise fees	Total
	\$	\$
Opening balance	69,698	69,698
Amortisation	(13,940)	(13,940)
Closing balance	55,758	55,758

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Other assets

Current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Prepayments		
Prepayments - Insurance	4,141	5, 4 63

Other assets represent items that will provide the entity with future economic benefits controlled by the entity as a result of past transactions or other past events.

18. Right-of-use Assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at amounts equal to the present value of enforceable future payments on the adoption date, adjusted for lease incentives, make-good provisions, and initial direct costs.

The Company derecognises right-of-use assets at the termination of the lease period or when no future economic benefits are expected to be derived from the use of the underlying asset.

The Company's lease portfolio includes buildings.

Options to Extend or Terminate

The option to extend or terminate is contained in the property lease of the Company. All extension or termination options are only exercisable by the Company. The extension options or termination options which were probable to be exercised have been included in the calculation of the right-of-use asset.

AASB 16 Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

Description	2025	2024
Description .	\$	\$
Right-of-use - Cost	36,914	37,880
Accumulated Depreciation	(4,079)	(28,722)
Total Right-of-use assets	32,835	9,158

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Right-of-use Assets (continued)

Movements in carrying amounts

Description	Leased Buildings - Cost \$	Leased Buildings - Accumulated Depreciation \$	Written Down Value \$
Opening balance	37,880	(28,722)	9,158
Additions	36,914		36,914
Disposals	(37,880)	36,964	(916)
Depreciation Expense		(12,271)	(12,271)
Net carrying amount	36,914	(4,029)	32,885

AASB 16 Amounts Recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Description	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	12,271	10,135
Interest expense on lease liabilities	670	274

19. Tax assets and liabilities

a. Current Tax

Description	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Income tax payable/(refundable)	45,412	50,852

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

19. Tax assets and liabilities (continued)

b. Deferred Tax

Movement in the Company's deferred tax balances for the year ended 30 June 2025:

	2024 \$	Recognised in P&L	2025 \$
Deferred Tax Assets			
- Expense accruals	1,894	526	2,420
- Right-of-use assets	90	(49)	41
- Employee provisions	3,727	(155)	3,572
- Unused tax losses	46,508	(6,094)	40,414
Total deferred tax assets	52,219	(5,772)	46,447
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
- Prepayments	(1,367)	332	(1,035)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,367)	332	(1,035)
		/E 440\	45,412
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) Movement in the Company's deferred tax balance	50,852 tes for the year ended	(5,440) d 30 June 2024:	+3,+12
	es for the year ender	d 30 June 2024:	
	tes for the year ended	d 30 June 2024: Recognised in P&L	2024
Movement in the Company's deferred tax balanc	es for the year ender	d 30 June 2024:	
Movement in the Company's deferred tax balance Deferred Tax Assets	tes for the year ended	d 30 June 2024: Recognised in P&L	2024
Movement in the Company's deferred tax balance Deferred Tax Assets - Expense accruals	res for the year ended	Recognised in P&L	202 4 \$
Movement in the Company's deferred tax balance Deferred Tax Assets	tes for the year ended 2023 \$ 1,980	Recognised in P&L \$	2024 \$ 1,894
Movement in the Company's deferred tax balance Deferred Tax Assets - Expense accruals - Employee provisions	2023 \$ 1,980 3,811	Recognised in P&L \$ (86) (84)	2024 \$ 1,894 3,727
Movement in the Company's deferred tax balance Deferred Tax Assets - Expense accruals - Employee provisions - Unused tax losses	2023 \$ 1,980 3,811 64,513	Recognised in P&L \$ (86) (84) (18,005) (18,175)	2024 \$ 1,894 3,727 46,508 52,129
Deferred Tax Assets - Expense accruals - Employee provisions - Unused tax losses Total deferred tax assets	2023 \$ 1,980 3,811 64,513	Recognised in P&L \$ (86) (84) (18,005) (18,175)	2024 \$ 1,894 3,727 46,508 52,129
Movement in the Company's deferred tax balance Deferred Tax Assets - Expense accruals - Employee provisions - Unused tax losses Total deferred tax assets Deferred Tax Liabilities	2023 \$ 1,980 3,811 64,513 70,304	Recognised in P&L \$ (86) (84) (18,005) (18,175)	2024 \$ 1,894 3,727 46,508 52,129 90 (1,367)
Deferred Tax Assets - Expense accruals - Employee provisions - Unused tax losses Total deferred tax assets Deferred Tax Liabilities - Right-of-use assets	2023 \$ 1,980 3,811 64,513 70,304	Recognised in P&L \$ (86) (84) (18,005) (18,175)	2024 \$ 1,894 3,727 46,508 52,129

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Trade and other payables

Current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Trade payables	2,035	3,185
Other creditors and accruals	26,961	24,195
Total	28,996	27,380

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the entity that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Non-current	2025	2024
Trade payables	13,940	27,879
21. Borrowings		
Current	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Secured		
Bank overdraft	853	1,057

Loans

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measures at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings as classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The Company has a mortgage loan which is subject to normal terms and conditions. The current interest rate is 6.89 %.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

22. 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 on the adoption date. The discount rate used on recognition was 4.46%.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of enforceable future payments takes into account the particular circumstances applicable to the underlying leased assets (including the amount, lease term, economic environment, and other relevant factors).

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

a. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

Description	2025	2024
Безаправл	\$	\$
Current	11,884	9,517
Non-current	21,113	

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments at 30 June 2025 were as follows:

	Minimum lease payments due			
	< 1 Year	1- 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	Total \$
30 June 2025				
Lease payments	13,169	13,564	8,641	35,374
Finance charges	(1,285)	(898)	(194)	(2,377)
Total	11,884	12,666	8,447	32,997
30 June 2024				
Lease payments	9,713	-	-	9,713
Finance charges	(196)	-	-	(196)
Total	9,517	_	-	9,517

b. Lease Payments Not Recognised as a Liability

The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases with an expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognised as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

23. Issued capital

a. Issued capital summary

	2025		2024	
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Ordinary shares	476,160	476,160	476,160	476,160

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

b. Share capital movements

	Ordinary shares \$
Opening balance	476,160
Closing balance	476,160

Ordinary shares participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the company in proportion to the number of shares held. At the shareholders' meetings each shareholder is entitled to one vote when a poll is called, or on a show of hands. The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares. All issued shares are fully paid. All shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

24. Retained Earnings

	2025	2024
		\$
Opening balance	(184,944)	(246,885)
Profit for the year	14,932	61,941
Balance at the end of the reporting period	(170,012)	(184,944)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

25. Cash flow information

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Profit for the year after income tax	14,932	61,941
Add / (less) non-cash items:		_
Depreciation and amortisation	31,779	28,493
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(increase) / decrease in receivables	1,979	25,024
(increase) / decrease in other assets	1,323	263
(increase) / decrease in deferred tax assets	5, 44 0	18,791
increase / (decrease) in payables	1,616	(4,666)
increase / (decrease) in employee benefits	(620)	(337)
Cash flows from operations	56,449	129,509

26. Commitments & Contingencies

Any commitments for future expenditure associated with leases are recorded in Note 22. Details about any capital commitments are detailed in Note 15(c).

The Company has no other commitments requiring disclosure.

In the opinion of the directors, the Company did not have any contingencies requiring disclosure at 2025 (2024: None).

27. Related Parties

a. Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel includes any person having authority or responsibility for planning, directing or controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly including any Director (whether executive or otherwise) of that Company. The only key management personnel identified for the Company are the Board of Directors, the members of which are listed in the Directors' report.

b. Key Management Personnel Compensation

No Director of the Company receives remuneration for services as a company director or committee member. These positions are held on a voluntary basis

There are no executives within the company whose remuneration is required to be disclosed.

c. Other Related Parties

Other related parties include close family members of key management personnel and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by those key management personnel, individually or collectively with their close family members.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

27. Related Parties (continued)

d. Transactions With Key Management Personnel & Related Parties

During the year, the Company did not have transactions with the related parties.

e. Key Management Personnel Shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in the Company held by each key management personnel during the financial year has been disclosed in the Director's Report.

f. Other Key management Transactions

There have been no other transactions key management or related parties other than those described above.

28. Auditor's Remuneration

The appointed auditor of Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2025 is RSD Audit. Amounts paid or due and payable to the auditor are outlined below.

	2025	202 4 \$
	\$	
Audit & Review Services		
Audit and review of financial statements (RSD Audit)	6,600	6,200
Total	6,600	6,200
Non-Audit Services		
Preparation of the financial statements	2,650	2,500
Other non-audit services	640	600
Total	3,290	3,100
Total auditor's remuneration	9,890	9,300

29. Earnings Per Share

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

	2025	2024
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (\$)	14,932	61,941
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Number)	476,160	476,160
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Cents)	3	13

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

30. Fair value measurement

The Company may measure some of its assets and liabilities at fair value on either a recurring or non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standard.

Fair value is the price the Company would receive to sell an asset or would have to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability. The fair value of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from either the principal market for the asset or liability (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset or minimises the payments made to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also takes into account a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company measures the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Property, plant and equipment
 - Plant and equipment

The Company does not subsequently measure any liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

a. Fair value hierarchy

AASB 13: Fair value measurement requires the disclosure of fair value information by level of the fair value hierarchy, which categorises fair value measurements into one of three possible levels based on the lowest level that an input that is significant to the measurement can be categorised into as follows:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the
	entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the
	asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

30. Fair value measurement (continued)

a. Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Fair values of assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data. If all significant inputs required to measure fair value are observable, the asset or liability is included in Level 2. If one or more significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the asset or liability is included in Level 3.

The following tables provide the fair values of the Company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy:

The following tables provide the fair values of the Company's assets and liabilities measured and recognised on a recurring basis after initial recognition and their categorisation within the fair value hierarchy:

Transfers between levels of the hierarchy

There were no transfers between levels for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis during the reporting period (2024: no transfers).

Highest and best use

The current use of each asset measured at fair value is considered to be its highest and best use.

b. Valuation Techniques

The Company selects a valuation technique that is appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value. The availability of sufficient and relevant data primarily depends on the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being measured. The valuation techniques selected by the company are consistent with one or more of the following valuation approaches:

Approach	Valuation Details
Market	Valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by
Approach	market transactions for identical or similar assets or liabilities.
Income	Valuation techniques that convert estimated future cash flows or income and
Approach	expenses into a single discounted present value.
Cost	Valuation techniques that reflect the current replacement cost of an asset at its
Approach	current service capacity.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 June 2025

30. Fair value measurement (continued)

b. Valuation Techniques (continued)

Each valuation technique requires inputs that reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risks. When selecting a valuation technique, the Company gives priority to those techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs that are developed using market data (such as publicly available information on actual transactions) and reflect the assumptions that buyers and sellers would generally use when pricing the asset or liability are considered observable, whereas inputs for which market data is not available and therefore are developed using the best information available about such assumptions are considered unobservable.

31. Events occurring after the reporting date

There have been no significant events after the end of the financial year that would have a material impact on the financial statements or the Company's state of affairs.

32. Statutory information

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is:

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd 63 Elizabeth Street Edenhope VIC 3318

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement 30 June 2025

The Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (CEDS) has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001.

Edenhope & District Financial Services Ltd has no controlled entities and, therefore, is not required by Australian Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements. As a result, section 295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 does not apply to the entity.

Directors' declaration

In the directors opinion:

- 1. the financial statements and notes for the year ended 30 June 2025 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and:
 - comply with Australian Accounting Standards; and
 - give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of the performance for the year ended on that date of the Company.
- 2. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable with the continuing support of creditors.

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

Type tex

Richie Middleton
Chair/Director
Dated: 28 - 8 - 25



41A Breen Street Bendigo, Victoria PO Box 448, Bendigo, VIC, 3552

> Ph: (03) 4435 3550 admin@rsdaudit.com.au www.rsdaudit.com.au

Auditors Independence Declaration under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* to the Directors of Edenhope and District Financial Services Limited

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Edenhope and District Financial Services Limited. As the lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) The auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSD Audit

Mahesh Silva Partner 41A Breen Street Bendigo VIC 3550

Dated: 1 September 2025

Community Bank · Edenhope & District 63 Elizabeth Street, Edenhope VIC 3318 Phone: 03 5585 1822 Fax: 03 5585 1720

Email: edenhopemailbox@bendigobank.com.au

Web: bendigobank.com.au/edenhope

Franchisee: Edenhope & District Financial Services Limited

ABN: 68 103 869 227 c/o 63 Elizabeth Street, Edenhope, VIC, 3318

Email: edfs.secretary@gmail.com



